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OUR BRANCH

AND

ITS TRIBUTARIES;

BEING

A HISTORY OF THE WORK

OF THE

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION

AND ITS AUXILIARIES,

DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

BY MRS. SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW.

INCLUDING A FULL REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
BY E. W. BLATCHFORD, TREASURER;
AND AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER,
BY HON. MARK SKINNER.

CHICAGO:

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PREFATORY.

CHICAGO, MARCH 16, 1866.

MY DEAR MRS. HENSHAW:

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission has completed the work which called it into existence, and the time seems to have come when the history of that work should be written.

The members of the Commission agree in the hope that you will be willing to undertake it.

We have on hand, probably, all the material necessary; and it seems to me, that if you have the time, you may find it a pleasant occupation.

Sincerely, your friend,

E. B. McCAGG.

OTTAWA, ILL., MARCH 19, 1866.

E. B. McCAGG, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:

I was quite unprepared for your favor of the 16th, asking me to write the history of the work done by our Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

While I am sensible of the compliment paid me, the greatness of the undertaking makes me hesitate. Moreover, that story should not be made a mere statement of facts—it should be invested with what answers to color in a picture, and expression in a countenance. Can I write it thus?

I can only say, that as you and the other gentlemen of the Commission desire it, I will make the attempt.

Very truly yours,

SARAH E. HENSHAW.



INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

THE appalling scenes of the Rebellion, so terribly present and real but the other day, are already becoming shadowed and iris-hued, as seen through the media of three years of hopes and anxieties, harassments and encouragements, consequent upon the reconstruction of all private as well as all public interests. Already, too, the languor and weariness consequent upon high and protracted excitement, is passing away, and the apathy—almost antipathy—with which for a time the fatigued public looked upon every attempted recital of the calamitous incidents hardly yet escaped from, is yielding, to an awakening interest born of the refreshment arising from repose. The actors in the actual conflict, recovered from exhaustion, are beginning to winnow, from the limitless abundance of the war literature, such portions as relate to the scenes in which they bore part, and to read them with a critical and careful interest. Those, too, who, though removed from personal danger, in remote and desolate homes, agonized over the peril of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, gone to the field, and in numberless instances out of deep poverty, but with exulting self-sacrifice, contributed and sent to the far-away camp all those necessities as well as delicacies so precious and priceless to the soldier in service, are also beginning to feel that a full and just account of the outside effort made by the people at large, in the dreary conflict, should, in justice to the cause of truth and for the interests of history, be placed permanently on record.

History accords her high places to the battle field. Hardly secondary, however, is the position which righteously belongs to the record of the individual preparation, effort and sacrifice which, though remote from the field of action, anticipates and assures victory in the conflict. If possible there is a deeper pathos in the picture of the lone wife, the sad mother, the weeping children, the anxious parents hopeless of reward, either in emolument or honor, in the want and solitude of half-widowed, half-orphaned homes, their hearts torn with anxiety and fear, than in that of the soldier himself, surrounded by the exciting scenes and

sustained by the hopes and possible rewards of the campaign. In how far these scenes were realized in the northwest, and to what extent the people stripped and bared their homes, and denied and deprived themselves for the benefit of their representatives in the ranks, families and communities impoverishing themselves that the stream of contributions for the health and comfort of the army might flow unintermittently and with ever-increasing volume, may in some sort be gathered from the spirited and attractive account which Mrs. Henshaw has furnished in the following pages.

No nation was ever more inexperienced in war than ours at the outset of the Rebellion. The generation that had fought to a doubtful issue the second war with England had largely followed to the grave their fathers who had triumphed in the Revolution. The Mexican war, waged on a foreign soil and by comparatively a mere handful of men, came home, except as a matter of newspaper reading, to the conscious knowledge of but few firesides in the land. A reading people, measurably well instructed in history—all had some loose and general conception of the consequences involved in a great conflict, and theoretically understood that a domestic, internecine war involved unspeakable misery; but "the horrors of war," in their aggravation and enormity, were not only not realized in any degree, but even the phrase itself was looked upon as a sort of melo-dramatic exaggeration.

Still, though the nation was slow to comprehend the calamities consequent upon the threatened civil war, there were but few who did not from the beginning anxiously recur in thought to the then recent disastrous experience of the English and French in front of Sebastopol, and forebode for our armies similar suffering and loss. In anticipation of such disaster, and following the teachings of the Crimean campaign, a few thoughtful and noble-spirited persons, almost simultaneously with the commencement of the conflict, originated and set in motion the United States Sanitary Commission. From the outset, the convenience and utility, the absolute necessity of such an organization became obvious. No sooner had the call of the President for seventy-five thousand volunteers been issued than it was responded to, and a noble band of youth, the flower of the land, were forthwith dismissed from their homes to obey the call. To watch over these—the pick and choice of the country—with earnest and anxious prayers, and to pursue them with every contribution for their comfort and care that the quick intuition of deepest love could devise, was the instinctive impulse of every heart. Spontaneously the Sanitary Commission was chosen to be the medium of communication between the homes of the people and the soldiers in camp, and with each succeeding call by the Government for volunteers, the Commission came to be more and more the trusted gatherers, carriers and distributors of the benefactions of those at home to those in the army. Whilst the central organization of the Sanitary Commission,

having its principal office in Washington, took upon itself the general management of the affairs of the Commission, and especially reserved to itself the distribution to the army of the supplies contributed by the people, it apportioned to its several branches in various sections of the country the work of gathering and forwarding such supplies to its various depots in or near the army line. At an early period in the history of the Commission, a branch was established at Chicago, at first known as the "Chicago Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission," and afterwards as the "Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission." Covering through its affiliated organizations a large extent of country, its operations developed into an importance and value little anticipated at the outset. From the time of its organization, during the whole period of the war, and not only until the close but until the army had been disbanded, the rank and file sent home, and the sick and wounded from the remote hospitals in the south and southwest gathered and returned to their homes, this Branch worked actively and effectively. From time to time it has reported to its constituents its operations, endeavoring to keep them well informed in regard to every matter submitted to its care, or in which it was concerned. As the work diminished with the close of the war and the return of the soldiers, the clerical force of the Commission was correspondingly lessened, until at last only Mr. Wm. Goodsmith was retained to aid the treasurer, Mr. Blatchford, in squaring the many accounts, writing up the books, and finally closing the work. Necessarily considerable time elapsed before the multitudinous outstanding matters could be adjusted, and it has only been within a very recent period that a final consummation could be reached. The end of the work having at last been attained, the gentlemen composing the Commission consider it a duty, laborious but pleasant, now to present to those by whom they have been so greatly honored and trusted, a final report. In making such a report it seemed to them but fit and proper that something more than a dry detail of the transactions of the Commission, a mere chronological summary, should be given of a work that had sprung so directly from the heart of the People, and yet nothing not immediately connected with the legitimate operations of the organization seemed allowable. Something of a narrative character that would clothe with flesh and blood and give life to the dry bones of bare statistical tables, and furnish a bird's-eye view of the whole work of the Commission, appeared desirable. Such a history was a difficult task. That it has been successfully accomplished will be felt and acknowledged by all of its readers who are competent to judge.

In presenting to its constituency a final report of the transactions of this Branch Commission, only incidental allusion could properly be made to the work of other affiliated branches, or of other organizations operating in the same patriotic field. It was the good fortune of the Commission to be permitted to endeavor to rival in good works the

memorable and brilliant efforts of its successful associates, the branch Commissions at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, and Detroit, as also that of the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, the United States Christian Commission, and the Freedmen's Aid Commission, with all of whom it worked harmoniously at all points of contact. To the final report and complete history of the work accomplished by these various patriotic and greatly successful organizations, the public at large will look with an interest which we hope will only be increased by a perusal of this.

It is a pleasing duty to recognize gratefully the generous confidence at all times extended to the Commission, and the large contributions entrusted to it by the noble organization in aid of the Commission having its headquarters at Milwaukee and its ramifications through a large portion of the State of Wisconsin; and also to a similar organization in the State of Iowa, operating through the Aid Societies in the various cities and large towns of that State. To several of the cities and large towns in the State of Michigan, and to a few in the State of Indiana the Commission was constantly indebted for some of its largest and most timely contributions. At several times the Commission came under obligation to the chief executives of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, for much of kind consideration and favor, and it counts as one of the fortunate incidents in its history that it was enabled at various times to be of more or less service to each of those States in their efforts to bring aid to their sick and wounded volunteers in the army, and in returning such to their homes. To no one individual, however, does the Commission, and through it all who in any wise contributed to it, owe a more lasting debt of gratitude than to Wm. H. Osborne, Esq., the widely known and popular president of the Illinois Central railroad. To his constant friendship, wise suggestions, and practical aid at all times extended to the Commission, the ability to accomplish its work promptly, inexpensively, and efficiently, is largely due. For hearty sympathy and liberal contributions volunteered to the Commission in its earlier and more necessitous stages, it owes grateful acknowledgements to the large hearted, large minded, and accomplished Secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society in Hartford, Connecticut, Mrs. Sidney I. Cowen.

No one having at any time had business at the rooms of the Commission will fail to remember pleasantly the polite and active clerk, Mr. John Freeman, who remained faithfully at his post from first to last, and no one connected with the Commission will ever cease to honor the sterling integrity, the sleepless vigilance, and the manly sincerity and courteousness of its most trusted assistant, Mr. William Goodsmith.

Although it may seem akin to self eulogy, it would be unjust not to mention with respectful gratitude, as worthy of especial honor, the names of some of the ladies who have been connected with the Commission, and contributed largely to its success. To Miss Elizabeth Blaikie and Miss Elizabeth Hawley, faithful attendants at the rooms of the Commission;

to good Mrs. Bickerdyke, the soldier's mother in field and hospital; to Mrs. Maria J. Hagar and other ladies in Iowa, the Commission owes a debt of gratitude and respect which it desires here to recognize. But especially are the thanks of the Commission due to its associate managers. To the talented and brilliant Mrs. Henrietta L. Colt, secretary of the Wisconsin Aid Society; to Mrs. Eliza C. Porter, the angel of the hospitals, and to Mrs. Sarah E. Henshaw, of the La Salle County Aid Society, the author of these pages; and above all to Mrs. Jane C. Hoge and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who, bringing to the work great executive talent, surpassing ability, unequaled powers of endurance and indomitable energy, achieved for it a success otherwise impossible. Fruitful as the great conflict was in developing throughout the loyal portions of the country eminent talent and patriotism among the women of the land, there are few whose names will shine in the future with a more untarnished luster.

It will be seen from even a cursory examination of this report that the magnitude and success of the work accomplished by this Branch is largely due to the Aid Societies and other contributing Associations. Whatever of good it performed, whatever of success it achieved, is mainly, almost wholly, to be attributed to the tireless zeal, the unflagging effort, the boundless liberality of its Auxiliary Associations. It was merely the honored conduit of their benefactions, and to them it owes in a great degree the ability to confer benefit which it possessed, as well as the reputation it may have achieved. To the noble spirits that constituted them, broadcast throughout the whole northwest, be all honor and praise.



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OUR BRANCH

AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

CHAPTER I.

OCTOBER 1, 1861, TO JANUARY 1, 1862. ORGANIZATION.

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It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the mental condition of the North, during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty, sixty-one. Abraham Lincoln had been elected to the presidency early in November, but could not assume its powers until the following March. It was the winter of Secession; and, as one southern State after another broke away from its old compeers, it seemed, to those remaining faithful, as if the nation were lapsing into chaos. It was a time of doubt, of anxiety, of dumb agony. Men looked into each other's faces, wondering what the end would be; women took the daily journals into the solitude of their

own chambers, and, while reading, wept over them. All strained their eyes toward Washington, vainly hoping that the government would stay the terrible tide of destruction. But the government gave no sign. Every sound from the South^f was a sound of exultation, while a deathly paralysis seemed to have settled upon the North.

While the more thoughtful were thus filled with anxious forebodings, there was another class, the young, the hopeful, the ardent, who met the crisis in a different spirit. These were inspired with animation, at the near prospect of a settlement of the difficulties that had so long environed the nation. Preferring a tempest that might, in its very fury, bring hope of speedy close to an indefinite duration of murky sky and muttering thunder, these rejoiced that now, at last, the too patient North would have no choice but to meet and forever end the insults and impositions of the South.

These, too, read the daily journals, but not to weep over them. The constant bravado of the southern press, its oft-repeated expressions of contempt and hatred of the north, contempt of northern courage and hatred of northern people, added fuel to the flame of patriotism already kindled. If the former class was chiefly represented in the East, the latter predominated in the West. If the East weighed the crisis with gravity, the West met it with enthusiasm. Steadfast determination was alike shared by both.

The winter passed drearily away. Every one waited anxiously for the incoming administration, upon which was to fall the burden of decisive action in this time of peril. State after State seceded. Northern men were

driven from the South. Northern women, unhappily found there, were subjected to cruel and nameless insults. The national flag was fired upon, as, floating from a government steamer, it sailed into Charleston harbor. The Confederate government was formed, and its president pronounced his Inaugural, amid the shouts and plaudits of the new nation. And still the North waited. Her inaction, which the South interpreted as cowardice, and neutral enemies as apathy, was, in reality, only the ominous hush that heralds the storm; the repressed eagerness of the animal seeking a surer spring; the incertitude that, in an earnest nature precedes momentous action, while probabilities are weighed, judgment is consulted, and conscience questioned. And, during all this weary interval, the question hourly recurred to the heart of every northern man and woman, "What can be done to save our country?"

At length, through manifold snares and dangers, Mr. Lincoln gained the presidential chair. Then followed the reduction of Fort Sumpter, and then the voice of Abraham Lincoln rang out, calling for volunteers.

It is necessary that the long and sore state of suspense by which the nation was tried during that dreary winter should be appreciated, that the tireless energy subsequently evinced in every form of sanitary effort may be better understood. An earnest sanitary worker, in reply to a remonstrance on the severity of her labors, said, "I am glad to do it; it is a relief to me; I suffered so much during that *first terrible winter*, that I am only thankful to have a country to work for."

With the call for volunteers, came a sudden and wondrous change. It was settled that there should be

war. All classes felt the instant relief of action, in place of inaction; of a terrible certainty, even, in place of a more terrible suspense. The whole North arose as one man. Every town, village, and hamlet became at once a recruiting station, and the drum and fife uttered their stirring call, unrebuked even on the Sabbath. The habits of ordinary life were suspended, and a thrill ran through each community, as it was announced that this or that individual, well known in his little home circle, had responded, by enlistment, to the call of the President.

Knots of women gathered in some central dwelling, and made the flag, which was to be to the soon-departing volunteers the cherished symbol of home and country. Dearer now than ever, it was presented in the presence of the assembled town, with words of tenderest encouragement spoken by some young girl, her cheek and heart aglow.

Then, as the hastily-gathered company, carrying its new banner, departed for the depot, where it, perhaps, was to pass out of sight, the whole town followed as in one great funeral procession. Carriages, wagons, horsemen, men, women, and children, without preconcert, took up the march, and in silence swelled the train. Tears stood in the eyes of men, and ran down the cheeks of women; but no one faltered. One resolute purpose lay deep in every breast, ache as it might. Sisters, wives, and mothers, were to be seen at those partings in all the abandonment of grief; but that these, whom they might perhaps see no more, could refrain from going, never seemed to enter their imagination.

Thus the men of the northwest went to the field. Its women remained at home, filled with a like patriotism; but how to manifest it, they found not. Feelings so stirred could not long remain pent up, and a period of misdirected effort was the result. Loving hearts went out after the volunteers, chronicled their progress, yearned for their safety, and sought, if possible, to follow them with some of the comforts of the good homes left behind. But, totally inexperienced as was every one in the requirements of a soldier's life, much well-meant zeal was fruitlessly expended. With the first idea of war, came visions of bloody battles and gaping wounds, so almost every household fell to making lint and bandages, with an assiduity and profusion that now excite a smile.

A hot summer was impending; and the suggestion was seized upon, of the Havelocks, used by the British troops in India. A Havelock mania set in. "Havelock Societies" were in some places formed, whose expenses were defrayed by "Havelock Sociables," and ladies purchased and manufactured material for bales of this curious article, little like its East-Indian prototype, except in name. Zeal did not slacken, but took another direction, when it was known that the Havelocks were received by the western volunteers with incredulous merriment, and were put to every manner of use except the one for which they were so honestly designed.

These consignments, however, were at least harmless, which cannot be said of the boxes of preserves, jellies, and fruit-cake, that careful mothers hastened to prepare for those just undergoing the difficult acclimation of camp life. Such collections of dainties soon began to

be watched for along the lines of transportation by the designing and the unprincipled, and to other discouragements was soon added that of frequent loss. On inquiry, traced up with great difficulty in the overcrowded state of the public highways, such boxes were found often missent, often lying unclaimed in some remote locality, and, not unfrequently, broken open and rifled of their contents.

Zeal without knowledge characterized all these efforts, but it was a zeal which no discouragement could repress, and no failure abate. It is no wonder, that when the Sanitary Commission stepped forward, ready to utilize all this passionate ardor, and to systematize all this promiscuous beneficence, it should have been welcomed as a benefactor, and supported with untiring and grateful enthusiasm to the end. It was the earliest reliable channel of communication between the soldier and his home, between the loyal woman and her government. It was, in some sense, "the Daysman that laid his hand upon them both."

Seated on Lake Michigan, which cleaves for her a breathing-space far into the north, Chicago, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, met the crisis with an ardor and an animation that fitly represented the sentiment of the northwest. Early in the struggle, almost before the conflict had declared itself, a public meeting was called in this city, at which men of all political parties united in expressing devotion to their country. A little later, at a large assemblage met to deliberate on the crisis, the whole multitude, on the suggestion of an eminent* citizen, raised the right hand

* Hon. George Manniere.

to heaven, and together solemnly repeated after him an oath of fidelity to government and native land. The pledge was kept, though not without difficulty.

It is due to the citizens of Chicago, that Cairo was saved to the general government. Their attention was the more early and earnestly called to the necessity of its occupation, from the fact that one of these places lay at either terminus of the Illinois Central railroad. Strenuously urging upon the State authorities its inestimable strategical value, they hastened to raise and equip a regiment at their own expense, and to hurry it off to the little, muddy town, suddenly invested with so much importance. The troops left in the night; and as they moved away, all the locomotives in the city set up a defiant scream. The prairie rung with the startling sound. It seemed like the challenge of Chicago to her country's enemies—the Indian war-whoop come again.

The same causes that insured to this city her rapid growth, made her, at this period of the national history, an important center. Her great lake, her railroads, her telegraph lines, gave her swift communication with distant places, and enabled her to reach a given point more speedily than could many a nearer city, with similar but less available facilities. Thus, although situated far to the north, she was in effect near the south.

Being, as described, in position and influence, it was natural that the opponents, as well as the friends of the government, should make at this city their head quarters. The confessed ability of the press of Chicago was at this period more particularly illustrated by two journals, viz.: *The Chicago Times* and *The Chicago*

Tribune, the former a democratic, the latter a republican paper, and each the leader of its party in the north-west. They were wielded with exceeding efficiency in furthering the opposing political theories which they represented—theories which involved, in the *Tribune*, approval, and in the *Times*, disapproval of the war; and it was natural, perhaps, at such a crisis, that the zeal of each should find limit only in its ability.

On the ninth of June, 1861, the Secretary of War issued an order, appointing certain gentlemen "A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect of the Sanitary interests of the United States Forces." On the twelfth of the same month, these gentlemen met at Washington and organized themselves into the "United States Sanitary Commission." They soon appointed, in the various principal localities throughout the North, representative men to be their co-workers, who were designated "Associate Members." In Chicago, they nominated to this position the following gentlemen:

DR. DANIEL BRAINARD, COL. J. W. FOSTER,
HON. I. N. ARNOLD, MR. ARTEMUS CARTER.

These gentlemen were, as it soon appeared, unable, on account of professional engagements, to bestow upon sanitary interests the requisite time and attention.

Meanwhile, various citizens of Chicago busied themselves in collecting from private sources such comforts and delicacies as were then thought suitable, and in sending them to the troops at Cairo. It may be worth mentioning as illustrative of the blind way in which all then labored, that the authorities of the Illinois Central

railroad complained that one of their cars had been temporarily unfitted for use, by being flooded with a compound of crushed glass, jelly and preserves, designed, in quite another form, for the volunteers.

At this time appeared Dr. J. S. Newbury, the admirable "Associate Secretary for the West," of the United States Sanitary Commission, and, in pursuance of his plan to form the associate members of each important locality into a Branch Commission, he sought to effect such an organization of the associate members of Chicago. The effort, however, was unsuccessful, owing to the professional pre-occupation of the gentlemen in question.

It was soon perceived that private enterprise was utterly inadequate to the work, and that an efficient organization was indispensable. Finally, Mr. E. W. Blatchford, a citizen of Chicago, after conference with the associate members, and with their concurrence, called a meeting at one of the parlors of the Tremont House, a large and central hotel in the city, for the purpose of devising some more effectual means of affording relief to the soldiers.

At this meeting the associate members appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, publicly resigned their positions, stating their inability to give due time and attention to the work, but expressing their earnest desire to see any others undertake it, who could bring to it the requisite efficiency.

Then all present united, on motion of Hon. William Bross, in choosing "A Committee of Seven, to constitute the Sanitary Commission of Chicago."

HON. MARK SKINNER, MR. E. W. BLATCHFORD,
REV. W. W. PATTON, D.D., RALPH N. ISHAM, M.D.,
REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D.D., COL. J. W. FOSTER,
MR. JAMES WARD,

were the gentlemen selected, with power to add to their number, if they thought advisable.

On the same evening, immediately upon the close of the public meeting just described, the committee itself went into session, and effected an organization. The presidency was assigned to the Hon. Mark Skinner; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., was elected vice president, and Mr. E. W. Blatchford, corresponding secretary. On motion of Dr. Isham, Henry E. Seelye, Esq., was added to the Commission, by being elected its recording secretary and treasurer. During a temporary absence of Mr. Seelye, which soon occurred, Mr. Blatchford was appointed assistant treasurer, and soon showed himself so able in that department, that all the duties of that most responsible and arduous position were resigned to him, and remained in his charge during the existence of the Commission.

Thus it was, that on the seventeenth of October, 1861, the Northwestern Sanitary Commission had its beginning. It was called, however, by the modest title of "The Chicago Sanitary Commission." No thought was then entertained of the great sanitary reservoir which it was eventually to become, or of the representative name afterward forced upon it by the united voice of the northwest.

It had been from the first understood, that the new organization was to act as a branch of the United States

Sanitary Commission, and, therefore, the corresponding secretary was immediately instructed to notify the latter of the birth of its new auxiliary, and to ask for "advice, authority, and recognition." The response came in another visit from Dr. Newbury, this time under the happiest auspices. Recognition was warmly accorded, and the most cordial relations were established between the Central Commission and its new "Branch."

A "local habitation" was the next necessity. A public-spirited, patriotic citizen of Chicago, Mr. I. H. Burch, offered for this purpose, free of rent, ample, convenient, and agreeable accommodations in the business quarter of the city. By this liberality the Commission soon found itself established in one of the most elegant structures on Wabash avenue, with ability to receive its friends in a manner aiding to confirm it in the good opinion of the public. For, the fact that a Chicago gentleman had thus volunteered the use of one of the finest commercial buildings in the city, went far to prove that those who best knew the members of the Commission, reposed the strongest faith in them and in their work.

The members of the Commission each had professional or business engagements, in some cases of so extended and important a character as to invite undivided attention. Totally unsuspecting of the absorbing duties and large responsibilities which they were, in addition, undertaking, they agreed to hold three meetings weekly, of about an hour each, at the Commission rooms, conceiving that this would afford ample time in which to transact all sanitary business.

It was, however, necessary that some one should be constantly at the Sanitary rooms. From the close association between the supply department of the enterprise and the women of the country, upon whom the main support of that department must evidently devolve, it was thought advisable to secure the constant presence there of a lady of intelligence, character, and social position, some of whose duties should be as follows: To receive the visitors of her own sex calling at the rooms; to explain to them the nature and objects of the Commission; to maintain such a correspondence with leading ladies in the interior of the country, as might be calculated to interest them in the work; to act, in short, as a general medium between the Commission and the women of the northwest.

After much canvassing, Mrs. Eliza C. Porter, wife of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, was induced to assume this position. Lovely, gentle, and refined, yet courageous, heroic, and devoted, she here commenced a series of self-denying labors for the army that finally took her to "the front," where she faced privation, sickness, and death; and neither paused nor rested from her work, so long as the war lasted.

A clerk was employed, in the person of Mr. John Freeman, who remained in that capacity with the Commission during its continuance. Office furniture was procured; window shades were obtained, bearing the motto, "Supplies for our Sick and Wounded Soldiers;" a sign was put in place, inscribed "Depot of the Chicago Sanitary Commission;" and on the fourth of November, 1861, the Commission moved into its

depot, at No. 41 Wabash avenue, and addressed itself to its work.

To fill the treasury, the president of the Commission addressed a private note to various wealthy friends and acquaintances, asking for donations. The response was prompt and generous. The incipency of anything which attains historical importance, is always interesting; and thus viewed, these earliest contributions are deserving of special record. They were the mountain springs of that mighty river of beneficence, that flowed from the generous, though far from opulent, northwest, with ever-increasing volume during the whole protracted conflict. They were as follows:

Press and Tribune, -	\$100 00	Corydon Beckwith, -	\$50 00
J. Y. Scammon, -	100 00	R. N. Isham, M.D., -	20 00
Henry Farnum, -	100 00	W. B. Ogden, -	100 00
H. T. Dickey, -	50 00	J. H. Foster, -	10 00
Mark Skinner, -	50 00	D. J. Ely, -	100 00
W. L. Newberry, -	50 00	W. H. Brown, -	25 00
James Robb, -	-	-	\$500 00.*

The United States Sanitary Commission, of which the Chicago Sanitary Commission was a branch, had already defined the nature of the sanitary work, and the proper manner of its performance. It may safely be asserted, that had a mistake been made here, the work of the Sanitary Commission would not only have been curtailed, but no subsequent similar organization would ever have received the countenance of government. To appreciate the delicate nature of this task, and the wisdom, tact, and ability necessary to its successful execution, it must be remembered that "Inquiry and Advice" were the only powers conferred

* This last munificent donation was spontaneously offered by the patriotic donor.

by the government upon the Sanitary Commission. To the problem of prosecuting its labors under such narrow limitations, was added that of conciliating the indifference, coolness, or jealousy of officials, to whom the very existence of the Commission was an offense, implying, as might be supposed, deficiencies on their part that needed a remedy.

To convince such officials of the disinterestedness of the Sanitary Commission; that its "inquiry" had no flavor of criticism, nor its "advice" of fault finding; that its members pursued no selfish ends, but, solely in a spirit of patriotism, sought the good alike of soldier, officer, and government, was a labor of no little delicacy.

The work was also an untried one, and therefore destitute of precedents. The English Sanitary Commission had, indeed, wrought miracles in the Crimea; but it had gone thither armed with plenary powers, not merely for the advice, but for the control of official action. Something, however, might be gathered from its experience. Out of twenty-four thousand troops sent to the Crimea, eighteen thousand had died in less than nine months; died from want of proper diet and sanitary care, while countless vessels, freighted with everything needful for their health and comfort, rode idly in the harbor beneath their failing eyes.

The English Sanitary Commission, cutting through the Gordian knot of official formality, which alone held back from the dying the food and medicine for want of which they perished, brought the supplies immediately to the troops; compelled proper tenting, police and sanitary arrangements; and soon not only stayed the fearful mortality, but reduced the sickness to less than

its average at the healthiest barracks in England. The Chicago Sanitary Commission, in contemplating our own government, with its more than English prodigality of supply, and much of English etiquette of distribution, found these facts suggestive.

As to supplies, the new branch had no idea that they would be needed in large quantities. Lint and bandages, it was thought, might, perhaps, in emergencies be wanted, to supplement government stores; and perhaps some delicacies, not provided by the authorities, might be useful to the sick. Beyond this, no provision was expected to be necessary.

Thus the supply department, which afterward grew into such prominence, was at first scarcely a consideration. The work of the Chicago Commission, in its own conception, lay chiefly with the military authorities. It consisted of such inquiries, suggestions, and reminders, in regard to diet, police, cooking, cleanliness, choice of camping ground, and sanitary preventives in general, as might bring official care for western soldiers in the field to a high standard of efficiency, and of such advice, aid, and relief, as would best promote the appropriate treatment of those in hospital. It was a work, first, of prevention; and secondly, of cure.

The "inquiry" necessary to be made into the condition of specific camps and hospitals, before any "advice" could be offered respecting their improvement, was technically denominated "Inspection." A letter of instruction, addressed by the President of the Chicago Commission to two of its members, about to make a tour of inspection through Missouri, furnishes an illustration of the conception at this time entertained by

the Chicago Branch, of the nature of its work. It is dated November 11, 1861; about a week after the depot was opened.

* * * "From Sedalia your route will naturally be, as is supposed, through Warsaw to Springfield, the head-quarters of the army under the command of Major General Hunter; with whom, and with Dr. Barnes, we trust you may have such conference, and from whom obtain such information and suggestions, and also such authority for yourselves, for this Commission and for its authorized agents hereafter to be appointed, as may best conduce to the carrying out of the charitable objects we have in view.

"Your special attention is called to this branch of your instructions, as the future operations of the Commission must depend in a great measure for success on the facilities which the military authorities extend to the Commission, in the way of securing prompt and safe transmission of stores, safe and proper passage of our agents and inspectors, and their respectful treatment by officers of all grades, soldiers, and others in the employ of the government.

"You will inform yourselves as accurately as possible where the places of greatest destitution on the part of the sick and suffering soldiers are, what particular points will be most proper as locations for our inspectors, what articles are most needed for the relief of the sick and the wounded, and, generally, in what way our Commission can render the most efficient aid in the *relief of*, and *prevention of*, suffering by our troops.

"It is desired that no communications for the public press be furnished by you, unless the suggestion should come from General Hunter, or other respectable authority. It is also requested that in your intercourse with the soldiers, criticism of the conduct of officers be avoided. Thorough inquiries, however, should be made as to the causes of disease, the kinds of disease, the competency of surgeons of all grades, and the care and conduct of officers in regard to the health and comfort of the troops under their command."

Simply claiming to be honest, simply resolved to do their best, the members of the Commission accepted their appointment as a trust from their fellow citizens. They arranged the general policy of the Commission, and its methods of business, with all the care and precision suggested by their united experience. The great facilities afforded by the organization, soon attracted to it the regard of the Aid Societies, already commencing to labor throughout the northwest, and also evoked new ones into existence.

Every consignment was carefully acknowledged;

every inquiry was respectfully answered; every letter received was placed on file; every one written was preserved in copy; name and date were, in every instance, recorded; vouchers were scrupulously retained for every expenditure. Ever regarding itself as the agent of the public, the Commission made constant reports of its work, at first, quarterly, afterward, monthly, as its sphere of labor widened. These reports were full and circumstantial. In addition to these, the books of the Commission were made at all times accessible, and were exhibited, with just gratification, to any one who would, in accordance with a standing invitation, give them an examination.

Of the seven original members of the Commission, Col. J. W. Foster was unable to act, and Mr. Ward was early compelled by other duties to withdraw. The few vacancies that, during its existence, necessarily occurred in the organization, were filled by men true to the original standard set up by their fellow citizens; and thus this Branch of the Sanitary Commission entered upon the sanitary work.

CHAPTER II.

JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 1, 1862. FORT DONELSON.

Women of the Northwest. Their Intelligence. Formation of Aid Societies. A Difficulty. Patriotism of Northwestern Women. Generosity of Rail roads. Telegraph and Express Companies. Western Press. Tide of War. Missouri. Camps of Instruction. Tours of Observation. Suffering in Missouri. "The Boys." Army Songs. American Mothers. The Boy Soldier. The Illinois Mother. Efforts. Mound City Hospital. Kansas. The Sanitary Army. Opposition. Fort Henry. Fort Donelson. Joy. Work. Scene at Commission's Depot. The Wounded. First Stores at Fort Donelson. Chicago After the Victory. Commission's Work. Dr. Aigner. Oysters. Mrs. Bickerdyke. Rotten Balls. An Offering. Volunteer Surgeons and Nurses.

THE women of the northwest took rapid cognizance of their new ally. Chicago ladies commenced sending to the Commission rooms donations of large amount and of uncounted value, while letters soon began to herald the arrival of contributions from a distance. Various Aid Societies also applied for recognition as contributing auxiliaries, the first one being the Aid Society of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Others soon followed, and it may be of interest to mention the societies of Laporte, Indiana; Beloit, Kenosha and Platteville, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; and Ottawa and Aurora, Illinois, as among the earliest.

The energy, earnestness, and intelligence with which these patriotic women entered upon their labors, are

worthy of record. The books of the Commission show, under this date, a collection of letters from northwestern women, far and near, from cities, towns, hamlets, and far-off prairie settlements, that is, of itself, a monument to the patriotism, ability, and cultivation of the writers. Instructions, evincing remarkable clearness of intellect and precision of thought, were asked for on every side; societies, admirably organized, were reported; details for their management were arranged, evincing so much forethought, tact and resource; the methods of mercantile business were so readily learned and so skillfully adapted to existing circumstances, as almost to justify the exclamation of an on-looker: "The northwest is full of wonderful women."

The names at first chosen for these societies were various. They were called, in some cases, "Ladies' Union Aid Society," "Ladies' Relief Society," "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society," "Friends of the Soldier," "Ladies' Aid Association," "Relief Circle." Soon their members merged all other designations in the short, appropriate title of "Soldiers' Aid Society," and, as if still more to curtail speech, often called themselves "Aids." In the same spirit the Sanitary Commission was shorn, in familiar conversation, of the latter half of its title, and was called simply "The Sanitary."

A difficulty soon made itself apparent, and one which it required much skill to meet. Almost every box arriving at the depot of the Commission, was designed for some specific military organization. The Commission seemed to be mistaken for a general army forwarding-house, and was supposed to be able to reach any specified company or regiment, under almost any combination

of circumstances. It was natural on the one hand, that, in contributing to the wants of soldiers, thought and effort should be first directed to the volunteers belonging to the contributing locality. Much delicacy and tenderness were required to temper the inevitable disappointment arising from the discovery that stores could not, in many cases, be so forwarded. .

On the other hand, the Commission, keeping itself, through its agents, acquainted with the wants of camps and hospitals, and with the movements of troops, was often aware that the specified regiment had been ordered away from the point to which the box had been, by its donors, directed; or that there was abundance in such locality, and destitution elsewhere. To this was added the larger view of its work, taken by the Commission; a view that could not embrace the possibility of assisting the volunteers of one section more than those of another; of sending its agents into a hospital, to select specified soldiers for its ministrations, when all were alike suffering for their country; of seeming, in short, to sink patriotism into a mere partiality for a particular State. This matter, therefore, required much and oft-repeated explanation, and forms the burden of the Commission's correspondence during this period.

When the subject was once understood by the large-hearted women of the northwest, their noble ardor rose to the necessity of the time. Patriotism, as a motive, took the place of one more personal, and was found abundantly able to stimulate their exertions, so long as exertion was necessary. Tacitly they adopted as their motto the lofty sentiment of Mrs. E. P. Teale, secretary of the Aid Society at Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, who

writes, under date December 19, 1861: "In the light of war, *I view every loyal soldier as my brother.*" Thus the Commission, incidentally to its sanitary work, exerted an influence wide as the northwest, in favor of an enlarged and national spirit, as opposed to the narrower tendency that would have bounded sympathy by State limitations.

To illustrate the foregoing, the following letter from the recording secretary of the Commission to the post-master of a small town in Illinois, may be interesting:

"CHICAGO, November 19, 1861.

"DEAR SIR: Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney has placed in our hands a letter from the ladies of —, with a list of articles in a box, which was prepared for our soldiers in St. Louis. They request that it be sent 'to the St. Louis hospital, for the benefit of Capt. Messer's company, in Col. White's regiment.' There are *five* hospitals in St. Louis, and Illinois troops in the hospitals are not kept separate from those of any other State. We will send the box, as directed, if insisted on; but would state, from our experience, that there is no certainty that an article in it will be received by a soldier from our State.

"I trouble you with this, because there was no name signed to the letter, requesting you to hand it to some of the ladies who were instrumental in getting up the box."

Letters might also be cited, bearing each the same date, one from a medical inspector of the Commission, who writes from the interior of Missouri, acknowledging the receipt of various sanitary stores, and asking what shall be done with them, inasmuch as the regiments for which they are designed have obeyed marching orders; the other, from the secretary of an Aid Society, announcing that she has forwarded the Commission five boxes hospital supplies, which she directs shall be sent to the very place in Missouri, where the medical inspector was inquiring, on that very day, what he should do with those already received.

As an auxiliary of the United States Sanitary Com-

mission, the Chicago Branch possessed all the advantages of governmental countenance and support, conferred on the central organization. The agents of the United States Sanitary Commission were the medium through which the Chicago Branch conducted its operations within the army lines, but its own special agents were recognized in the army as possessing official authority, and as much governmental transportation was allowed its accredited messengers, and its stores, as could be spared from the pressing necessities of the government itself.

But, aside from this, upon the request of the Commission, the railroads of the west met its wants in a spirit of unsurpassed generosity. All those centering in Chicago, agreed to transport its stores free of charge; and continued to do so, as long as the war lasted. The importance and value of this precedent, in enabling the Commission to secure from other western railroads similar advantages, cannot be over-estimated.

The records of the Commission have already been cited as showing a gift of one hundred dollars presented it in its infancy, by the president of the Rock Island Railroad, Mr. Henry Farnum. The president of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. William H. Osborne, was, from first to last, its earnest, indefatigable friend, giving to its labors not only his influence and countenance, as president of his important railway, but adding, also, to these, his personal suggestions, sympathy, and assistance. It would be difficult, indeed, to overrate the generosity ever exhibited toward the soldier, and toward the Commission as his representative, by the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The zeal and good will of all the railroad companies were so abounding, that, in a little more than a month after its establishment, the Commission found it necessary to address them a circular, urging them to grant no requests preferred in the name of the Commission, unless indorsed or countersigned by some one of its members.

The eastern telegraph companies, from an early day, rivaled in generosity the railroad authorities. Somewhat later in the history of the war, the western lines also remitted all charges on the communications of the Commission.

The express companies carried its packages for half their usual prices.

The press of the city was also generous beyond precedent. The principal editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, Dr. Charles H. Ray, in a double-leaded leader, made a strong and stirring appeal for the support of the Commission, avouching the character and responsibility of its members, and characterizing in the most emphatic terms the necessity and sacredness of its object. The *Journal* and *Post* gave forth similar utterances.

The far-reaching power of the press never had more striking illustration than in the immediate effect of these articles. No sooner were they read and digested, than donations began to flow, auxiliaries to organize, and the way of the Commission to be made plain. This, and other assistance afforded by the press of Chicago and of the northwest, laid the Commission under repeated and enduring obligations. To the *Chicago Tribune* it offered, at the time, a vote of thanks, expres-

sive in some degree of the sentiment called out by its timely and efficient support.

The success of the first Sanitary Fair was largely due to the northwestern press, whose generous efforts in its behalf will be spoken of hereafter.

The immense contributions thus made by these various interests to the Sanitary cause, are almost incredible. One computation will illustrate their magnitude. In the four years of the Commission's existence, it distributed in round numbers 70,000 packages. Many of these were forwarded to Chicago from the Aid Societies, thus making two stages in their journey; most of them went very long distances to reach their final destination. Had freight been charged on them, they probably would not have averaged less than five dollars a box, and that is, doubtless, a low computation. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then, would scarcely have covered the freight charges of the Chicago Commission.

It was during the gloomy days of the national struggle, that the Chicago Sanitary Commission came into existence. Bull Run had been fought and lost, and the tide of war had surged into the west. Missouri was now the battle-ground of the nation, and the rebels were making a determined and enthusiastic effort to wrest it from the federal power. General Fremont, hastening home from Europe, was assigned to the Department of the West, and reached Missouri in July, to find the State in a condition sufficiently disheartening. It was disorganized within; threatened at many points from without; defended by an insufficient number of troops, necessarily scattered about in exposed positions;

half of whom were three-months men whose time had expired; who were ready, indeed, to re-enlist, but had no prospect of pay, and were burdened with families.

General Pillow was at New Madrid, with 25,000 men and 100 guns. General Hardee was advancing on Iron-ton, with 5,000 men, against the 850 who defended it. Generals McCulloch, Price, and Jackson, had 30,000 men enlisted for the war. Jefferson Thompson was gathering an army at Bloomfield, and declared, not without reason, that in thirty days, every Unionist in Missouri would be driven north of the Missouri river. In a little more than two weeks after General Fremont reached his head-quarters in St. Louis, occurred the battle of Wilson's Creek—23,000 rebels against 5,000 federals—which cost the country the life of General Lyon, and left the victorious forces of Generals Price and McCulloch eager to sweep the State. On the twentieth of September, Lexington, after a heroic resistance, capitulated to the rebels, having, with 2,700 men and 8 guns, held out for eight days against 25,000 men and 13 guns. The battle of Belmont soon followed.

Here was a call at once for the most earnest and unremitting efforts of the Commission, in addition to the work which it found to do nearer home. Its first endeavors were directed to furnishing supplies, including necessary medicines, for the volunteers gathered and mustered into service at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and at Camp Butler, near Springfield. These were camps of instruction; and into them the raw recruits were first gathered. The volunteers consisted, at this period of the war, chiefly of young men, who enlisted as for a pastime, and went to camp as to a picnic.

Full of animal spirits, overflowing with careless hope, they laughed, they sang, they chatted, and, while learning with American quickness the technicalities of their new profession, acquired slowly the idea of subordination. A soberer view of the soldier's life came afterward, by painful experience. The difference between old and new recruits, in this respect, was always striking, even when the war was recognized in its true character. A letter from Mr. Thomas Maddy, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Cairo, a year later, makes this significant remark: "New regiments always cheer; *old ones seldom do.*"

Sickness in the camps of instruction, generally commenced to dispel the illusion. Change of diet, sleeping in crowded quarters, standing guard in all weathers, restricted bathing and clothing, soon developed measles; upon this followed pneumonia. Food and medicine suitable for the sick were wanted, and the government could not, through its agencies, immediately provide them. This was done, at this date, for the camps above mentioned, by the Chicago Commission.

Immediately upon its organization, the Commission sent several of its members to investigate the condition and wants of such western camps and hospitals as might be supposed to fall within the appropriate circle of its ministrations. The first committee going on this errand, consisted of Drs. Isham and Patton, who visited the camps at Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City and Paducah. The printed report which they issued on their return, was republished by the parent Commission, and widely circulated.

Dr. Tiffany and Mr. Blatchford went to Missouri,

and examined the condition of the sick and wounded in that beleagured State, visiting the hospitals in St. Louis and vicinity, as also those in Jefferson City, Tipton, Syracuse, Otterville, Smithton, and Sedalia, on the main line of the Pacific Railroad; those at Rolla, and on the Southwest Branch; at Ironton, and on the Iron Mountain Railroad. A second tour to Cairo and Paducah was made by the president of the Commission; and a third, to the former place, by Mrs. Porter, after the battle of Belmont. An agent was sent on a tour into Kentucky. Camp Douglas was several times inspected, and requisitions were filled for its benefit. All these committees accomplished their work between the fourth of November, 1861, and the close of the same year.

To any one who has breathed the sickening, disease-laden air of our earlier hospitals, these visits will seem anything but a pleasure tour. Suffering was seen on all sides, and in all phases, even when within easiest reach of home ministrations. In all cases, ventilation, that first requisite of a sickroom, was most imperfect, while many necessities, not to say comforts, were entirely wanting. The condition of those hospitals more remote, was proportionally distressing, and was such that strong men were sometimes, on entering them, seized with deathly nausea.

It was in Missouri, as the more distant point, that the most severe want was to be expected; and here it was indeed found. Piteous appeals had come to the Commission for help to the sick and wounded volunteers in that State, both from the soldiers themselves, and from their friends at home. "Send such things as are

offered, with as little delay as possible, and the blessing of hundreds of suffering soldiers will rest upon your heads!" This literal transcript from one such letter, was the burden of all. The members of the Commission who went to inquire into these appeals, found that the half had not been told them.

In December, when a northern winter is coldest, men were found in such improvised hospitals as could be made of deserted houses and vacant stores, without medicine, or fire, or beds, or sufficient food, lying on the floor, wrapped in a single blanket, with a knapsack for a pillow. Small-pox patients were put away two miles from any habitation, in an empty house with broken windows. At Tipton, in a building used for a hospital, the patients were at one end, and the coffins for the dying were made at the other.

A large proportion of the western volunteers was composed of young men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, literally "the boys" of loving families. From statistics collected by the United States Sanitary Commission, it has been found that more than half of the northern army was made up of this class of young soldiers.

This is strikingly illustrated by the preponderance of those army songs which are filled with tenderest memories of home and of mother. An untiring Aid Society worker, referring to these ballads, said, half laughing and half complaining, "All that the soldiers sing about is their mothers; it seems to me they do not care much for their wives."

If, as has been sometimes asserted, American women are the most self-denying and devoted mothers known,

they reap a rich reward for all their sacrifices, in the remarkable affection cherished for them by their sons, as brought out during this war.

A boy-soldier, after the battle of Fort Donelson, the blood spiriting from his bullet-torn breast at every breath, said to his sympathizing nurse, "I am—glad—to die—for my—country,—but I—should be—better—satisfied—if I could—see my—mother." His sufferings had every alleviation, except the one he most desired, his mother not being able to reach him until the yearning young heart had ceased to bleed or to beat. And so it was, throughout the country; not a hospital, east or west, but was hallowed by similar instances of this most pure affection.

The amount of suffering, privation, and homesickness, endured by these young patriots can never be told. Their condition in Missouri has already been described.

"When, at the funeral of an Iowa soldier," says a touching letter written from Sedalia, "allusion was made to home and friends, tears coursed down pale and sunken cheeks." The contrast of so bitter a reality to the bright hopes and high aspirations with which they had entered upon their country's service, was pathetically implied in the heart-broken exclamation of an Illinois mother, who came to one of these dreary hospitals to see her sick son, and was ushered into a bare and desolate room, where she found him lying dead: "O my son! my son! That *you* should die *so*! On the floor, and in a corner!"

Every effort was made to relieve these sufferers. Boxes of supplies were forwarded as fast as possible, and in quantities to meet the necessity. The St. Louis

Sanitary Commission was doing the same work, but found itself unable, single handed, to control so pressing an emergency. The Chicago Branch sent immediately thirty-three boxes of supplies to Tipton alone. Between Missouri and Kansas it distributed 207 boxes. As one of the fruits of the visit of the committee, General Halleck authorized the Commission to prosecute its work anywhere within his extensive military district. Thus it had the satisfaction of relieving much of the suffering that had so wrung the heart of the west.

The military hospital at Mound City was attended at this period by a corps of Roman Catholic nurses, under the supervision of "Mother Angela,"* one of the noblest specimens of that devoted Sisterhood which gives itself to the relief of suffering. The hospital building was a large one, capable of holding 1,500 patients, but sadly in need of governmental assistance.

Early in the history of the Commission, attention had been called to the wants of this hospital, by Mr. William H. Osborne, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose quick eye had discerned its necessities, and whose generous heart prompted him to offer a car for the transportation of any stores the Commission might send for its relief, and a special agent to accompany and distribute them. The offer was readily accepted; and thus began a series of ministrations from Chicago to that hospital, which ended only when no longer needed. The Commission instituted there a number of improvements necessary to the health and recovery of its inmates, which the government, overloaded and weighed

* Mother Angela was one of the Ewing family, of Tennessee, and a cousin by marriage to General Sherman.

down in every department, could not, perhaps, and certainly did not, inaugurate. The expense of these alterations was borne partly by government, and partly by the Commission. The vaults of the hospital were rebuilt; proper drainage was secured; a force pump was provided and put in place; a large stove, huge boilers, a mangle, a washing machine, a water-bed, and various other expensive conveniences, were provided; and the hospital, under the sponsorship of the Commission, soon became a model.

In the midst of these labors came a letter from Major General Hunter, asking for sanitary supplies for Kansas. His troops, removed to the frontier, were suffering for the want of many articles due from the government to its soldiers, but impossible to be obtained in time to meet their necessities, under the regular course of army requisition and transportation. Fifty boxes of stores were immediately forwarded, under the care of an agent, who could thus give assurance that the consignment reached its destination.

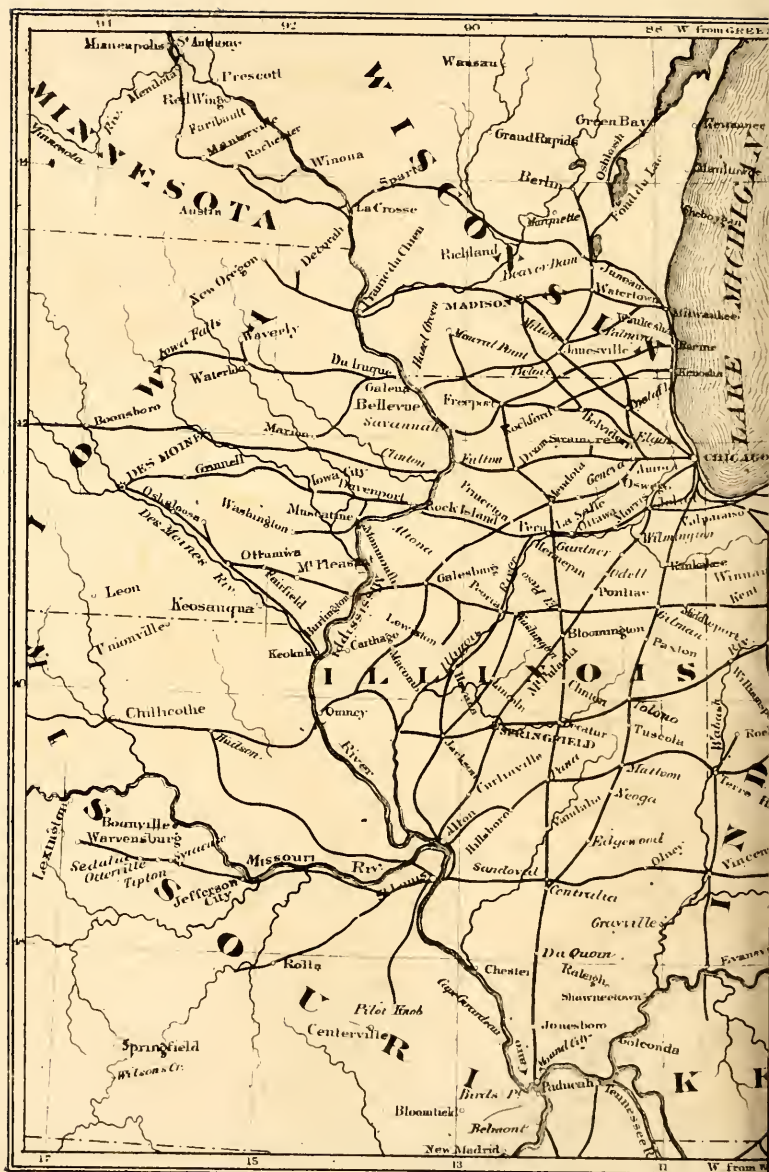
The northwestern people, meanwhile, poured into the lap of the Commission the money and supplies that went to relieve so many suffering localities. Spontaneous offerings from northwestern men kept the treasury filled, while every town, every village, had its band of patriotic women, whose hearts and hands were actuated by one common principle of love to country and of devotion to its defenders. The moral effect of this sanitary army at home, in stimulating the army in the field, can hardly be computed. To neutralize so new and unexpected an element of strength in the national cause, the opponents of the administration began to

urge, with much apparent reason, certain objections to the further continuance of the Sanitary Commission, the chief of which was, that its labors were a work of supererogation.

The government, it was truly said, engages to supply the wants of its soldiers in every particular, even to the hospital clothing and articles of diet, which the Aid Societies, in their simplicity and honesty, weary themselves and the community in procuring. The conclusion from these premises was so easily drawn, that opposition journals scarcely needed to put the question, which they nevertheless *did* propound, "What then becomes of the vast quantities of supplies, that go in constant streams to the great reservoir at Chicago?" Pictures of peculating surgeons and nurses were drawn by the complainants, in vivid colors. But the people did not fail to notice that those most haunted by such visions were they who gave least to the sanitary cause.

It was true, that the government assumed to supply all the wants of its soldiers. But that task it did not, and could not, accomplish. The crisis was too sudden; the expansion of the army and navy was too rapid; an ocean and a continent were fighting—limits too wide to be manageable under the existing order of governmental routine. If, at any time, the public mind became unsettled, and effort weakened, on account of these representations, the next letter from camp, or the next battle, removed all doubt, and brought urgent requests from every quarter that the Commission should go on with its work. And the fair-minded soon learned to draw the distinction between the theory and the practice of the government, in regard to its defenders.







NORTHERN PORTION
OF THE
Field of Operations
OF THE
NORTHWESTERN
SANITARY COMMISSION

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 25 50 75 100



In 1862, the western army began its forward movement into the Southern Confederacy. The fleet of gun-boats, projected by General Fremont, was ready to move down the southern waters, and commenced the fulfillment of the national expectations by the taking of Fort Henry, on the fifth of February. Only thirty were killed and wounded on each side, in the contest.

It was known that Fort Donelson was to be next attacked, and the heart of the west thrilled with hope and anguish, while General Grant moved his forces across the country, and the gun-boats hastened to meet him, on their ominous journey around the rivers.

In the attempt to capture Fort Donelson, the west felt, as it were, on trial, and the thought of failure was agony. Three days the contest lasted; the besieging troops laid down, each night, exhausted, cold, and hungry, in snow and mud, and rose cold, hungry, and stiffened, to resume the fight in the morning. On the fourth day the fort surrendered. No one that lived in the west at that time, can forget the emotions called forth by the tidings. "Fort Donelson is taken! Our boys are victorious!" Bells rang; cannon roared; flags fluttered; the multitude ran together; neighbors weeping congratulated each other; town meetings were called to collect funds for the sufferers; committees were appointed to look after the wounded; churches returned thanks to God; and exultation ruled the hour.

In the midst of all this delirium, a bevy of women could be found in almost every town of the northwest, steadily, quietly, yet swiftly preparing various hospital clothes and comforts for the wounded. Their rendezvous was filled with eager assistants, called out by the

excitement of the news. The funds contributed by the citizens were placed in their hands for the purchase of material, which, by means of rapid hands and more rapid sewing machines, they were hurrying to make up. Late into the night, perhaps, when all others had dropped off, they kept at work, and had their boxes and bales ready for the midnight train that was to take their supplies, and a committee with them, to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, without whose recommendation the latter could not pass within the lines of the army.

The depot of the Commission, after the battle of Fort Donelson, and after all subsequent western engagements, exhibited a stirring scene. Here were concentrated the various emotions of the time. Here, exultation and sorrow met together. Here were to be obtained the latest reliable battle news, and the most complete lists of killed, wounded, and missing. Anxious citizens continually called, asking for such information. Supplies poured in; letters came in legions; telegrams overtook one another; committees thronged the place. All were to be attended to as rapidly as possible, and amid the indescribable confusion of such dray loading, hammering, hurrying, and trampling, as might belong to an immense forwarding house. Mourning friends entreating for the Sanitary "passes," without which they could not penetrate the army lines to minister to their wounded, were to be, if possible, assisted; otherwise, reasoned with and comforted. Committees from the rural districts, also seeking the help of the Commission in visiting the battle-field, were to be courteously treated, taught their duties under the passes furnished them,

and sped on their way; letters were to be answered; telegrams despatched; volunteer nurses to be selected; volunteer surgeons to be accredited; hospital supplies to be purchased; hospital comforts to be forwarded. And, whatever the pressure, no account was to be left incomplete; not an item overlooked; not a voucher omitted.

The sufferings of the wounded at Fort Donelson were equaled only by their valor. From the bloody acclivity of the fort, where they had lain "in beds of snow covered with sheets of ice," they were taken to the unready hospitals, where they were again laid down, stiff, sore, mangled, their clothes unremoved, their wounds undressed, to find the medical stores provided by government totally insufficient, and the governmental surgeons entirely too few. Here they waited, suffered, and perished. The west strained every nerve to supply by voluntary aid their dire extremity, but hundreds died before succor could reach them.

It was when our western forces were preparing to advance into the Confederacy, that the idea was projected by Dr. Aigner, of the United States Sanitary Commission, of a line of floating hospitals, which should keep pace with the advance of the gun-boats upon the southern rivers. When the gun-boats addressed themselves to the reduction of Fort Henry, the first of these "Hospital Steamers," as they were called, went into service. It was named "The City of Memphis." As soon as news was received of the fight at Fort Donelson, this steamer was loaded with supplies from the depot of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, at Cairo, and

hastened to the scene of conflict, carrying the first sanitary stores that reached the ground.

Upon the news of the victory, Chicago for a few hours gave herself up to excitement. Business was forgotten. Men rushed into the streets. With every fresh hurrah, the white handkerchiefs of the ladies fluttered responsively from the windows. Bells and cannon made the day clamorous; bonfires and illuminations transfigured the night.

The rooms of the Sanitary Commission were the center of interest, and the scene to be witnessed there has already been described. Simultaneous meetings of the citizens and of the board of trade, appointed committees to act in concert with the Commission. The sum of three thousand dollars was raised for the wounded. Purchases were made, and a citizens' committee started instantly for the battle-field.

The Commission itself had not deferred action to this hour of need. Having official information that a battle was impending, it had been sending to Cairo, for a month beforehand, large quantities of stores. For several weeks both before and after the engagement, it sent supplies to Cairo, to the value of nearly a thousand dollars each day.

In like manner the Commission made arrangements with Dr. Simons, Medical Director of the Army, to send volunteer surgeons from Chicago, as soon as a despatch should announce that they were needed. The day following the surrender of Fort Donelson, the despatch came; and while the city was quivering with the tidings of the battle, the Commission was already forwarding surgeons and nurses to meet the emergency. Seventeen

physicians were thus sent down, on the first train that left after the receipt of the telegram.

The wounded at Fort Donelson were removed as soon as possible on board hospital steamers. The Commission's agent at Cairo, Mr. Folsom, rendered important service in fitting up these boats. From the Commission's depot, a very large amount of stores was thus furnished to the steamers *City of Memphis*, *Hazel Dell*, *Franklin*, *War Eagle*, and *City of Louisiana*.

The *City of Memphis*, with the stores of the Chicago Branch on board, arrived at Fort Donelson two days before any other boat from any other quarter. Dr. Aigner, United States Sanitary Inspector at Cairo, accompanied these supplies, and labored at dressing wounds, day and night, before assistance arrived from any direction.

The citizens' committee from Chicago, already spoken of, was furnished by Mr. Folsom, from the Commission's depot at Cairo, with various articles of food and clothing—with shirts, sheets, socks, towels, wine, fruit, jellies, soap, combs, and many other comforts, for the sufferers, whom all were so anxious to relieve.

As one small item only of the Commission's expenditure at this time, it forwarded to Mound City hospital, (to which many of the wounded were removed,) every day for many weeks, a quantity of oysters. To realize the story of tender care told by this one fact alone, it must be remembered how oysters are regarded in the west, where all sea-food is comparatively a luxury.

If Chicago was anxious to help the sufferers, the whole west was equally zealous. Telegrams poured in upon General Cullom, commander at Cairo, announcing

the approach of one deputation after another, until he exclaimed, "I shall be more puzzled to know what to do with the nurses, than with the wounded!"

Of course, with so much love, and care, and material aid, came all possible help to the sufferers. But, meanwhile, their need had been terrible; they had waited long, for the siege itself had lasted several days, and too many had found relief only in death. They were found lying in their muddy and bloody uniforms, in sheds, dwelling houses, churches, on the bare floor, and in want of all things. Their surgeons had neither wine nor brandy, nor sugar-of-lead, nor any of the usual necessities for dressing wounds.

It was after the battle of Fort Donelson that an officer, on looking out of his tent, near midnight, noticed a light flitting singularly about the hillside; like a will-o'-the-wisp, now moving, now standing still—moving again, and again stationary. He sent a servant to see what it meant. It proved to be Mrs. Bickerdyke, groping among the sad, still forms, that were left on the field for dead. She had a lantern in her hand, which she used for a narrower examination of the dead faces, as she stooped down, and turned them toward her. She was uneasy with the thought that some of them might be yet alive.

She had come from Galesburg, Illinois, where she was living when the war opened, to take charge of some boxes that the Galesburg Aid Society desired to send to Cairo. From Cairo, she had made her way to the battle-field.

The Confederate wounded who fell into our hands at the surrender of Fort Donelson, had their own nurses

and surgeons. But their nurses gave them reluctant, neglectful service; and their surgeons, of whom there were fifteen, abandoned them altogether. In treating them, it was of course forgotten that they were enemies. Their wounds were dressed, and, as fast as their strength permitted, they were removed to comfortable hospitals throughout the west. Their gratitude and surprise were touching. Some of them wept at the kindness shown them.

When the various committees returned to their homes, the people gathered around them, to hear again and again the story of Fort Donelson. The following are only one or two, culled out of the many incidents which were related, amid the smiles and tears of eager listeners.

A colored boy was taken among the prisoners. He had been a servant to one of the southern officers, and thus related his impressions of the siege, and of the comparative danger of shell and ball. "Every ball dat come in de Fort, 'pears like it come right towards *me*. I run one way, den t'oder way, balls come everywhar all de same. At last I didn't mind 'em much; 'pears like I got used to de *strong* balls. But whenever de *rotten balls* come—Golly! how I was skeered!"

At one of the miserable rooms where amputations were going on, a fine-looking young man was observed, enveloped in an officer's cloak. There was no place to sit down. He, deathly pale, and with closed eyes, was leaning against a window for support. No word was spoken, and the narrator and eye-witness of the scene, having just come in, did not understand the cause of his evident agitation. At length, moved by a sudden

impulse, he quickly advanced to the surgeon's table, and, stooping down, searched for a moment among the severed limbs, that formed the fast-accumulating melancholy pile by its side. In an instant he drew out an arm, crowned with a pale, refined hand; and suddenly raising it, swung it above his head, crying out, "Hurrah! hurrah! for the Stars and Stripes!" He had just suffered amputation, and it was his own arm which he thus waved aloft, a votive offering to his country.

The testimony of the committees showed that, terrible as were the sufferings of the wounded, they would have been much more severe, but for the Sanitary Commission. The value of its system began here to be apparent to the northwest. "But for the Sanitary Commission," reported one of these committees, "there would have been no adequate preparations for the care of these men, either in nurses, medical attendance, or anything else."

Among the volunteer surgeons forwarded by the Commission, was some of the best medical talent in the northwest. Among the nurses, were gentlemen of fortune and ladies of refinement. All anxiously offered their services, accepted any position assigned them, and labored harmoniously and devotedly. The Aid Societies hurried to replenish the depot at Cairo. Weeping and rejoicing, the Northwest succored her wounded sons; exulting with tender pride in their valor, while she mourned over their sufferings.

CHAPTER III.

MARCH 1, TO JULY 1, 1862. PITTSBURG LANDING.

Cairo. Rev. E. Folsom. The Depot. Boxes. Box from Kenosha. Dr. J. H. Douglas. Opening of Soldiers' Home. Special Relief. Tone of Prophecy. Mother Angela. Dr. Tiffany. Pittsburg Landing. Mrs. Bickerdyke. News. Haste. Special Train. First Stores on the Battle Field. Labors of Drs. Douglas, Patton, and Isham. Chloroform. Mrs. Porter at Cairo. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke at the Front. A Contemplated Bonfire. A Wash.

CAIRO, a town in Illinois, of a few thousand inhabitants, was, from its situation at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and from the fact that it formed the terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, a place of much strategical importance. Its possession had been greatly coveted by the rebels, and had been secured to the federal government by the foresight and energy of the citizens of Chicago, through whose instrumentality were thrown into it, as has been seen, some of the earliest recruited troops of the State.

Laboring earnestly and devotedly as a missionary among the forces gathered at this point, was the Rev. E. Folsom; a man whose self-denying, Christian work, during the war, will probably never be fully estimated. He had been sent there by some members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. This gentleman was

requested by the Chicago Sanitary Commission to act as its agent, in receiving and distributing such stores as it might forward to Cairo.

A rough building that had first been used as a hospital, and was then partially occupied as a quartermaster's store house, stood in a convenient locality, nearly in the rear of the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Folsom obtained permission to use the unoccupied portion of this building as a depot for the storage of the sanitary supplies sent from Chicago.

It was, at this time, considered proper to transmit the contributions of the Aid Societies precisely as they were received at the Commission rooms. They were not opened in Chicago, nor interfered with in any way, except so far as to repair, if that were necessary, the outside of the boxes and barrels containing them. Consequently, when an order for any particular hospital garment was sent to Cairo, say for a hundred shirts, it was necessary to open perhaps ten or twenty boxes, and to select the specified article from their miscellaneous contents.

The first boxes received by the Commission furnish a good illustration of the general nature of these consignments. They were three in number, and arrived at about the same date, from the towns of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Ottawa and Aurora, Illinois. The box from Kenosha contained as follows: 15 comforters, 9 blankets, 29 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 14 pillows, 15 sheets, 30 pillow cases, 11 cushions, 21 cushion covers, 38 towels, 3 double gowns, 12 napkins, 12 handkerchiefs, 13 pairs socks, 2 Testaments, 1 Bible, books, magazines, papers, and rags.

The depot at Cairo was soon running over with seven or eight hundred such boxes, all needing to be assorted. It was evident that Mr. Folsom required an assistant, and one was sent him in the person of Mr. William Goodsmith, who, from that time, so long as the Commission existed, labored in various places and capacities, as its earnest, devoted, and trusted agent.

The Commission found at this place abundance of work. The hospitals in Cairo, Mound City, and Paducah, made a steady drain upon its resources and ministrations. The hundreds of boats freighted with troops, and hastening to and fro on their various military errands, were to be cared for; hospital steamers were to be supplied; the wants of camps in the immediate vicinity were to be met; and, in case of a battle, the Cairo Sanitary depot, as we have already seen, was, in addition, one of the near and principal points, to which requisitions were sent, for meeting the urgent necessities of the hour.

Dr. J. H. Douglas was, at this time, general agent at Cairo, of the United States Sanitary Commission, and therefore became, necessarily, the chief organ at that place, of the Chicago Branch, as Dr. Aigner had previously been. Both were noble men, and won the unqualified confidence and regard of those for whom they acted.

The attention of Dr. Douglas had been already called to the pitiable condition of certain soldiers at this point, waiting for transportation. Often without money, and without friends, they were compelled to sleep on the rough platforms outside the railroad depots, and to go without food, or to beg it as a charity. Many

of them were just recovering from wounds or from illness, weak, despondent, and destitute of the necessary information and influence to enable them to secure their discharge papers, or traveling passes.

Application was made by Dr. Douglas to the military authorities, for the use of the remainder of the building, already partly occupied by the Commission, and for the privilege of drawing rations for its expected occupants. The application was successful, and the whole building was immediately fitted up for the accommodation of this class of soldiers. Cots were procured from the medical department; bedding from the supply depot of the Commission; furniture and other necessities were forwarded from Chicago, where also much pains was taken to engage an efficient superintendent and assistant superintendent, who were found and hastened to their post. Thus the Soldiers' Home at Cairo was established, the Chicago Sanitary Commission assuming its support.

There is no part of the work of the United States Sanitary Commission, which so appeals to the tenderest sympathies, as that which it has denominated its "Special Relief Service," of which the Home at Cairo was one of the first illustrations. That branch of service may be called the Particular Providence of the soldier.

It took cognizance of him at those times when he was deprived of governmental care, yet never needing it more; when he was on furlough, yet not at home; sick, yet not in a hospital; the honorable creditor of a mighty government, yet destitute of money. The agents of the various Homes kept a watchful eye

upon all arrivals of soldiers, whether in regiments for the front, or the sorrowful outflow of hospitals and battle-fields; meeting them at the depots with food and refreshment; taking into their own care those needing the mild restoratives of rest, food, and medicine, and expediting the severer cases to the hospitals.

The Homes furnished a stopping place for invalid soldiers while waiting to hear from officers in distant regiments, relative to inaccuracies in discharge papers, and descriptive lists; for others waiting pay, the claim to which was presented in legal form by the Commission agents; and for discharged soldiers *in transitu*.

At the Homes, the soldier was made clean and comfortable before again starting; railroad tickets, at reduced rates, were furnished him, and money, in case of need; care was taken that when fairly at the depot, or other starting place, he should not be induced by evil influences to remain; and detectives, even, were employed, to watch the sharpers that waited, like birds of prey, to seize upon him as he left the paymaster.

Such was the institution opened at Cairo. It was a shelter, and a resting place, to the poor wayfarers for whom it was established. In less than six months, it had entertained three thousand soldiers. They were no longer obliged to suffer for want of food and lodging, nor to waste their short furloughs in seeking pay and transportation. Assistance, information, advice, and instruction, were furnished them; their discharge papers were procured; their "passes" were obtained; they were housed, fed, cheered, and sent on their way rejoicing. The Home was, in reality, a free hotel for the soldiers, managed by the Commission, and supported

by the northwest. It was kept open until after the close of the war, being one of the instrumentalities which the Commission continued longest, because longest needed.

There is a tone of prophecy, a sound of doom, in the correspondence of the Commission previous to a great battle, that deeply impresses the imagination. Warned by the terrible sufferings of the wounded before Fort Donelson, the Commission sought to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes, by following the now advancing army with such an amount of sanitary supplies, as might help to anticipate its possible necessities. To make arrangements for that purpose, the vice president of the Commission, Dr. Tiffany, went, in March, on a special mission to Cairo. The battle of Pittsburg Landing occurred in the month of April. Dr. Tiffany writes back to his associates, as follows:

"A battle at Corinth is at hand. Dr. Brinton (army surgeon) has sent for a large requisition. I go up the Tennessee river, with Mr. Folsom and Rev. Mr. Bugbee, of Chicago, in charge of one hundred boxes of special stores. We shall be there in time."

Mother Angela writes, from Mound City hospital, under date of March 5th: "Some hundreds of our wounded, who could best be moved, have been sent to St. Louis and Cincinnati; but a letter lately received from General Sherman says, this was done only to prepare for coming events; and an order has just been received, to fit up an adjoining pork house for the accommodation of six hundred patients."

Dr. Tiffany again writes: "March 27, 1862. To-day, visited Mound City. Two hundred and eighty-eight

patients only, left; the rest have been sent to Cincinnati and St. Louis, to make room for the men who are to be wounded *next Saturday at Corinth*. This private information is reliable. I have now on the wharf, fifty boxes stores, and shall have a hundred to-morrow, and expect to start with them for the battle-field."

These arrangements, anticipating the mortal anguish of men who were at that moment, perhaps, chatting, and singing around a camp fire, smite the heart. When such ominous news was received, the Aid Societies were immediately notified that new supplies were needed. No explanation was given, but the significance of the hint was understood. Every locality hastened forward its contributions; all hearts, meanwhile, standing still to await tidings, and thrilling again when it came, whether in sound of victory or of disaster. And thus, every homestead in the northwest, bore its share of the heavy burden imposed on the nation.

Of the obstinate, bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing, the same story must be repeated, that has already been told of Fort Donelson. Despite experience and warning, the authorities were not ready for the fearful emergency; and hundreds of precious lives were lost, while heroes lay waiting, in blood and anguish, for the surgeons and medical stores, then on their way to the field. Victorious on the first day of the battle, the rebels fled on the second, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Thirteen thousand were killed, wounded, and missing, on each side; and it devolved on us, as the victors, to care for all the sufferers.

Nearly a thousand boxes had been concentrated at Cairo, by the Chicago Branch, in readiness for emer-

gencies. A hundred of these had been assorted, and their contents so repacked, that one box contained nothing but shirts; another, drawers only; another, fruit, etc. These were the "special supplies" mentioned by Dr. Tiffany in the foregoing extract.

They were taken by Mr. Folsom to Savanna, a few miles below Pittsburg Landing, about a week previous to the battle. Here Mr. Folsom found sixteen hospitals, all in extreme destitution. Among the less indispensable articles which they were without, may be mentioned brooms. Not a broom was to be found in the hospitals, or to be bought in the town. A substitute was made from the boughs of trees, with which the daily accumulations were roughly swept away.

Here Mr. Folsom found Mrs. Bickerdyke, whom he had already met at Cairo. She was established, with a cooking stove in her own hired room. She thus improvised a sort of diet kitchen, from which she visited all the hospitals, and carried to the sick articles of her own preparation. Mr. Folsom inquired of Dr. Stearns, one of the medical authorities, with whom he should deposit his store of delicacies. "With Mrs. Bickerdyke," he promptly answered; "no one will distribute them so faithfully."

Mr. Folsom very readily followed this advice, and this was the commencement of Mrs. Bickerdyke's remarkable labors, as a distributing agent of the Chicago Commission. At the time of the battle, which occurred a week later, these stores became invaluable, being the only sanitary supplies on the ground.

Meanwhile the seven or eight hundred boxes remaining at Cairo, had been, through the instrumentality of

Mr. Goodsmith, rapidly opened, their contents assorted, and repacked. The battle closed on Monday night. By Wednesday, all the telegraph lines throughout the north, trembled with the tidings. The whole of the now available stock at Cairo was immediately placed upon a steamer, called the Patton, on board of which went also Mr. Goodsmith, with a corps of nurses, and, on Wednesday, started for the battle-field.

On that same morning, news of the battle reached Chicago, by telegram, from General Strong to Hon. Mark Skinner. The same scenes were repeated, that ensued upon the battle of Fort Donelson, though without their exultation; for it was a victory too dearly bought. The city was deeply moved. The Sanitary depot was thronged. Money poured in, from the Common Council, the Board of Trade, and private individuals. Members of the Commission hastened to purchase quantities of supplies and medicines. Into whatever business house they entered, all other interests were suspended, and the whole force and contents of the establishment were placed at their disposal. From the numbers of surgeons and nurses volunteering, large corps of each were quickly organized. The whole city seemed anxious to assist in fitting out the special train, which, thus expedited, was able to start that same evening for Cairo. Drs. Patton and Isham accompanied the expedition.

At Cairo, the party, with its stores, was transferred to the hospital steamer, Louisiana. This steamer, immediately departing, arrived at Pittsburg Landing, two hours in advance of the Patton, which had preceded it by a night, from Cairo. On board the Louisiana, besides

Drs. Patton and Isham, of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, was also Dr. Douglas, the efficient, faithful, and noble representative of the United States Sanitary Commission. All had a common object, and labored together in the relief of the wounded, and in the distribution of the supplies, brought on both steamers, from Chicago.

This was the first voluntary assistance the wounded of this battle received, and these were the first sanitary stores that reached them.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing occurred on the sixth and seventh of April, 1862. It was the afternoon of Friday, the eleventh, when the Patton and Louisiana, bringing the welcome supplies of the Sanitary Commission, drew up to the Landing, on their errand of mercy. It had been raining for days; it was raining still; and everything looked indescribably melancholy. There was no town; there was only a vast encampment. On the battle-field, which commenced at the riverside, and covered several square miles, lay numbers of wounded men, still uncared for, while the tents all around were overflowing with sorrowful occupants, who had been brought in, but whose wounds had received no attention. The earth, for an indefinite area, and to an indefinite depth, was turned into almost impassable mire. For a mile or more on the river edge, innumerable, closely-wedged steamers discharged their cargoes, up the steep and slippery bank. Troops, forage, provisions, litters, ambulances, and artillery, the reinforcements and supplies of a vast army, went struggling through the mud and rain. Soldiers on horseback stumbled to and fro; floundering army

wagons interlocked and overturned each other ; there were wounded men moving painfully toward the boats, on litters ; there were dead men lying in pitiful neglect, unburied, and apparently unobserved.

To land goods, under these circumstances, especially as there was neither house nor tent to shelter them, was an impossibility ; and as the *Patton* was obliged to return at once, the stores it carried were, by permission, temporarily transferred to the *Tigress*, then the floating head-quarters of General Grant. The next morning, tents were procured from the medical purveyor, Dr. Grinsted, and the supplies brought by both steamers were placed in them for distribution. A sanitary depot being thus established, Dr. Douglas, always unsparing of exertion, went in person on a tour through the whole of General Grant's army, and notified every surgeon that stores could there be obtained.

A letter from Dr. Isham, written the day after their arrival, remarks : " When you know that there are no stores here but ours, so far as we can learn, and that we are the first upon the ground, and as yet the only volunteers here, you will see how much work there is for us. There is not a bandage, rag, or sponge, or any chloroform, (except as Dr. Grinsted tells me he has three pounds,) to be had now. We have given out all of our rags and bandages, and God knows what we shall do without these articles to dress wounds. I worked until one o'clock last night, after we distributed our stores, assisting in dressing wounds. Disabled men are still being brought aboard the boats, and many, many are yet in tents, upon the wet straw ; for you

must know that it rains, and has rained steadily since Sunday."

On the evening when the Louisiana and Patton arrived, four large steamers were observed, just starting for the north. They were transports, filled with a living freight of wounded, suffering men. Bound for northern hospitals, but totally unprovided with the alleviations which such passengers would require on their woful journey, these boats were immediately supplied from the stores sent by the Chicago Branch. Surgeons and nurses were detailed from the same source, to accompany them.

Among the articles purchased and forwarded from Chicago, on this occasion, was a quantity of chloroform. As this item was always included in the stores of the medical authorities, it seemed, at first, a superfluity; and the care of it gave the distributing agent, during its transportation, some embarrassment and anxiety. But such quantities were required for the thousands needing amputation, that when the Patton and Louisiana arrived, the governmental supply was nearly exhausted. The stock brought by these steamers proved sufficient to last until a requisition could be responded to from Cairo, which was the nearest point where more could be obtained. By this forethought was prevented, it is superfluous to say, fearful suffering.

Thus it was, that on the second day after the news of the battle reached Chicago, succor from that city was given to the wounded, on the scene of their valor and their distress, hundreds of miles distant. Thus it was, that the earliest sanitary depot opened there, was established by the delegation which hurried thither on

the Louisiana. Thus it was, that at Pittsburg Landing, as at Fort Donelson, the first stores that reached the battle-field, came from the northwest, through the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The consideration that, in both these battles, so dire an exigency was thus relieved a few hours sooner than it would otherwise have been, is of itself sufficient to repay alike the Commission and its contributing Aid Societies, for all their toil and sacrifices.

Again the Aid Societies strained every nerve. Again the numberless small sanitary streams of the northwest were swollen to flood tide, and again the Commission used its utmost energies to fill daily its depot at Cairo, daily depleted by constant shipments to Pittsburg Landing. Again Chicago held up the hands of the Commission. Her common council voted ten thousand dollars to its treasury. Her board of trade made, in its behalf, one of the earliest of those many and large contributions, that so often afterward illustrated the liberal loyalty of Chicago merchants. Three delegations from the Commission went to the field, to learn the wants of the army, and the best methods of relief. A distributing agent was retained there for three months; and another was employed to move with the army, and co-operate with Drs. Douglas and Warriner, the noble agents of the United States Sanitary Commission.

At Pittsburg Landing, the plan was for the first time adopted, of removing the wounded to some of the military hospitals at the north. A letter in the *New York Times*, of May 10, 1862, states: "A fleet of twenty-two steamers carried the wounded away. Of these, eleven were sent by the various Sanitary Commissions,

or by cities and States. Five of the remainder were furnished with surgeons, nurses, and most of their hospital supplies, such as furniture, delicacies, etc., by the Chicago Sanitary Commission."

Twice, at this time, the Chicago Sanitary Commission fitted out steamboats chartered by the patriotic governor of Illinois, Hon. Richard Yates, for the purpose of bringing home wounded Illinois soldiers. The medical stores for each, cost a thousand dollars, not to mention hospital clothing and other supplies. The money to meet these expenses was contributed for the express purpose, by the Chicago Board of Trade. The same outfit was furnished to a steamer sent by the Wisconsin State authorities, for removing Wisconsin soldiers; but the expense, in this case, was defrayed out of the general funds of the Commission. An observer in the field remarks: "The amount of supplies shipped up the Tennessee river, has been truly wonderful. * * * The shipments of the Chicago Sanitary Commission have been more than double any other society of the kind."

Meanwhile the Commission had appointed itself a work in Chicago, similar to that done by the Soldiers' Home in Cairo. The soldiers returning from the seat of war, were met at the depots, and taken care of during their passage through the city. Arrangements for their entertainment, at reduced rates, were made with various hotels, and they were protected, assisted, and hastened on their way. Hundreds were thus provided for, by a ministration that gave sure promise of the Home, that is now one of the permanent institutions of the city.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing found Mrs. Porter at Cairo, where she was distributing stores. Hearing that a boatload of wounded was *en route* for Mound City hospital, she hastened there to assist in its reception. The boat arrived in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Porter went on board, and passed through scene after scene of sorrow. They spent the night in administering refreshment to the fainting, stimulants to the sinking, and comfort to the dying. Many a farewell to father, mother, sister, wife, and friend, was given to their tender keeping.

One young man, in his last moments, painfully drew forth from his bosom a picture of his betrothed; and, with broken, dying accents, said to Mrs. Porter, "Tell her—I love her! Tell her—I loved her to the last!" Then his head dropped back on his pillow, and he was dead.

The survivors were placed in Mound City hospital. Even the pork house referred to by Mother Angela was filled. Mound City was inundated, for the rivers were high, and the passage to and fro about the hospital was made in boats. Between the openings in the imperfect flooring of the pork house, could be seen the swelling water. Having done what she could in Mound City, Mrs. Porter hurried back to Cairo, where a telegram from the Commission informed her that six ladies were on their way thither, as nurses for Paducah. These she conducted to Paducah, and placed in hospitals there, which were also filled with the wounded from the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Then she hastened to the front. Here, she was, on her own suggestion, empowered by Dr. McDougall, to

procure for the wounded a supply of female nurses. She went back to Chicago, obtained the number desired, conducted them south, and distributed them among the hospitals at Savanna, where they labored under the supervision of Mrs. Bickerdyke.

From this time, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke occupied the position of "agents in the field" for the Chicago Branch. Their work lay in the hospitals, and was of the most exhausting character. They distributed supplies, attended to the sick, sacrificed their needful sleep, lived in sight of wounds and suffering and blood, inhaled often a tainted, sickening air, often were wet, and cold, and hungry, slept on hard beds, dressed in rude clothing, ate coarse food, and endured every kind of privation.

Much of the time they labored together. They were so admirably harmonized by contrast, that in sanitary work each seemed the complement of the other. Mrs. Porter was gentle, Mrs. Bickerdyke was brusque. The mildness of the one was an offset to the positiveness of the other; the noiseless efficiency of the one, to the turbulent energy of the other. The culture and social position of Mrs. Porter, gave her ready access to the officers; Mrs. Bickerdyke followed her own bent and adaptations in devoting herself to the rank and file. In person, Mrs. Porter was *petite*; Mrs. Bickerdyke, the reverse; and their very voices acquired, during their wonderful army life, a permanent coloring, which, in Mrs. Porter, was an accent of pity and of sympathy; in Mrs. Bickerdyke, of protest and of cheer.

It was on the breaking up of the hospitals at Savanna, that Mrs. Bickerdyke began to develop one of her

specialties. The order had gone forth, and everything was being made ready. On approaching, one day, the main hospital, she espied a huge pile of soiled clothing—sanitary shirts and drawers, blankets and sheets—evidently prepared for some form of destruction. “What is to be done with these?” she inquired, in a tone of remonstrance. “They are to be burned,” was the reply. “Burned!” she exclaimed. “Burned! These goods that belong to *us*, and that the wives and mothers of the Boys have worked so hard to send!” “Nothing else can be done with them,” was the answer; “you see they are soiled and bloody; there are too many of them to be washed, and they cannot be moved in this state.” “I’ll show you, sir, that they *can* be washed,” she said; “don’t touch them until you hear from me!”

She went to the proper officer, and asked that a detail of seven men might be sent her for Monday. The day sacred to the American wash tub arrived, and with it, men, teams, barrels, and kettles. The hospital yard was turned into a laundry. Washing, wringing, boiling, and drying, went rapidly on. Tuesday, the same. Wednesday, likewise. And so of Thursday, and Friday, and Saturday. Mrs. Bickerdyke superintended every process, all the while attending to her sick; never forgetting at the right hour to give this one an egg, and that one a brandy punch. New relays of men were sent each day; for the work was tiresome, and the supervision was vigorous. “That’s no way to wring!” she would exclaim, seizing the garment and giving a specimen twist, while her pupil looked on, in hopeless admiration. The men worked willingly, for

everything Mrs. Bickerdyke did was right, in their eyes. The clothes were washed, dried, folded, (there was no ironing), boxed, and sent to the next point of destination.

It was during this spring that a tour through the hospitals of Cairo and Mound City was undertaken by two ladies, destined to sustain important relations to the Chicago Branch. Mrs. A. H. Hoge, and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, at the request of Judge Skinner and Mr. Blatchford, performed this errand, in such a manner, that the Commission was led to perceive and appreciate their remarkable ability. A little later, Mrs. Henrietta L. Colt, of Milwaukee, and Miss Valeria Campbell, of Detroit, began to illustrate in sanitary labors the talent and efficiency which made them afterward conspicuous. Thus early the Chicago Branch began to emphasize names, which soon became talismans in the service of the Sanitary Commission.

CHAPTER IV.

JULY 1, 1862, TO JANUARY 1, 1863. DISCOURAGEMENT.

Dark Days. Three Hundred Thousand More. Severe Service. A Low Treasury. Systematic Assaults. Misappropriation. Effect on Aid Societies. Unfriendly Journals. Correspondence. A Question. Difficulty of Making Sanitary Methods Comprehensible. Misconceptions of Soldiers. "One Tea." Anecdotes. Chain of Agents from Chicago to the Front. Special Agent. Mr. C. T. Chase. His Conclusions. Fidelity of the Agents of the Chicago Branch. Reported Sale of Sanitary Stores. Mrs. Bickerdyke. A Sanitary Washing Day. Colored Refugees. Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore. New Members.

DARK days were now upon the republic. Despite the successes of the early spring, no satisfactory progress seemed to be made by the federal arms. The heart of the nation was sick with hope deferred. The darling expectation and resolve of the West to regain control of the Mississippi, appeared on the eve of fulfillment, when both extremes of that mighty river fell into the hands of the government. But, although Fort Pillow, Island Number Ten, Columbus, and Memphis had given themselves up, and New Orleans was reduced to silent submission, under the strong, stern rule of General Butler, Vicksburg still stood out, and the river was still unopened. The heroic army of the Potomac was driven back, baffled and bleeding, from before Richmond.

Missouri was again invaded. Successive raids were made into Kentucky. Maryland and Pennsylvania were subjected to a similar visitation. In the chief cities of those States, all other interests were, for the time, dwarfed, by the absorbing one of immediate self-defense. Business was relinquished; women and children were removed; treasure was safely bestowed; citizens, including judges and clergymen, drilled in companies. Wrought upon by the South, the Indians on the frontier broke out into hostility, and Minnesota was the scene of fearful massacres. Rumors of foreign recognition poisoned the air. In England, as shown by eagerly-read journals, the question was discussed, not only at public meetings, but in both Houses of Parliament. The repressed murmurs of the opponents of the war, changed to open discontent, and the North found itself divided. The tone of the South was confident; and its president appointed a day of thanksgiving, for the successes and prospects of the Confederacy.

Early in July, upon the close of the disastrous seven-days battles before Richmond, the president issued a new call for troops. War meetings, to encourage enlistments, were held all over the north, and the "three hundred thousand more" wanted, were slowly obtained.

The service required of these volunteers, was, to new troops, of the severest character. Especially was this true in the west. Here they were obliged to fill the places of disabled veterans, in armies far to the southwest; to endure the extended fasts of long marches, under a hot southern sun, often through dust three or four inches deep, and as fine as ashes; to meet the exposure of chilly nights damp with fog and dew; the

difficulties of acclimation, and the fatigue of incessant skirmishes, and of frequent battles. The amount of sickness, always greater in western than in eastern troops, began to be appalling. Scurvy, too, more dreaded than any foe, had signified its approach, and the Commission was urgently and constantly appealed to for assistance.

But the treasury was low, and contributions were declining. The distance of the receding conflict, the reaction from the excitement of the spring battles, the season, and the general discouragement, operated to diminish consignments. Systematic assaults began, also, to be made upon the Commission by the opponents of the administration, who, now unreserved in their condemnation of everything helping to sustain the army, pronounced its labors unnecessary, and its management inefficient. More painful than all, the soldiers themselves, who were fast returning home on sick leave and short furloughs, made, in many instances, loud complaint, which was reiterated by their friends, that little benefit accrued to the soldier from the work of the Sanitary Commission, but that sanitary supplies were, in most cases, appropriated by hospital stewards, nurses, and surgeons.

Some of the Aid Societies labored on, nobly and intelligently, through all these discouragements; but many became irresolute and disheartened, and a few ceased working altogether. A burden of explanation, remonstrance, reasoning, exhortation, and entreaty, fell upon the Commission, that, in the absence of all personal motives to inspire patience, seems most difficult of endurance. While the unfavorable testimony and

rash assertions of returned soldiers, tended to undermine confidence, opposition journals, with abounding tact and talent, seized these disparaging statements to sharpen such arrows of insinuation and inference as gave the Commission exercise for all its endurance and self-devotion.

A few specimens of the letters at this time received by the Commission, will give an idea of this heart-wearying experience. Nothing is so tenacious of life as an evil surmise; when this is remembered, it will not be surprising that, at different times throughout its whole existence, the Commission was obliged to answer similar complaints. But the difference lay in this: that subsequently such reiteration came chiefly from those confessedly unfriendly or indifferent to the Sanitary cause, while now, it was the Aid Societies themselves whose confidence was shaken. That they thus sought a resolution of their difficulties, shows that it was the sanitary work, and not the Sanitary Commission, which they doubted.

Says one of these correspondents, "There is a strong impression among our neighbors, that the articles do not reach the soldiers, but are consumed by the attendants at the hospitals. If you could assist us in doing away with this prejudice, we shall be able to enlarge our collections."

Says another, "Some of our ladies need encouragement, and assurances that their gifts are applied as they desire, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. If in your power to send us such assurances, it would greatly encourage their hearts and hands for future effort."

Another: "We are now exerting ourselves to the utmost, to get contributions for our Aid Society; but we are not as successful as we could desire to be, because of the utter lack of faith, that our soldiers will ever get the money, clothing, and delicacies, we labor so hard, and stint ourselves many times, to procure for them. We are told by many who ought to know, that none of the delicacies, wine, etc., ever reach the sick soldiers, but are consumed by surgeons, nurses, and officers. There are a goodly number of us, who cannot believe this to be the case; yet, for the sake of those who conscientiously differ with us, can you, and will you, give us some proof of the way supplies are distributed?"

Another: "We have endeavored to secure another box of clothing, provisions, etc., for the purpose of aiding the needy soldiers; but on account of some complaints that the boxes sent are not received by the soldiers, but taken by the officers and used for their own benefit, we have been unable to do so. And we take this opportunity of asking your advice, and wishing you to inform us whether it is or is not true. It being reported by many of the soldiers who have been in the hospitals, we could not dispute it."

Another: "Some have become discouraged, and refuse to give us any assistance, because we often hear that the needy soldiers receive but a small part of the articles sent them. Some of the soldiers who have returned home tell us, that they have been in a hospital for weeks, and even months, without receiving any but the most plain food, and others who have been wounded tell us that they have lain for days without a change of garments, and that the hospital stores sent them by their

friends are often sold or appropriated in some other way for the benefit of officers and others who are well."

Another: "Some refuse to give, fearing everything is given up indiscriminately to surgeons and nurses. Others fear, or pretend to fear, that Chicago regiments take the precedence in everything that is nice."

Another: "I am called on by the women of our town, to say to you, that they wish to contribute to the sick and wounded, if they can; but sick soldiers, and wives who have returned with their wounded husbands, tell us that the sick do not, and will not, get the things, if we send them."

Another: "It is true that our Soldiers' Aid Society has been spirited this past season, trying to relieve their suffering sons in the army; they have sent three large boxes, and the fourth is now at my house; but we have become somewhat sickened by reports that come to us, that the suffering get but few of the articles sent them."

These extracts might be largely multiplied. They ring through every change, from the utter incredulity of the correspondent, who was allowing the "fourth" box to lie in her house, because "sickened" by the idea of its misappropriation if forwarded, up to the triumphant faith of an honest contributor, who gives the usual list of shirts, drawers, sheets, bandages, and rags, and then, in allusion to similar reports, exclaims:

"If you do not send these things to the hospitals, what in the name of wonder do you do with them! (I write as if I had you before me.) For my part, I can't think that our trust is betrayed!"

Other letters were received of quite another character,

though heavy with a similar burden. In these cases, the Aid Societies themselves were assailed, and active, noble-hearted women thus intimated their trials:

"Please send acknowledgment, as we are continually assailed by those who have given some small matters, or those who *never give*, with the assertion that the soldiers never get them. Some do not scruple to say, that those most active in giving use the articles at home."

Says another: "I dislike very much to trouble you so soon again, upon what will seem such a trifling matter; but seeing in the *Tribune*, of Saturday, an incorrect report of that unlucky box of ours, sent two or three weeks since, and as Mrs. — and myself attend to the packing of all sanitary boxes sent from here, and fearing that the fault-finders, who abound more or less in all neighborhoods, should suspect some *fraud*, we would be very much obliged if the report were corrected. There were forty-one shirts; whereas four are reported; and thirty-two pairs drawers, and none reported. I will be careful to write plainly next time."

A sorrowful soul is poured out in the following: "I have just seen an officer from Helena. He says the mortality among our troops there is terrible; and that hospital comforts are unheard of, the patients having only pork, and sleeping in their blankets on boards. What can be done? Can you send? What use? My heart is sick and my brain weary with such complaints. I write to beg you to do something, if possible. When surgeons neglect to apply for help, and distress comes, what can we do? I am in despair. I sometimes wish I could go to sleep and not wake until this terrible

conflict is over. * * * I am heart-weary and heavy with the state of things. A year ago, when in Washington, seeing McClellan's army, that seemed invincible, everything looked full of hope. But alas! now nothing but horrors and carnage! The darkness thickens! When will the end be?"

During this period, at a regular meeting, the question was raised and frankly discussed, whether the wants of the army and the state of public sentiment required the further labors of the Commission. "Why," it was urged on the one hand, "should we subject ourselves to all this trial? If we are really of no use, what object in continuing our labors? We ask for them no remuneration, we obtain for them no thanks. The seat of war is now so distant, that to convey supplies thither is a work of great difficulty, even were there none in obtaining them. Our depot is nearly depleted, our treasury nearly exhausted, and we are neglecting our personal interests to do a work, which we are constantly assured were better left undone. Let us abandon it."

On the other hand, there was the fearful increase of sickness in the western armies; the work of prevention needed for the new levies; the relief required by the thousands of wounded; the many and urgent appeals for help, from inspectors, surgeons, nurses, and agents, in the hospitals scattered thick along the Mississippi; and the approach of the dreaded scurvy. There was, besides, the injustice of allowing the generous Northwest to lapse, through misapprehension, into neglect of its soldiers; there was the Soldiers' Home at Cairo, peculiarly the care of the Chicago Commission; there was regard for the Aid Societies, many of which had evinced

a noble faith and disinterestedness; and, behind all, there was a spirit of patriotism, a love of country, that prompted endurance. It was decided to go on.

It was evident, that what the Aid Societies most needed, was a comprehension of sanitary methods. But how to make the vast and complicated machinery of the Sanitary Commission understood, was a problem. Its workings were difficult of explanation, as applied to the single department of supply alone. When an Aid Society, as was often the case, requested to be informed, not only that a given box was received by the Commission, (a duty never neglected,) but by whom its contents were distributed, and to whom sent, it could not know the impossibility of such information.

All boxes were, as has already been described, opened, assorted, repacked, and stored, ready for a requisition. Of any particular box, its dried apples went to Missonri, perhaps, its shirts to Corinth, its drawers to Mound City, in company with other dried apples, shirts, and drawers, from twenty other boxes. Or, in other words, twenty or more boxes were opened, and all the shirts they contained were packed into one box, all their drawers into another, and so with each article after its kind. This matter was repeatedly explained; and later, the Aid Societies devised a different method of obtaining the information desired. Letters requesting replies, were placed in the pockets of dressing gowns; in the toes of socks; were pinned to shirt bosoms, and tied to the strings of drawers. Many a correspondence with soldiers in hospital was thus opened, and with the proof thus obtained, the faith of the Aid Society was rewarded.

The accusations made by returned soldiers, who could not be suspected of desiring to injure an organization devoted to their welfare, deserved and obtained serious attention. While it was not maintained that supplies were *never* misappropriated, it was found that here, too, ignorance of sanitary methods, was the basis of much misapprehension. Very few soldiers knew the difference between governmental and sanitary stores, nor what was peculiar to either. Such peculiarities could not easily be distinguished, because articles at one time furnished exclusively by the Commission, were, at another, adopted and issued by the government, causing continual change. Sutlers sold many delicacies included in the stores of the Commission; and soldiers, distrustful of their officers, did not always stop to discover whether given articles had been purchased from the former, or purloined from the latter. Having a general idea that sanitary stores consisted chiefly of wines, jellies, and preserves, wherever they saw or suspected the use of these luxuries, they were apt to assume that such had been misappropriated.

The soldiers also supposed that the Commission sent large quantities of these delicacies, whereas the supply was always comparatively small, and never enough for the general hospitals. Indeed, few had any adequate standard for judging of the supplies necessary for army or hospital distribution. This was one serious difficulty. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the ladies of a church in Chicago, forwarded to that vicinity a very large box, filled to overflowing with the nicest edibles. They consigned it to a surgeon whom they knew, with the request that he would

inform them of the amount of service which it did, that they might, by knowing positively how far such a box would go, judge somewhat regarding the stories of misappropriation. The surgeon passed the box to Mrs. Bickerdyke, with the request of the donors. She personally gave out its liberal contents to a hospital of several hundred men. It sufficed them for "one tea."

Neither did the soldiers understand how large a part of sanitary goods were supplementary; were exactly the same in kind as those furnished by government, and were simply designed to secure to the hospitals enough, where there was little, or a little where there was none. As, in case of the supplementary chloroform furnished at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, it is not to be supposed that the sufferers extended on the amputation tables were informed, when inhaling the preparatory anesthetic, that for this they were indebted to the Chicago Sanitary Commission; so, in all the hospitals, many sanitary articles were daily used, under the supposition that they were the stores of government. A man laboring under pneumonia, or benumbed with typhoid, takes little note of particulars.

An agent of the Chicago Branch, passing through a hospital much indebted to his Commission, stopped at a cot. "Well, my boy," he cheerily asked, "do *you* get anything from Chicago?"

"No; nothing," was the answer.

"Why, look at this," said the agent, a little reproachfully, turning over the corner of the sheet, and pointing to the well-known label, "Chicago Sanitary Commission." The same mark was found on his pillow case, and on the shirt he was wearing.

"I did not know it," he said, "I thought they were all furnished by government."

"I declare," said another agent, with amusing vexation, "they will look me in the face and tell me they have never had anything from the Commission, and then I find them covered with its stamp; on their bedding, and their socks, and their drawers, and their shirts."

A returned soldier stopped for some assistance at the Commission rooms at Chicago. On inquiry, he was found to be directly from a hospital for which much was being done by the Commission, which was constantly furnishing it with codfish, green tea, milk, and various other articles, not then supplied by government. Quite confidently the question was asked, as certain of *one* favorable witness:

"Did you ever get anything there from the Chicago Sanitary Commission?"

"No; I never did."

"Did you never get *any* thing from the Commission?"

"No; Uncle Sam gave me all *I* had."

"Well, what did you have there? Did you ever have any toast?"

"Yes."

"With butter on it?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever have any codfish?"

"Yes, and when they fixed the toast with the codfish sprinkled over it, it was good, too."

"Well, what else? did you ever have any green tea?"

"Yes."

"With milk in it?"

"Yes."

"My friend, all those things came from the Chicago Sanitary Commission; the government does not furnish either butter, or codfish, or green tea, or milk, to that hospital."

"Is that so!" exclaimed the man, with genuine astonishment; "I thought they all came from Uncle Sam!"

A surgeon was accused of misappropriating sanitary stores. Sanitary boxes were known to have come to the hospital; and preserves, and canned fruits, were also known to have appeared soon thereafter upon his table. The Commission ferreted out the testimony, and obtained proof, that these delicacies were part of the contents of a private box, sent the surgeon by his wife.

A good woman went to Jackson, to nurse her wounded husband. In time of need, she was temporarily installed as matron. An agent of the Commission was informed by her, with great secrecy, that, being behind the scenes, she was witness to much fraud; that at the table where she ate, with the steward, wardmasters, and nurses, they were constantly fed on the fruits, dried and canned, that came from the Chicago Commission. The gentleman waited a few days for the return of another agent, and then, together, the two proceeded to examine into the accusation. The matron reiterated it with great positiveness. They found it true, that such articles were used on the table in question; but the mess, with the exception of the informant, united in purchasing them from the sutlers; and she, being a stranger and a woman, was unconsciously partaking of their hospitality.

The Commission had, at this time, agents in the field, of proved reliability, who formed a chain of communication from Chicago to the front. Dr. H. A. Wariner, an Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, a gentleman of cultivation, position, and responsibility, took chief supervision of its stores. Establishing his head-quarters at Columbus, he watched over the condition and management of hospitals from there to the seat of war, giving himself no rest from journeyings, perils, and fatigues. Mr. William Goodsmith, whose judgment and fidelity were so remarkable, as to create a desire for his continued services wherever their value had been experienced, was stationed at Corinth; Mr. T. P. Robb, afterward, for his intelligence and energy, appointed by Governor Yates State Sanitary Agent of Illinois, represented the Chicago Commission at Jackson. Enthusiastic testimonials were forwarded from different points, respecting the fidelity in distributing the stores of the Commission, evinced by Mrs. Eliza C. Porter, already mentioned, who had been performing arduous labors at the front, since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and of Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke, whose devotion to the soldiers has made her name among them a synonym for motherly kindness.

But, under the unusual pressure of doubt and misapprehension, it was thought best to employ an agent extraordinary, whose especial mission it should be, to visit the hospitals and camps in the southwest, and, while inspecting their general condition, make observations, with particular reference to the question of misappropriation. Mr. C. T. Chase was the gentleman entrusted with this errand. He performed it

intelligently and thoroughly, visiting the hospitals at Corinth, LaGrange, Bolivar, Jackson, Columbus, and the intermediate places.

His report is circumstantial, and of the most interesting character. In it, he advises the discontinuance of shipments of delicacies, under which term are included canned and preserved fruits, jellies, and wine. For this conclusion he gives the following reasons: That they were much wasted through breakage in transportation; that they were of very little use; that the supply was entirely insufficient, and therefore productive of dissatisfaction; that wine, the only one of these articles really useful, could now be had in sufficiency from government; and, finally, that these delicacies formed the main temptation for misappropriation, and the main subject for complaint.

Henceforth the Chicago Commission discouraged and in great measure discontinued consignments of this character, forwarding in their stead, larger supplies of butter, eggs, dried beef, codfish, dried fruits, and winter vegetables.

In the charge, that sanitary goods were sold, there was also much room for misapprehension. Dr. Warriner writes to the Commission, under date of September 27, 1862: "Enclosed is one hundred dollars, the sum received for ten barrels of ale. I have not yet received any acknowledgment of the arrival of \$106, collected from the sale of seventy-three barrels of vegetables." Through an arrangement introduced with much effort and energy by Dr. Warriner, the Commission purchased any required articles, forwarded them where wanted, and was paid for them out of the funds of the hospital

receiving them. The money thus invested, was, in effect, a temporary loan from the Commission to the hospital, and all responsibility as to the distribution of the goods, belonged to the hospital authorities. But such goods bore the mark of the Commission, and so gave opportunity for misunderstanding.

In truth, the many ingenious and shifting modes of relief, resorted to by the Sanitary Commission, its vast machinery and complicated system of operation, might well puzzle a clearer head than that of a convalescent soldier, or an honest-hearted matron.

Mr. Chase found the agents of the Commission untiring in their fidelity. They formed a chain from Chicago to the front. From Chicago, the goods passed to the care of Mr. Folsom, at Cairo. Mr. Folsom sent them to Dr. Warriner, at Columbus, Ky., and this gentlemen superintended their further progress. Mr. Goodsmith gave earnest care to those designed for the hospitals at Corinth. Mr. Robb sought to obtain positive proof of fidelity in their distribution at Jackson, by establishing over the hospitals there, a system of private police. Mrs. Porter took great pains to make the soldiers understand the source from which came the goods that she dispensed, and numerous testimonials were the result, expressive of gratitude to the Commission.

Mrs. Bickerdyke did her part toward preventing waste, in a manner peculiarly her own. On the breaking up of a hospital, there was, as has been shown, much destruction. Many valuable articles were thrown aside, for want of transportation, such as pans, cooking utensils, stoves, and soiled clothing. These she gath-

ered up. A large stove, sent from the Chicago Sanitary Commission, was found by her in the woods, at Farmington, and removed by her instrumentality to Corinth, where it did much service. The clothing thus thrown away, was nearly all new, but soiled. She employed relays of negroes to wash it, and then returned it to the hospitals. She improvised a laundry for this purpose, in a shaded spot, about two miles from Corinth, a visit to which is thus described by Mr. Goodsmith:

"On arriving at the washing ground, I found six huge kettles filled with boiling clothes. The lines were hung with all sorts of hospital garments, from heavy blankets to small handkerchiefs. Mrs. Bickerdyke is very anxious for a new washing machine, having worn out the one she began with. She has been at this work eight months. Enclosed I send a list of the articles restored to usefulness in one day. They were nearly all saturated with blood from the wounded of the late battle at Corinth."

This list of "articles restored to usefulness" in one day's washing at the Corinth laundry, will enable the reader to judge how many weeks of Aid-Society toil it took, to meet the waste of one hospital; and will suggest an answer to the oft-repeated question, as to what became of all the sanitary goods that went to the Commission at Chicago.

The list is as follows:

1532 Sheets,	478 Pillow Cases,	130 pairs Socks,
600 Towels,	400 Handk'ts and Napkins,	80 Quilts,
32 Blankets,	70 Bedsacks,	5 Blouses,
6 pairs Pants,	200 Shirts,	175 pairs Drawers,
22 Feather Pillows, emptied and washed.		

The Commission further issued an "Appeal to the Women of the Northwest," urging them to renewed exertions in behalf of the army. Of this appeal, large numbers were scattered over the country. Mr. Folsom was also induced to undertake a tour among the aid societies, under a sort of general commission, that empowered him to speak in behalf of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, wherever his labors would be acceptable. His statements, uttered with authority, and from personal observation, told largely upon the communities which he visited, and were followed by generous contributions of money and of stores. This was the first "begging tour" instituted for the Chicago Commission. Mr. Folsom labored about six weeks, and raised an average of a thousand dollars a week, which he left in the hands of the local societies, to be forwarded to Chicago.

About this time, his excellency, Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, in an official letter, empowered the Commission to draw on the State fund of Wisconsin, to the extent of a thousand dollars. It was a timely gift, and materially sustained the work.

Thus passed the summer and fall of 1862. Receipts fell from fifty boxes a day, to no more, sometimes, than four a day. The contributions to the treasury were proportionally diminished. But, although comparatively crippled, yet, by a judicious use of its funds, the Commission accomplished an amount of labor, that, had not its afterwork grown to such magnitude, would have been considered large. Its goods went to Cairo, Mound City, Columbus, Danville, Perryville, Bowling Green, Helena, Bolivar, Jackson, Corinth, and Leaven-

worth. Its agents in the field were kept supplied. The distributing depot at Columbus, received from the Chicago Branch, its largest and most constant consignments. After the battle of Perryville, a delegation from the Chicago Commission visited the battle-field, carrying thither suitable goods. Sanitary stores were, in small amount, again sent to Kansas. The Soldiers' Home at Cairo was supported, and did a work that, of itself, warranted the claims of the Commission upon the public. From March to November, it had entertained eight thousand four hundred and eighty-four men.

A large number of colored refugees arrived, during this summer, at Cairo, where their situation was deplorable in the extreme. Huddled together by hundreds in a vacant camping ground, without food or clothing, helpless and destitute, their condition appealed to the sympathies of humanity. With the approach of cold weather, their sufferings called loudly for relief; and Mr. Folsom applied to the Commission at Chicago, for assistance on their behalf. The Commission sent them a supply of shoes, and obtained for them, from government, a quantity of rebel blankets, captured at Fort Donelson, amounting to over a thousand.

The heart of the generous West was touched with the condition of this suffering race. Through Mr. Folsom's stirring appeals, meetings were held in many northern cities, to take action upon this subject. In Chicago, the Commission itself called such a meeting, and the citizens of that place of unwearied liberality appointed a committee to receive donations. Buffalo,

Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Milwaukee, with most of the intermediate towns, forwarded abundant contributions. So generous was this outflow, that Mr. Folsom found himself furnished with enough goods for the wants of the refugees at Cairo, and also with an accumulation and overplus, sufficient to supply much similar destitution among the same people, down the Mississippi river.

All these goods were forwarded through the Sanitary Commission, and disbursed by its agency. The amount of additional labor involved, may be imagined. Thus early did the Chicago Commission anticipate the work of the Freedmen's Commission, afterward established for the benefit of this race.

In November, 1862, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore attended at Washington, as representatives of the Chicago Branch, by special appointment, the "First Women's Council" of the United States Sanitary Commission. On their return, they were induced to assume the place at the Sanitary rooms left vacant by Mrs. Porter. Here, on December 8th, they first became permanently connected with the Commission, and commenced the labors which were soon to convert their names into household words throughout the country. This work consisted in the stimulating of supplies, both of stores and of money, for the Chicago Branch.

Four new members were, about the same time, added to the Commission, as appears from the following entry in the Minutes, under date of December 16, 1862:

"It was resolved, that to increase our efficiency, the following persons be added to the Commission: Messrs. George C. Cook, Amos J. Throop, Cyrus Bentley, and Ezra B. McCagg; and the secretary was requested to notify them of the fact, and to request their presence at the meetings of the Commission."

CHAPTER V.

JANUARY 1, TO APRIL 1, 1863. THE REACTION.

Reaction. Northwestern Pulpit. Inadequacy. Letters of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore. Military Aspect of the Country. Armies of the East and West. Stone River. Sanitary Freshet. County Societies. Mrs. Colt. Delegations and Visits to Army. Condition of Troops at Vicksburg. Peculiarities of the Northwest. Position of Chicago Commission. Letters of Judge Skinner. LaSalle County. Iowa. Mrs. Bickerdyke's Method of Distribution. Mrs. Bickerdyke at Memphis. Changes in Commission.

THE opening of the year eighteen hundred sixty-three brought to the northwest a strong and sudden reaction in favor of the Sanitary Commission. It was, in another sense, another "great awakening." Henceforth the path of the Commission grew bright. Henceforth its treasury was full, and its storehouses overflowed with plenteousness.

While several causes combined to produce this change, one was especially potent. Wearied with ceaseless explanation and exhortation, the Commission finally appealed to the PULPIT. Circulars were issued, portraying the condition of the hospitals, emphasizing the necessity for supplies, and making known the exhausted state of the treasury. In them the clergymen of the northwest were especially invoked. Their

help was energetically entreated, "in Humanity's name and for the Redeemer's sake." This was done in September of 1862. It prepared the way for a second appeal, issued somewhat later, at the suggestion of the ladies, requesting every clergyman in the northwest to urge upon his people the claims of the Commission, and to take up a collection in its behalf. The third Sunday in January was the day appointed by the circular, for this effort.

Never was the amazing influence of the Pulpit made more clearly visible. Religious teachers, of all denominations, of all sects and creeds, raised their united voices in favor of the Commission; all invoked the aid of their people in its support; all affirmed and explained the identity of its cause with the cause of the country. Hard-working, self-denying missionaries, upon whose ministrations devolved the care of two or three widely separated prairie churches, rode in the depth of winter from one to the other, to discharge their labor of love and of patriotism. They did more. Not content with meeting the letter of the appeal, they entered into its spirit. They organized Aid Societies in their parishes; they selected for them efficient officers; they stimulated the collection of supplies; they wrote for instructions as to packing and forwarding; they volunteered valuable information as to the best modes of reaching the hearts and the purses of their people; they planned; they advised; they labored.

Their collections came pouring in. One had caused his to be taken up at the funeral of a soldier brought home from a Nashville hospital, and seized occasion, while waiting the arrival of the remains, to present the claims

of the Commission. Another had waited to enlarge his donation, by the addition of private contributions earnestly solicited; another had divided his parish into districts, so small, that not a single house should remain unvisited, and had sent begging committees into each. Rich churches gave of their riches, and poor ones of their poverty. The rector of St. James' church, Chicago, sent, as the collection of his parish, nearly nine hundred dollars; as the contribution of his people, the minister of a feeble church in a remote part of Minnesota, forwarded one dollar. Whatever the sum, it came freighted with such wishes that it had been more, with such words of kindness, of cheer, and of benediction, "as made the gifts more dear."

The talent of the northwestern Pulpit has been often extolled. Its zeal and its power, its efficiency and its fearlessness, its devotion and its self-abnegation, are recognized and indisputable. But, not the dimmest of the many jewels in its crown, is its patriotism, as illustrated during the war of the rebellion.

Another cause for this change in public feeling, lay in the fact, that during the interval just passed, while support was being withheld from the Commission, many, both of Aid Societies and of individuals, had tried other means of sending stores to the army, and had found them inadequate. The Commission had no such zealous, unswerving supporters, as those who had learned its value through such an experience. Private individuals had traveled the long, expensive, laborious, and often dangerous distances that lay between the northwest and the armies, and had been refused admittance within the army lines. Delegations of honest

citizens had made the same effort, getting their boxes and packages along with infinite trouble and anxiety, to find that, destitute of the Commission's credentials, they could not obtain access to the hospitals.

Aid Societies had sent their boxes by express, to have them fall short of their destination, because the express companies were not permitted, and could not be expected, to vary their routes with all the shifting movements of different regiments. In Louisville, there were three large warehouses piled to the ceiling with boxes sent to individual soldiers, to companies, and to regiments, that never had been, and never could be, delivered, owing to the fact that the regiments for which they were designed had gone where the express could not follow them. The edibles in them, decaying, destroyed the rest of their contents, and the whole was rendered a useless and offensive mass.

When informed, as it sometimes was, that certain stores, raised perhaps in response to a Commission circular, would not be forwarded to Chicago, but were about to be sent to the army by "a delegation of our own citizens," or, "one of our own number who will see that they are distributed as we desire," the Commission, while regretting so much useless expenditure of time and money, always felt assured that a most faithful auxiliary was undergoing the process of education. And so it generally proved.

As still another cause, which operated to produce the reaction stated, may be mentioned the strong and stirring letters written to leading ladies in the interior, by Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore. These remarkable women, while very unlike in many characteristics,

possessed in common, besides talent and untiring energy, that peculiar power which seems to belong to some natures, of carrying captive the feelings and the will of those whom they desire to control. Although they had been but a few weeks connected with the Commission, the women of the northwest began to feel their influence. When, afterward, their letters were followed up, as in many instances, by visits, and personal exhortation, new Aid Societies were formed, and old ones were magnetized into renewed efforts.

All of the above mentioned causes were inspired with additional life and power at this particular juncture, by the battles which were then challenging the attention and the emotion of the country.

December, of the year eighteen hundred sixty-two, had witnessed the unsuccessful advance of General Burnside upon Fredericksburg; the equally unsuccessful attempt of General Sherman upon Vicksburg, and the disaster at Hartsville; while the New Year's sun rose to look upon eight thousand dead and wounded patriots, lying on the field of Murfreesboro. The "year of battles" was over, but the fruit of so many toils and sacrifices was still ungathered. Blockade runners, whose name was legion, still busily plied their ungracious vocation of furnishing aid and comfort to the Confederacy. The opponents of the war sought to prevent enlistments, threatened resistance to the draft, and, with each failure, of the many which tried the heart of the nation, prophesied only evil, and that continually.

The temper of the North had changed. The first

flush of hope had long since faded, and the reaction of disappointment was also past. Firmly, steadily, holding both hope and fear in abeyance, the people addressed themselves to the work of saving their country, apparently resolved to do all, and endure all, until the great prize was either lost or won. It was touching to see how, for fear of disappointment, they even refused themselves the luxury of rejoicing over a victory, until assurance that the news was true, had been again and again made sure. Political parties were clearly defined; the great Proclamation of Emancipation, Mr. Lincoln's New Year's gift to his country, had put an end to all possibility of shading one into another. The government, urged by the people, had changed its policy, and "Freedom to All!" was to be henceforth the national countersign. By it the nation was to conquer or to perish. The Confederate Congress, meanwhile, denounced the new order of things as a "reckless disregard of all constitutional restraints, and the waging of a ferocious war." Both sides fasted and prayed, and Heaven was to decide between them.

The army of the Potomac, being near its base of operations, near the war department, and, by easy communication, near the north, retreated, after its reverses, into comfortable quarters, to be cared for by the sympathy which, from every home of the opulent east, was lavished upon its deserving heroes.

"After the battle of Fredericksburg," says an official record of the United States Sanitary Commission, "the army of the Potomac planted itself, for a long winter, upon the hillsides about Falmouth, and, under the excellent administration of its medical and commissariat

departments, was kept in high health until late in the spring." Quite otherwise was this winter passed by the troops of the west. To open the Mississippi, to regain control of the Great River, was their unswerving resolve, and self-appointed task. Until that was done, nothing was, in their estimation, accomplished. Unwilling to relinquish an inch of the ground already so dearly won, they wintered on the scene of conflict, amid swamps, bayous, and malaria; amid mud, and rain, and unspeakable privations; and, "God's country," as they significantly termed, by contrast, their longed-for home, was so distant, and communication with it so difficult, that the friends who would gladly have ministered to their comfort, were denied all such consolation.

After the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river, the Commission raised in Chicago, by personal appeal, the sum of three thousand dollars. This was immediately expended in sanitary supplies for the sufferers on that field and at Vicksburg. Which needed them most, it was impossible to decide; for, if New Year's day had been signalized by the battle of Murfreesboro, Christmas had witnessed the abortive attempt of General Sherman upon Vicksburg. Delegations of nurses were sent forward every day from the Chicago Branch to both points, each delegation taking charge of large shipments of stores. One hundred and seventy-six packages were thus despatched to Murfreesboro, and four hundred to Vicksburg, which latter amount was augmented by the addition of six hundred packages more from the Commission's depot at Cairo. In five hurried days, the Commission left itself without money and without

goods, though a few hours saw both flowing in again from its now active tributaries.

"We sent," says a letter from the president of the Commission, "a car load on Sunday night to Louisville for Murfreesboro, with a special messenger; on Monday night another car load for the same point. Also, a car load the same evening to Cairo, for Vicksburg, with three persons in charge; and again, last evening, an entire baggage car full, by passenger train for Vicksburg; and we hope to do the same to-night." A car load was also sent to Louisville, for Jackson, Tennessee, where there was a hospital containing twelve hundred sick, entirely out of supplies, in behalf of which, an earnest appeal had come to the Chicago Commission.

From the first of January to the twenty-fifth of February, the Commission had thus forwarded to these points over twelve hundred packages. In March, its shipments were made much more rapidly. It sent, within the first ten weeks of this year, several delegations to Vicksburg, besides relays of nurses, male and female. The last of these delegations started from Cairo, with over thirty tons of supplies. Early in March, it shipped one hundred and fifty packages daily. In two days, it shipped three hundred and forty-four packages. In the first ten weeks of this year, twenty-five thousand dollars were contributed to its treasury, besides supplies in proportion. Its receipts for the whole of the previous year, had reached not quite eighteen thousand dollars.

Thus suddenly had contributions risen. It was like a western freshet, with this difference: that the sanitary flood never again abated. In December, the

treasury had fallen to a hundred dollars—the store house, to a meagre receipt of four boxes a day. In January, the treasury was full; and in February, boxes came in at the rate of a hundred a day. In December, auxiliaries numbered less than two hundred and fifty; in January, they numbered a thousand; in February, they were nearly two thousand, and were constantly increasing.

The correspondence of the Commission was augmented in proportion. Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore worked laboriously. Extra assistance was employed. If a lady interested in sanitary affairs called at the rooms, or an Aid-Society officer from the country stepped in, they were also pressed into the service. But still, the letters accumulated. A hundred and twenty a day were mailed, while, not unfrequently, two and three hundred waited for answers.

To relieve some of this pressure, the ladies suggested the plan of forming county societies. If the principal town in each county would act as a medium between the Commission and the remaining towns of the same county, its Aid Society, forwarding and reporting their contributions, and receiving and again reporting the acknowledgments of the Commission, much of this mass of correspondence could, they thought, be transferred and divided.

The Aid Society of Ottawa, Illinois, one of the most efficient and faithful of the Commission's tributaries, had, under Mrs. F. A. Slack, at this time its tireless and devoted president, led the way in such an organization, becoming the center of a system of many auxiliaries.

The Commission proposed the plan to other localities,

and the towns of Coldwater, Michigan, and of Freeport and Aurora, Illinois, followed in a similar organization. These county societies found their influence greatly augmented, and were in consequence able, in various ways, more effectually to further the interests of the Sanitary cause.

A worthy associate of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore was found in Mrs. Henrietta L. Colt. Mrs. Colt was corresponding secretary of the Aid Society of Milwaukee, and early evinced the deepest interest in the work. She made various visits, under the auspices of the Commission, to the army and the hospitals, and her zeal and energy produced the happiest effect, in stimulating sanitary effort in her community. Milwaukee was the medium through which was forwarded a large part of the contributions of Wisconsin, and the Aid Society of that place was therefore able to render most efficient help to the Commission, by directing to its storehouses not only its own consignments, but those of a large part of the State. Mrs. Colt did the same work for Wisconsin, that was done in other parts of the northwest by Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, and bore the same relation to the Commission as was borne by those ladies.

Large amounts of supplies had thus been forwarded to Vicksburg, upon general information of the need there existing. The Commission resolved to send other stores under charge of committees, who should be able, on returning, to stimulate contributions, by their report, as eye witnesses, of the condition of the beleaguering army. Five such delegations went down, in the early part of the year 1863. The first consisted

of Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Colt, and Mr. John C. Williams. The second, of Mrs. Hoge, Mr. W. Reynolds, president of the Peoria Branch of the Christian Commission, Mr. Ira Y. Munn, and Mr. Willard, of the Chicago Board of Trade. The third, of Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Colt, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Throop. The fourth, of Dr. Patton, vice president of the Commission. The fifth, of Mr. Seelye, who took with him a large quantity of stores, by the steamer Jacob Strader.

The first two delegations found the army in a sad condition. Their strong report is fortified by the statements of Dr. McLean, Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, who was on board the boat *Silver Wave*, that took down the second delegation, consisting of Mrs. Hoge and Mr. Reynolds, and whose professional knowledge enabled him to speak with authority.

"I have been," Surgeon McLean writes, "through every regiment and hospital, and find sickness and destitution to an extent that appals me." Again he speaks of the condition of the troops as "truly awful."

The troops had received no pay for months, and were therefore destitute themselves, and anxious concerning their families. It was, it will be remembered, the wet winter of 1862-3, and the rain fell incessantly. In addition to this, the levees had been cut in various places, thus completely flooding the country, and compelling the troops to pitch their tents upon occasional patches of dry ground. The average depth of mud throughout the entire camp was not less than eighteen inches; in many places it was much deeper. In some cases the tents were surrounded by standing water.

The hospitals had to be approached in many cases by boats. Few of them had any camp beds. Patients lay on the bare earth, sometimes with a little hay under them, sometimes with a blanket over them. The hospital tents leaked, and everything was wet and cheerless. Men were found amid such surroundings, lying ill with mumps, measles, and typhoid.

Thus deluged, and living in rain and mud, did the army spend the winter before Vicksburg. It is little wonder that, as is so often remarked, there was more sickness among western than among eastern troops. By such endurance, crowning their courage, did the western troops do their part in this bitter war.

Mr. Reynolds and Mrs. Hoge visited such of the hospitals as they could reach, distributed their stores, cheered the hearts of the soldiers with assurance and proof that they were remembered at home, and reported their impressions of the destitution of the sick, to the Medical Director and to General Grant.

Upon these representations, and those of Surgeon McLean, the Medical Director immediately broke up the worst of the post hospitals, and ordered the sick to be transferred to the larger ones. The response of General Grant to the report of the Sanitary agents, came in two modes. One was an order temporarily setting apart the steamer *Silver Wave*, to bring stores to his army, under charge of Dr. McLean; and the other, a present, through Mrs. Hoge, of five bales of cotton, given to the Chicago Branch, "in consequence of its activity and usefulness in bringing relief to the sick and suffering of the army of the Mississippi."

This cotton was forwarded to Chicago, and shipped

from there to Boston, where the trouble of finding for it a favorable market, was kindly assumed by the Hon. Homer Bartlett. It brought between seventeen and eighteen hundred dollars.

Dr. McLean says, in writing from Vicksburg, at this time, "I cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness of General Grant and his officers." The United States Sanitary Commission has always expressed a warm appreciation of the friendship extended to it by western officers. Dr. Newberry, in writing of the army of the Cumberland, remarks of its officers: "All of them have been at all times most cordially co-operative, not only granting cheerfully every reasonable request we have made, but even anticipating our wants; often spontaneously proffering the aid we were about to need." This unity of feeling and harmony of action, between the military, medical, and sanitary officials, was the very ideal of the people whose interests were represented by them all, and from whom they were all derived.

General Rosecrans, after the battle of Murfreesboro, issued an order warmly commending the United States Sanitary Commission, and, while recognizing the kind intent of private effort, advising all persons to forward their sanitary stores to his army, through its agencies. This hint, that individual and irresponsible sanitary relief was not so acceptable as that afforded by the Commission, however it may have influenced other communities, made less impression upon the northwest than might have been expected. Its people, with their intense individuality, their ardent affections, their somewhat aggressive independence, and their small

reverence, could not easily be restrained from making a pilgrimage to the army, whenever, in their opinion, occasion seemed to call for such visitations.

The Chicago Commission, realizing the objections to these efforts, their difficulty, their partiality, the hostility which they called out from officers, and the discontent they engendered among the privates, yet, adapting itself with its best judgment to the genius of the community for which it labored, yielded much to private sanitary effort. The result was, to bring it, in common parlance, "between two fires;" the Northwest thought that it did in that respect too little, and the United States Sanitary Commission too much.

The peculiar circumstances of the northwest, should, in this connection, also be remembered. Far away from the central government, it was necessarily left to do its part, in a great measure, alone. Its soldiers could not enjoy the immediate supervision of the war department, nor its citizens feel the repose which the certainty of such superintending care might have inspired. Neither could the latter, when wrought up by anxiety to undertake a pilgrimage to the army, call at Washington on their way, and obtain, through influential friends, such magic "passes" as should be an *open sesame* to the army lines and the hospitals. Their own State authorities were already overburdened with responsibility, and, under the most favorable circumstances, might not be able to afford the aid desired. Whatever might be conceded to courtesy, a Major General was under no obligations to relax his discipline, at the word of a civil dignitary.

A clergyman who had been furnished with a pass

from the Chicago Commission, writes as follows, to its president: "I am indeed thankful for your letter. It did for me what letters from State governors failed to do for many others. It gave me ready access to every department of General Grant's army, that I wished to visit."

Naturally, then, all the anxious wives, mothers, sisters, brothers, fathers, and other relatives, all committees and deputations and delegations, desiring to go from the northwest to the army, appealed for passes to the Chicago Sanitary Commission. And the Commission was composed of their own citizens, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh; men, though holding somewhat of the authority of official position, yet not removed at a distance by any of its usual surroundings; open to every appeal; and recognizing each individual case of sorrow, as it was brought home to their sympathies. Such impassioned entreaties as the following, from a mother, sorrowfully seeking help to reach her sick son, were difficult to withstand:

"I implore you to grant me the boon I ask. Do not refuse me, I pray! I urge you by all a mother's love, and your desire to alleviate human suffering, to grant me my request, and give me a pass, or instruct me how to get one."

During this melancholy winter, the desire of the northwest to reach its suffering soldiery, was more than usually importunate. Judge Skinner, in a letter to Rev. A. J. Kynett, of the Iowa State Sanitary Commission, under date of January 16, 1863, says: "I must throw myself on your kind forbearance, for indeed I have been overwhelmed with multitudinous calls, which

might better be termed harrassments. It would seem, almost, as if the population of all the surrounding region was, as one man, moved to go to the battle-fields of Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, and all were determined to have letters from me, with which to get through the lines. Morning, noon, and night, I have had this labor upon me, in addition to the necessary current business of the Commission, vastly increased by the exigencies created by the battles."

In a letter to Dr. Newberry, at Louisville, who had protested against the indulgences of this kind, so often extended by the Chicago Branch to its friends, Judge Skinner explains at length the reasons which constrained the Chicago Branch to assume the responsibility of departing, in this particular, from the expressed policy of the United States Sanitary Commission.

"Your complaints in regard to the trouble and annoyance you are put to, by people coming with special supplies for particular regiments or companies, and having letters from me commendatory to you, do not take me by surprise. The general subject had been discussed by us at Washington, and I had endeavored to explain why it seemed necessary to tolerate the evil, hoping and believing that it would, by and by, cure itself.

"Let me say here, once for all, that every person who has been down with letters to you, comes back with heart and lips full of gratitude to you for your kind and prompt attentions; and if any one man's name more than another is held in cherished regard and remembrance in the northwest, by the anxious

parents, wives, brothers, and friends, of the sick and suffering soldiers, it is yours.

"There is in Rosecrans' army a large number of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan troops. When a disaster occurs like that which befel the LaSalle county regiment, under the command of Col. Moore, gobbled up at Gallatin, the whole community where the regiment was raised, is moved to its remotest settlements. The people *will* go forward at once, and carry relief in person to their suffering sons, fathers, husbands, and relatives; and if we do not aid as far as we can, we give offense, and, I think, justly.

"LaSalle county is, next to Cook, the largest, most populous, and most wealthy county in our State. They have, at their county seat, a head organization, with branches in almost every town in the county, and in the most thorough and efficient manner they canvass the whole population for supplies, all of which are sent directly to us.

"Now, when the disaster to Col. Moore's regiment occurred, and all LaSalle county, as one man, came forth to send relief to the one thousand of their own flesh and bone who had all fought, numbers of whom had been wounded, and taken prisoners, it was a matter of course, that appeal to the Sanitary Commission, for whom they had done so much, was made at once, and, so far as we here, and you at Louisville, were concerned, they received the very aid they asked.

"I will endeavor to enclose one of their circulars, got up by themselves, without our knowledge, and without even a hint from us, and from it you may judge yourself what benefit the kindness of which you com-

plain has been to us, and if to us, then of course to the United States Sanitary Commission.

"The case of LaSalle county is not exceptional, save in the fact that a whole regiment of its people were involved in calamity, instead of an ordinary average number. It is constantly occurring, that our most energetic, reliable, and well informed co-operating societies, desire to send special supplies to special regiments to relieve some present distress, and in such cases, we feel it wise to yield to their desires. We are constantly laboring to induce all our contributors, and everybody, to forego these special efforts; explaining the trouble it gives, the likelihood of perversion, the viciousness of the principle, and the hostility of general officers to all such one-sided effort.

"But still, the difficulty exists, more or less, and has to be got along with. We have found, that by adopting a generous course, helping, though protesting, the result in almost every case is, to assure and fasten as friends and future contributors, those who would otherwise go away embittered and hostile. You gentlemen of the distributing side of the Commission, seem to forget that there is another side, and that, *the collecting one*. Unless goods are collected, there will be none to be distributed. From your standpoint, you see and feel your difficulties, but are, of course, not in a position to appreciate those of the other side."

Members of a State delegation from Wisconsin, eager to help certain Wisconsin soldiers, obtained, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Commission, access to a hospital in the army of the Cumberland. After a short

time, realizing the invidiousness of bestowing their gifts upon a few, they dropped their original plan, and included *all* the patients in their benefactions. "I am glad," said one of their own soldiers, "that they give to the rest of the boys; it made me feel bad yesterday, when the Ohio boy in the next cot got nothing, and I had so much; but when they were gone, *I made it even.*" Thus were western soldiers themselves averse to such partiality, through recognition of the tie of brotherhood that unites the nation.

The Iowa State Sanitary Commission made arrangements, about this time, to consign sanitary supplies to the Chicago Branch. In return, the Iowa State Sanitary agents were endowed with the same authority for drawing stores from the depots of the Chicago Commission as was conferred on its own agents. Rev. A. J. Kynett, General Agent of the Iowa State Sanitary Commission, was chiefly instrumental in effecting this arrangement.

Mrs. Bickerdyke was now at Memphis. After laboring in the hospitals at Savanna, Farmington, Corinth, and LaGrange, she had been to Illinois, conferring with the Commission which she was so faithfully serving, and speaking, wherever she went, strong and decisive words in its favor. "Nobody need tell *me*," she said, "that the soldiers get nothing from the Sanitary Commission; I have, with my own hands, given them eleven thousand shirts and drawers."

Her mode of distribution was, like everything else she did, peculiar to herself. In her devotion to the soldiers, she was careful to prevent their feeling like mendicants, when receiving the goods sent by the

Commission. "Here's a shirt for you," cheerily, to some poor, sick fellow scarcely able to help himself. "Thank you, marm," comes feebly back. "You needn't thank *me* for it," responds Mrs. Bickerdyke; "these goods don't belong to the Commission; they are given by the wives and mothers of your boys; the Commission only sends them to you. Why, I dare say," warming with the subject, "that your mother, or some of your folks, go to the Aid Society."

"Yes, marm," says the delighted fellow, feebly and slowly; "my wife does; she writ me about it."

"I know it! I knew it all the time! There!" confidently, shaking out the shirt; "I shouldn't wonder if your wife made that. There, now! Don't you feel better?"

And he could truthfully say that he did. The shirt so given was a healing garment, and the poor invalid wore it, believing that somehow it came from his own home.

By a characteristic letter from Mrs. Bickerdyke to the Commission, dated Memphis, February 18, 1863, it will be seen that her mania for preventing the waste of hospitals still continued.

"When I arrived here, I reported to the Medical Director and Medical Inspector, and they advised me to remain at this place, and help to fit up hospitals to accommodate about six thousand men, and to see to those that were already fitted up, as they were in a bad condition. Among the rest was Adams Block. I called and saw the matron, and inquired of her if she had her laundry started. She replied that she did not attend to the washing department; "she was matron." On

examining the hospital, I found the cellar full of clothes that needed washing. I called upon the steward for kettles and help. They were furnished me the next day, and in four days we had the clothes washed, dried, and ironed. There were,

“ 1500 Government Shirts and Drawers,	610 Woolen Shirts,
800 Sanitary Shirts,	216 pairs Woolen Pants,
520 pairs Sanitary Drawers,	1832 Government Sheets,
382 pairs Woolen Socks.	542 Government Pillow Cases.

“On Sabbath morning, an entire change was made throughout the beds and the patients.”

Some alterations occurred during the early part of this year in the organization of the Commission. Dr. W. W. Patton had already been elected vice president, in place of Dr. Tiffany, resigned. The office of corresponding secretary was resigned by Mr. Blatchford, and E. B. McCagg, Esq., was elected to fill it. Hon. Mark Skinner, Mr. Blatchford, and Mr. Seelye, remained as before, in the respective offices of president, treasurer, and recording secretary.

CHAPTER VI.

APRIL 1, TO JULY 1, 1863. THE CONTEST WITH SCURVY.

False News. Scurvy. Despatches. Remarkable Work of Aid Societies. Anti-scorbutics. Liberality of Wisconsin. "Pickling Meetings." Shipments. The Mississippi. Shipments for Vicksburg and Murfreesboro. Donation from California. Liberality of Northwest. Calls for Money. Letter to Miss West. Tour of Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Colt. Mrs. Grant. Officers' Hospital. Surgeons and Nurses. Dr. Patton's Tour. Taking of Vicksburg. Gettysburg. Shipments. Aid Society of Freeport. Letter from Mrs. Hoge. Small Pox Hospital. Mrs. Bickerdyke. Mrs. Porter.

ONE of the greatest trials to which the North was subjected during the war of the rebellion, lay in the false tidings continually conveyed to it through the Press, respecting the progress of the national cause. Rumor and fact were constantly intermingled. An engagement was reported to-day, and contradicted to-morrow; the unwary were led into demonstrations of rejoicing over a victory where none had occurred, to the derision of the unfriendly and their own mortification. The daily papers were eagerly watched for, and eagerly consulted; but, in process of time, every one learned to read them with a large share of allowance; and some, ignorantly blaming the journals themselves,

for the misinformation which they contained, refused to read them altogether.*

The morning paper of a certain day in April, 1863, was taken up as usual by the president of the Chicago Commission, and, as was the custom in these anxious times, the army news was first examined. Suddenly, with an expression of dismay, he exclaimed, "The army of the Cumberland has the scurvy!" The paragraph which revealed to him this startling fact, read something as follows:

"The army of General Rosecrans still occupies the encampment where it has been stationary since the battle of Murfreesboro, *and is in the highest health and spirits.*"

In conformity with this private interpretation, Judge Skinner went immediately out to ascertain the condition of the market as to anti-scorbutics. Purchases were made, and shipments prepared. Before they had time to get far toward Murfreesboro, the Commission received urgent telegrams, asking for anti-scorbutics to help avert the scurvy in the army of the Cumberland.

This was not the first encounter of the Chicago Commission with this deadly foe of the soldier. The scurvy had, as might have been expected, already appeared in the army of General Grant, and the Commission had been straining every nerve to subdue it there, since the latter part of winter. Now, the same effort was needed for the army of General Rosecrans.

Leaving to medical authorities any discussion of the nature of this disease, it may not be amiss to state some

* No greater compliment could have been paid to the fidelity and keen insight of the brilliant army correspondents kept by the great journals at the seat of war, than was found in the military necessity which so often interfered with their correspondence.

of its effects. This dire enemy, more deadly than ball or bullet, kills by slow degrees; saps the spirits and strength of its victim; changes his complexion to a sickly, greenish hue; covers him with purplish, unsightly spots; renders him feeble, weary, and unequal to exertion; stiffens his limbs; swells his body; and shortens his breath. His gums become spongy; his teeth loosen; cuts and scratches bleed profusely; old sores break out afresh; old fractures separate, and refuse to reunite. A small taint of this disease undermines the strength of an army; increases the risk of a battle; aggravates the danger of amputations; augments the bleeding of wounds; complicates sickness; retards recovery; and causes death where, but for its presence, life would be assured.

Such was the vampire fastening itself upon the life blood of the troops, and which, without assistance, they were helpless to shake off.

Early in March, the Chicago Commission issued an appeal to the Northwest for anti-scorbutics to be used in the army of General Grant. It was dated March 4, 1863, was short and very urgent. In addition to this little circular, which was scattered broadcast throughout the northwest, and to articles inserted in the Chicago daily journals, the Commission telegraphed concerning the emergency to many of its larger auxiliaries. The following are specimens of despatches thus forwarded:

"Rush forward anti-scorbutics for General Grant's army."

"Signed,

MARK SKINNER."

"General Grant's army in danger of Scurvy. Rush forward anti-scorbutics."

"Signed,

MARK SKINNER."

These telegrams were sent to Milwaukee, Detroit, Aurora, Ottawa, Mendota, Rock Island, Beloit, Belvidere, Kenosha, Madison, Racine, Freeport, Sheboygan, Whitewater, West Milwaukee, Ann Arbor, Adrian, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Galesburg, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Leroy, Laporte, and many other places.

Then ensued a passage in the history of the northwest, that was one of the most remarkable of the varied experiences of the Aid Societies. It was March, the month of the vernal equinox. Vigorous rains had taken the place of the cloudy, sullen weather of the winter. The rich, black soil of the northwest saturated and more than ever adhesive, offered an almost impassable barrier to locomotion. But neither rain nor mud was heeded. Wherever the telegrams were sent, wherever the circulars were directed, wherever the newspapers were read, there immediately went abroad committees, begging anti-scorbutics for the soldiers.

The towns were divided into districts, and every house was visited; a central depot of deposit was appointed, to which humble and rich were alike invited to send contributions. In the country, committees went in wagons, begging as they went, and taking possession of what was given, as they labored from house to house. This was done day after day, first in one direction, then in another, through mud and rain, by men and women. These collections were made by the delicate lady, who could ill bear the exposure; by the farmer's wife, who could ill spare the time; by the tradesman, who could ill neglect his business; by the clergyman, who could ill forego his strength. To remarks deprecating such

effort, the answer was, "Our soldiers do not stop for the weather; neither must we."

There were but small quantities of these articles in the northwest, compared to the usual abundance; for what had escaped a destructive *drought* which prevailed the preceding summer, had been in a great measure destroyed by the "rot" of the wet winter just closing. Illinois had but few of the desired vegetables; in some localities "not enough for planting;" in others none at all. Michigan was a little better off; Wisconsin was still more fortunate, and so was Iowa. But whatever the supply, whether great or small, it was cheerfully divided with the soldier. In quantities descending from bushels to pecks, from pecks to quarts, from quarts, in some instances, to a handful, the precious stores were gathered. The same causes which had destroyed the onion crop, had diminished, also, the articles used for pickles, and these were gathered in a similar manner. Cabbage pits were opened, explored, and rifled; horse radish was dug, and added to the collection.

From Wisconsin, and those localities which had not suffered through the causes mentioned, the consignments came "rushing forward." They filled the depot; they overflowed upon the sidewalk; they encroached even upon the street in front of the Commission rooms. As fast as they arrived they were forwarded, and their places occupied by others. Milwaukee, West Milwaukee, Racine, and Whitewater, each large shipping points, hurried to Chicago car load after car load of the precious, homely vegetables, more valuable now than gold. A few farmers of the little towns of Windsor, Bristol, and Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, volunteered and forwarded

two hundred and twenty-eight bushels. The shipment from Whitewater was the largest and the most remarkable.

The Aid Societies gave themselves up to the occasion. Regular meetings, extra meetings, and canvassing expeditions, filled up the time. Begging committees were ordered to report on certain days, and the whole Society, in its anxiety, came together to hear of their success. These gatherings were, with ready tact, seized and made useful for the packing and forwarding of the onions and potatoes, and for the preparation of the sauer kraut and horse radish. "Pickling meetings," as they were called, became the reigning reunions of the Aid Societies. Barrels and kegs were begged and purchased; sauer kraut cutters were borrowed or hired; men were employed to use them in reducing the cabbage to the requisite fineness; the "aids" packed it with layers of salt between, and vinegar was poured over the whole. Meanwhile the "grating committee," amid much rallying and with many tears, was courageously working at the horse radish.

Besides the large quantities of anti-scorbutics so freely given, the Commission purchased all that could be found in Chicago. This resource exhausted, Aid Societies and agents were employed, to buy in the surrounding country. On this and on several similar occasions, the Commission thus swept the market, and sensibly affected prices.

As rapidly as possible, during the month of March, 1863, were shipped from Chicago to the army of General Grant all the anti-scorbutics that could thus be collected by free-will offering and by purchase. All through the

month, potatoes and onions, sauer kraut and pickles, rolled across the Central Railroad, and sailed down the Mississippi. A line of vegetables connected Chicago and Vicksburg. Not less than a hundred barrels a day were shipped, and generally the average was more. In two days, in the middle of the month, were forwarded three hundred and forty-four packages, of which three hundred and fourteen were vegetables. The average of vegetable shipments was a thousand barrels a week, and other sanitary supplies were not sensibly abated. One delegation alone from the Chicago Branch to Vicksburg, took with it, during this month, thirty tons of supplies.

This movement is more striking, from the fact that the government had endeavored to obtain these articles and had failed. But for the Sanitary Commission, the army would have gone without them. General and medical officers present with the troops at Vicksburg, bore testimony to these facts, and to the incalculable value of the shipments made by the Chicago Branch at this time.

No exertion, no sacrifice was considered too great to be made in behalf of the army investing Vicksburg. Nothing could have been devised better calculated to arouse and unite the West, than the claim of the South to the exclusive control of the Mississippi. Had even an appearance of discrimination been made in favor of some western localities, parties, or classes, the southern sympathizers, who were scattered in every western State, might have found a fulcrum whereon to plant a lever. But one unanswerable reply, when all others failed, closed every mouth; and that consisted in a

scornful reference to the possibility of submitting to the deadly affront offered the West through its great river, its noble highway, its pride, and its inalienable heritage. "And so you would give up the Mississippi, would you?" withered all discussion, and neutralized all antagonism.

The same struggle that had been instituted during March against scurvy in the army of the Mississippi, commenced in April on behalf of the army of the Cumberland. Beginning on April 18th, the Chicago Commission sent a car load, or about one hundred and twenty-five barrels, daily, for several successive days, to the army of General Rosecrans. Two car loads were sent on two successive nights to Louisville, for the hospital in charge of Dr. Woodward near Murfreesboro. For a time the great press of vegetable shipments for Murfreesboro crowded out all other supplies.

At this time Mr. Freeman, the indefatigable shipping clerk of the Commission, went down with a special shipment of a number of car loads for the same army. The pains taken to prevent loss or delay in these shipments may perhaps be of interest. When many supplies were to be forwarded through Louisville, it was the custom of Mr. Freeman to accompany the first car load to Indianapolis, forward it from there and telegraph to Dr. Newberry at Louisville that it was approaching, and to Judge Skinner at Chicago that it had gone. This was the signal for a second installment to be sent from Chicago, which he met at Lafayette, and convoyed in like manner to Indianapolis. In this way he not unfrequently spent a week.

In the tabulated report which this volume contains,

will be found the items and particulars of all these shipments. It may not be uninteresting to state here, that from January to July, the Chicago Branch had thus shipped 18,468 bushels of vegetables. Of other anti-scorbutics, it forwarded in that time 61,056 pounds dried fruit, 3,658 cans of fruit, and 387 packages of pickles. In the month of June alone, it shipped 2,937 packages, of which 2,869 were for the army investing Vicksburg, leaving sixty-eight packages only for other localities during that month. One of these shipments filled eight cars.

In the first six months of this same year, viz., from January to July, 1863, the Commission had received into its treasury contributions amounting to \$42,158.14. This does not include the sum of \$10,000 sent the Chicago Branch in February by the United States Sanitary Commission, which was a portion of the munificent donation given by California in the autumn of 1862, to the Central Commission. It had been decided that 45,000 dollars of this money should be divided between the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Branches, and the noble Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis. As its portion, the Chicago Branch received the amount above stated. It was more than enough to cover the salaries of its agents and nurses for the whole of the war.

"California" was a cherished name in the Chicago Branch. It was recognized as a synonym for generosity; liberality; a noble giver; a true friend; and every countenance reflected the glow which the name brought to the heart. One little mining town in the interior of California, named Michigan Bluff, sent the

Chicago Branch, quite unsolicited, a special and handsome donation of several hundred dollars.

To estimate aright the liberality of the northwest in the sanitary cause, it should be kept in mind that this section, however rich in prospects and resources, was as yet poor compared with other portions of our common country. It had no class of retired merchant princes; of professional gentlemen receiving large emoluments from sinecures, which left them time, as well as money, to bestow at pleasure; of families enjoying long-established and hereditary wealth; of gentlemen and ladies born to a fortune. If time was given, it was taken from the calls of a profession or the duties of a business to which time was emphatically money; if money was given, it was taken from an income none too large, or from a capital every dollar of which had its use. If women attended to the requirements of the aid society, it was to intermit the needful watch and ward that prevented household waste, and that could ill be dispensed with. The population, too, was sparse, which added to the labor.

It is said, in a letter from Mrs. D. A. Pollys, of Melrose, Wisconsin, "We have not an average attendance of more than six. To raise funds to work with, we went around and solicited donations of wheat from the farmers. We sent it eighteen miles to market, sold it, and bought materials. Though our offering is small, we hope it will do some good."

When the first calls were made for sanitary contributions, housekeepers drew upon their own supplies. And this continued more or less throughout the war, especially in the country. The cellar was again and

again invaded ; the family stores, whether of bedding or clothing, were again and again laid under contribution, and this "until seventy times seven." "I do not know," said a noble, northwestern woman, who had helped to fill every box that had gone from her neighborhood, on being asked if she would contribute to another, "I do not know as I have anything left to give, but I will go and see *if there is not something we can do without.*" "We stint ourselves to fill these boxes," was the statement often made to the Commission, when a protest was entered against misappropriation.

Keeping in mind these facts, the money poured into the treasury of the Commission was surprising in amount, and nobly illustrates the large-hearted liberality of the Northwest. Little prairie towns often caused astonishment by sending, without solicitation, sums larger than their available funds might be expected to count up, all told. In this manner the small town of Jefferson, Illinois, surprised the Commission by sending it, about this time, the sum of \$255.00.

Indeed, the Chicago Commission, in its relations to the northwest, was a sort of perpetual donation party, such as western towns are in the habit of holding for their not-too-well-paid clergymen. All gave what they could, and everything given was welcome. And money, always in demand and always needed, was the most difficult of all things to be obtained, and bore a small proportion to other donations.

The constant call of the Commission for money, often raised questions, and sometimes suspicions. "What do you want with so much money?" was not unfrequently asked, in a tone that implied, "You cannot need it."

In a letter to Miss Mary A. West, secretary of the Aid Society at Galesburg, Illinois, Judge Skinner answers this question :

“In regard to the matter of sending money to our treasury, instead of supplies to our depot, permit me to suggest, that outside of our own city, nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand, choose to forward supplies rather than money. And yet every solitary package, large or small, involves more or less expense, that has to be met somehow. Four quires of letter paper a day ; postage on a hundred letters daily ; the drayage in and drayage out of a hundred and fifty packages daily ; the cooperage ; cards on the boxes ; depot hire ; clerk hire ; and other inevitable expenses, need money in large amounts. In addition, we have to buy many of the most-needed supplies. Codfish, corn starch, dried fruits, sweet butter, lemons, farina, and many other things, we purchase in quantities that seem almost startling, and yet we cannot supply the demand.

“Without looking at our books, I think I may say, and speak within bounds, that our purchases in this way have been as high as from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a week for some time past, to say nothing of our regular expenses. As one example of the need we so continually have for money, in a way not readily suggesting itself to those not familiar with our work, I will mention that, after the battle of Fort Donelson, when Mound City hospital was full of wounded and dying heroes, we furnished regularly every day to that hospital alone twenty-four dollars' worth of oysters in cans, and have the satisfaction of believing that we

saved many valuable lives by so doing, and gave still more of comfort. Of course the oysters we furnished were a mere item in the list of articles we constantly supplied to that hospital alone.

"Now somebody has to furnish all this money; and we look to the larger towns, like Galesburg, as the places where, from a broader experience and a more comprehensive understanding of the workings of public charities, there is less fear to entrust the money in the hands of the managers of such an agency as ours, and less of the small and fussy ambition that finds delight in the expenditure of funds collected for charitable purposes."

The delegation consisting of Mrs. Colt, Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Throop, visited General Grant's army early in March. The condition of the hospitals had, as already stated, begun to improve before the previous delegation had returned, so that less suffering was found than had been anticipated. In a sparkling letter to Judge Skinner, Mrs. Livermore says: "Mrs. Colt and I are afraid you will think we do not amount to anything, but we see nothing to find fault with." She adds, that there is suffering, of course, but that everything that can be done is done to relieve it.

On the same boat with Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Colt, though not of their party, went down as far as Memphis, Mrs. A. F. Grant, wife of the chaplain of the fifteenth Illinois Infantry. Mrs. Grant had already, after the battle of Fort Donelson, made a tour of the hospitals at Cairo. Now, she was going to Memphis,

still further, and all unconsciously, to fit herself for the great work which she was afterward to do for the Chicago Commission. She remained in Memphis four months, at the Gayoso hospital, assisting Mrs. Bickerdyke, as a volunteer; she also visited, during that time, the hospitals at LaGrange.

Mrs. Livermore found at Memphis an officers' hospital which much excited her sympathies, and in a letter to Judge Skinner she portrays its condition, and pleads that the Commission may, if possible, render it some assistance. The officers lying sick within its desolate walls were without the food, clothing, or bedding, demanded by their situation. "I am distressed," writes Mrs. Livermore, "at their sad condition. Government makes no provision for the care of officers when they are sick, beyond furnishing medicines and advice. They receive their pay at such irregular intervals, that when the poor fellows are taken sick, they have no means to furnish them the necessary food and clothing their situation demands. I visited the officers' hospital to-day, and conversed with every man in it—over one hundred. Their poverty is pitiable; but none of them complain, and they express *satisfaction that the privates are better cared for in the hospitals than they are.*"

This was vastly different from the idea generally entertained of the privileges and condition of officers, whether sick or well. Indeed, the onslaught upon medical and military officers was something astonishing. They might have almost adopted, in response, the well-known deprecation, "Am I not also a man and a brother?" They were popularly supposed to do little,

dress finely, live well, and to devour all the good things contributed to the Sanitary Commission.

The Aid Society of Ottawa, had early reasoned with its auxiliaries against this prejudice, and had received from portions of the army at a remote distance, thanks for its timely remonstrances. "You do not think it appropriate," said its circular, in effect, "to ask people to watch with your sick at home, without spreading for them a table of refreshments. Yet you expect surgeons and nurses to labor night after night, and day after day, to breathe the strength-destroying air of the hospitals, and to look continually upon sights and sounds of suffering, and you would refuse them even a share of the few comforts that you forward to their patients."

The idea that because here and there a surgeon was unfaithful, all were not necessarily so, did not seem to be appreciated. That they endured all the fatigues of the march, the excitement of the battle, and then labored when other officers slept; that they were called on to decide instantly, act quickly, and assume the gravest responsibilities, amid circumstances taxing to the utmost all their mental and physical energies, did not seem to be realized. The overwrought surgeon who performed one amputation after another, until he had to be held up to his work, and finally fell fainting; the chivalrous and noble officer in the army of the Cumberland, who gave to his men anti-scorbutics daily, without touching one himself, although he, too, was suffering from scurvy—all these were as idle tales.

As the governmental care of the hospitals became

better proportioned to their needs, a few of the surgeons utterly refused, on account of this prejudice, to receive sanitary goods. It is not surprising that a man with an organization of peculiar sensitiveness, should be unwilling, even for the comfort of his patients, to subject himself to the continual suspicion and remark visited upon this class of officers.

The nurses were, generally, either convalescent soldiers, the very class for whom the supplies were designed, or they were women of refinement, accustomed to comfort and luxury. Mrs. Hoge, in her collection of striking war pictures, called "The Boys in Blue," relates an incident that is, in this connection, better than all commentary. She herself brought a cup of tea with white sugar in it, to a delicate woman who had dropped down wearied with overwork among the sick and wounded. "I cannot take it; it would choke me," said the exhausted woman; "and besides, it would only go to swell the complaint at home, in regard to surgeons and nurses."

Up to the date of Mrs. Livermore's report of the destitute officers' hospital at Memphis, out of the thousands of letters received by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, hundreds of which re-echoed this prejudice against surgeons, nurses, and officers, there was one, and only one, that took the opposite tone concerning the disposition of the supplies whose arrival it heralded. "These things," it said, "are for any sick or needy person in the army, whether surgeon, nurse, or soldier." The letter was written by Mrs. Marshall M. Ehle, and came from Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin.

Dr. Patton, vice president of the Commission, went on a more extended tour of observation and distribution, while the delegation to which Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Colt belonged was still down the river. He took passage in the *New Dunleith*, a steamer chartered by the United States Sanitary Commission, and freighted with sixteen hundred and seventy-one packages from the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Branches. Of these packages, one thousand were vegetables.

Dr. Patton's testimony concerning the improved condition of the troops, corroborated that of Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Colt. At Vicksburg, he walked six miles along the levee, through camps all the distance. The men were crowded into a narrow space, to escape the overflow of the stream, and their dead were buried in an almost unbroken row for miles on the river side; the tents were pitched by the graves, and sometimes upon them. But everything was improving. Anti-scorbutics had begun to pour in; rations were abundant, and the weather had cleared. The men were cheerful, and full of faith that somehow Vicksburg would be taken.

The agents who took passage in the *New Dunleith* made, on this expedition, a most thorough distribution of its stores. In one of his letters, dated on board this sanitary steamer, March 26, 1863, after stating that they had just sent a load of one hundred and seventeen packages of sanitary supplies to Yazoo Pass, Dr. Patton adds this satisfactory assurance: "We will keep on straight down the river, touching, however, wherever there are troops, and making sure to pass no place

where there is need." One little touch of his pencil should not be passed over. Writing to Judge Skinner, he says: "I presented your letter to General Grant. He read it, and *said nothing*." Yet Dr. Patton had the satisfaction of bringing back with him General Grant's well-known order for the establishment of a sanitary store boat, to ply the Mississippi—a response of the satisfactory sort, that is "louder than words."

This order was twofold in its character, and shows, as did the order of General Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, the high estimation placed by western generals upon the services of the Sanitary Commission. It directed a sanitary store boat to be put in charge of the United States Sanitary Commission, for the conveyance of stores for the sick and wounded. And it forbade the free transportation of any supplies but the goods of the Commission.

Thus, at one stroke, this wise order secured the transportation of the stores of the United States Sanitary Commission, and discouraged all partial effort; it helped forward the supplies designed for "those most needing them," and hindered those meant for particular and favorite regiments. It was a double boon to the Northwestern Branch of the Commission, whose way it thus made plain.

In May, the army of the Potomac marched out of its winter encampment on the hillsides of Falmouth, to fight one more sad and terrible battle—that of Chancellorville—and then to meet the shock of the great Southern Invasion, which was arrested at its beginning on the glorious field of Gettysburg.

At the same time, the army of General Grant lifted

itself out of the swamps and bayous which had formed its dreary winter environment, and addressed itself anew to the taking of Vicksburg. Just a year before, the gallant Farragut had appeared with his gun boats before the city, and vainly demanded its surrender. Then came Sherman's fruitless attempt, and to that had succeeded the vanity and vexation of the experiments made upon it by means of canals. And now came the final campaign, a fit and glorious ending to the long series of brilliant achievements, by which the Mississippi was reopened.

How much the Sanitary Commission contributed to prepare the army for this last great endeavor, through the various agencies by which it assisted in keeping up its health, spirits, and *morale*, can never be known until we can accurately measure cause and effect.

Selecting his strongest and most enduring troops, abandoning his base, and taking only such supplies as could be carried by men bent on desperate deeds, General Grant, having marched his army down the west bank of the river, crossed and landed. Then, by rapid, exhausting marches, by fiercely-contested battles, with little food by day and no shelter by night, through swamps and jungles, over burning paths, across deep ravines, up steep acclivities, with blistered feet, fording, bridging, marching, fighting—the army circled around and behind Vicksburg; and, after six fierce battles, finally shut up General Pemberton within his defenses. A general assault was next made upon the fortifications. This failed; and then the now confident army addressed itself to the reduction of the city by the slow process of a siege.

Day after day, week after week, under a blazing sun, amid the fierce flashes of batteries, rifle pits, and sharpshooters, their numbers fearfully reduced by death, wounds, and the severity of the campaign, the men labored at the numberless trenches, corridors, passages, pits, and forts, one-half working, while the other half kept watch and ward. The enemy was indefatigable and fortified and fought to the last. Forty-six days were thus spent, and on the fourth of July, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, and the Mississippi was redeemed.

The same long, hot, July days that preceded the fall of Vicksburg, were passed by the army of the Potomac in the deadly conflict of Gettysburg. Victory crowned the banners of that heroic army also; and East and West, which had groaned and travailed together, spent that memorable "Fourth" in deep and solemn rejoicing.

The succor of the army at Vicksburg was, not only until the fall of that stronghold, but for some time after, the main object of interest with the Northwest. All through those many months, consignments went steadily and constantly forward. After the assault upon the fortifications, a large quantity of supplies was hastened down under charge of Mr. Seelye, who took passage, with his goods, at Cairo, on board the sanitary steamer, Jacob Strader. Six thousand of the wounded from that engagement were sent to Memphis, and the Chicago Branch forwarded thither, to meet them, large quantities of supplies, and large delegations of nurses. Each month the consignments increased until, in June, they amounted to 2,869 packages for Vicksburg alone. Daily shipments and special trains kept the Commission busily occupied. The

hurry, the zeal, the animation, the sympathy of the Northwest cannot be described. And the mode of recognizing the heroism of the conquerors, illustrates the spirit of the age: instead of laurel wreaths, vegetables; sauer kraut and pickles, instead of bays; the making of hospital shirts, instead of the sounding of timbrels; a toiling Sanitary Commission, instead of a triumphal procession.

Mrs. Hoge had again been to the front, this time on a private mission. Stopping at Memphis, she visited its hospitals, full of wounded men from Vicksburg. A vivid picture of scenes transpiring at this time along the Mississippi, is given in the following extract from a graphic letter written by her to the Aid Society of Freeport, Illinois. It is dated June 24, 1863. This Aid Society was one of the most efficient tributaries of the Commission, and its secretary, Mrs. M. M. Sheetz, was one of the most valued of its correspondents.

"Now for Vicksburg. I have just returned from there, and feel that my former experiences in the army dwindle into insignificance compared with this. From the time we reached Cairo, I met trains of wounded men, wending their way northward, to be nursed and cared for by loved ones at home. At Memphis I saw thousands of wounded heroes looking almost jubilant with patriotism and pride. I told them they were the sauciest looking set of fellows I had seen in the army.

"As I entered Gayoso Block hospital, where lay seven hundred of our wounded brave boys, Mrs. Bickerdike, the matron, said, as I entered ward after ward, 'Boys, here comes Mrs. Hoge, from the Chicago Sanitary Commission. Turn down your sheets! look at

your pillows! examine your shirts! you will see the Commission mark on all; and the food you are now enjoying (for it was tea time) comes from the same source.'

" 'God bless you and the Commission!' burst from a hundred mouths.

"Said I, Boys—heroes, I mean—the Commission is only the channel through which your mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts send you their gifts. Your fathers and brothers give the money, and the earnest women make the clothes and delicacies. I come to watch if you get your rights, and go back to tell the truth; and they gather in crowds to hear me and weep alike—men and women—and would fain sit all night and hear how the soldiers look, and what they say, and how they feel, and what they think.'

"Boys, if I could not tell them all about you, they would turn me out of Freeport and Ottawa and Lyons and Joliet, and any other place I go, for they work by day for you, and dream of you by night. If they want a good time, they have it for the boys; if they have a prayer meeting, they pray for the boys. So it is; and when you get through, and come home, as you will, all will turn out to bid you welcome and do you honor.

" 'Thank God for that!' said a brave battery boy, with one arm off and the other about to be amputated. 'How do you suppose I am to get along?'

"My good fellow, God has something for you to do in this world yet. Any brave fellow, in from the beginning of the war, and wounded in every battle, and, as you say, 'finished up at Vicksburg,' will be cared for by woman and man.

"He laughed outright, and said, 'I believe you!'

"I could tell such stories all day, but must stop. Suffice it to say, I was delighted with the condition of the hospitals at Memphis and Vicksburg. They are the abodes of comfort and neatness. Owing to the increased liberality of the people, the sanitary stores are liberally supplied, and their cleanliness and the musquito bars, even, make them attractive.

"I was in the rifle pits, and passed through the loopholes, forty feet from the enemy; had the balls whistling within ten inches of my head, and was sprinkled with falling leaves and branches; saw the most wonderful siege, perhaps, in the world; and saw the precipitous bluffs, one hundred and fifty feet high, up which our boys made their bloody charge, and gained their miraculous victories, right in the face of batteries, rifle pits, and sharp-shooters.

"I saw the army, much of it encamped as swallows on the sides of rocks, jubilant with spirits, confident of victory, each man feeling as if his regiment could almost take Vicksburg. God bless these heroes! Napoleon would have made Field Marshals of them all."

It was in Memphis that Mrs. Bickerdyke went courageously into a small-pox hospital, where had prevailed great mortality, shutting herself up alone within its fated walls for several days, that she might have it properly purified.

Mrs. Porter was also in Memphis, laboring among fifteen hundred convalescent soldiers, over whom her husband was chaplain.

CHAPTER VII.

MARCH 1, 1862, TO OCTOBER 1, 1863. SOLDIERS' HOME AT CAIRO.

Cairo. Site of the Home. The Original Structure. Superintendents. Mr. Maddy. Inconveniences. Improvements. Mr. Folsom. Mr. Shipman. Consultation between Dr. Newberry and Mr. Blatchford. The Decision arrived at. Mr. Shipman's Experiment. Order of General Grant. Gratification thereat. Requisite Qualifications of a Superintendent. Mr. Maddy. Mr. Maddy at the Wharves and Depots. A Poetical Quotation. Troubles of Housekeeping. Mr. Maddy's Fidelity. The Soldier's Good Samaritan. Soldier Found in Lumber Yard. Soldiers' "Papers." Humanity. Hungry, Sick, Disabled, Paralyzed, and Dead Soldiers. Scene in a Railroad Car.

THE story of the Soldiers' Home at Cairo, deserves a fuller record than the limits of these pages will allow. Its trials, its victories, its changes, its incidents and experiences, the many touching stories concerning its inmates, the difficulties it overcame, the success it achieved, and the good it accomplished, would alone form a history of surpassing interest.

The low, wet site of Cairo had even before the war been made familiar by the genius of Dickens. But his hero, who found himself so disconcerted by the ownership of land that proved to lie for the most part under water, had at least the power of relinquishing all attempt to make habitable so unpromising a locality. This privilege was denied to the Sanitary Commission. What it could not do under ordinary conditions, had to

be done under extraordinary ones. If its work could not be accomplished in comfort, it must be done in discomfort. If dry land was unattainable, water must be no obstacle. And truth to say, the employes of the Soldiers' Home at Cairo had need, for a part of the year at least, to be amphibious.

The original site of the Home was sufficiently unfavorable. The original structure was, as has already been seen, sufficiently rough and inconvenient. As the war progressed, and the immense levies of troops that it called out flocked to and fro, Cairo, as one of the main gateways to the south, became choked with an endless concourse, and the Soldiers' Home was crowded beyond all possibility of comfort. Soldiers furloughed, paroled, discharged, sick, and dying; boys rejected from their regiments as too young for the service; citizens seeking their wounded; friends accompanying their dead; nurses, refugees, freedmen, rebel deserters, and rebel prisoners, by turns required and received its hospitality. Now it was some dying soldier, whose last hours were soothed, and last words treasured for the consolation of his family; now it was a weeping wife, who sought her husband to find that he was not; and now a party of southern refugees, including old men and women of eighty and ninety, destitute widows and fatherless children, who, through the same Providence that cares for the sparrow, had drifted to its kindly shelter.

The Home consisted primarily of two long, low, one-story buildings, twenty feet by seventy. They stood parallel, with their ends toward the street. The narrow space or alley between them was built over at the entrance, giving a front elevation of three gables.

This was the structure which, having been first used as a hospital, next as a quartermaster's storehouse, and lastly as a depot for sanitary supplies, was finally by Dr. J. H. Douglas converted into a Soldiers' Home. For the last purpose it possessed one, and only one, advantage. It was near the railroad depot and the steamboat landing.

Beginning with one of the buildings, while the other was still used as a supply depot, Dr. Douglas had it partitioned into various apartments, provided with thirty cots, furnished with kitchen conveniences, and opened as a Home. The other half of the structure was soon needed, and was similarly occupied, while storage for supplies was found across the street.

The Chicago Commission assumed the oversight of the Home at Cairo, and appointed as superintendent Mr. Thomas Maddy, who took charge of it on the twenty-third of March, 1862. He was succeeded in April by Rev. H. L. Hammond. He was followed in May by Mr. George E. Sickles, and he again in July by Mr. Maddy; Mrs. Maddy also acted as matron.

While the Home, considered as a hotel that charged nothing, was a great blessing to the class of soldiers for which it was designed, relatively, it was inconvenient and uncomfortable. It was destitute of that first necessity in such an institution, a dining room—and its inmates took their meals during fine weather in the alley, or inclosure, between the two buildings, or in their rooms when the weather was unfavorable.

The Chicago Commission deeply felt the necessity of better accommodations at the Home, and made a long series of efforts to secure them. Its agents again and

again petitioned the military authorities of Cairo to provide a suitable building, and some of these agents were so zealous and persistent in their efforts as to draw upon themselves criticism, if not displeasure.

At length, in the early spring of 1863, an addition to the Home was ordered by the general then commanding at Cairo. The correspondence of Mr. Maddy becomes at this date full of animation on the subject of the new improvements. Delays vex his soul. Now the streets are overflowed, and it is impossible to haul lumber. Now the lot is overflowed, and it is impossible to dig or to build. Now only two or three men are at the work; now it has stopped altogether; reminding him, as he declares with his bitterest sarcasm, of the Scriptural individual who "began to build, but was not able to finish." The addition was finished, furnished, and occupied in May of the same year. It consisted of another, long, narrow building, two stories high, and stood close by the two which already formed the Home. It was a great improvement, but the Home was still far from being what was desired by the Commission.

In August, 1863, Mr. Channeey N. Shipman became general superintendent of the Chicago Commission's interests at Cairo, Mr. Folsom about the same time commencing important labors for the refugees. Mr. Shipman was a gentleman eminently fitted by social position, education, and natural endowment, for the discharge of the delicate duties of this office, bringing him as they did into contact with all grades of military men, from the private to the commanding general. Of the most thorough and practical business qualifications,

he at once introduced method, promptness, accuracy, and energy, into all the details of his department.

Meanwhile, Dr. J. S. Newberry and Mr. E. W. Blatchford met by appointment at Cairo, to consult upon some plan for enlarging the accommodations of the Home, now entirely inadequate to the necessities of soldiers. There was a lot near, suitable for a new Home, but it was held by non-resident owners, at an exorbitant rent. At the instance of Dr. Newberry, by order of General Grant, this lot was taken possession of by the quartermaster, and turned over to the Commission at a fair and reasonable rent. Here it was decided to build.

Upon this lot stood already two structures which had been used for governmental purposes. It was a part of the plan decided on to move upon it, also, the new two-story portion of the old Home, and to connect the whole by buildings which should make, in the aggregate, accommodations sufficiently large, comfortable, and agreeable. Dr. Newberry only waited a meeting of the United States Sanitary Commission, to lay this plan before that body for indorsement.

Mr. Shipman, however, soon became convinced that no portion of the old Home could be spared, while a new one was in progress. To close the Home, while these changes were going on, was not to be thought of; to make these changes in the manner proposed, without closing it, was equally impossible. As another difficulty, Mr. Shipman found that the proposed improvements could not be made for less than \$7,000—a much larger sum than could be afforded by the Commission.

Considering how to devise some better way, Mr. Shipman resolved on taking the best and only step likely to secure the object desired. He appealed directly, without consulting any one, to General Grant.

He wrote, through Surgeon Hewitt, chief medical director on General Grant's staff, stating the need of a new Soldiers' Home, and asking its erection by government. It was a large demand, and was made with more of doubt than of hope. The application was forwarded to Vicksburg, General Grant's head-quarters. General Grant had gone to New Orleans, and it followed him thither. He answered it at once, in the well-known order which has again and again been quoted, and which was so strong and gratifying a tribute to the value of the Sanitary Commission. It was addressed to the commanding officer at Cairo, and ran as follows :

"Direct the Post Quartermaster at Cairo to call upon the United States Sanitary Agent at your place, and see exactly what buildings they require to be erected for their charitable and humane purposes. This Commission has been of such great service to the country, and at Cairo are doing so much for this army at this time, that I am disposed to extend their facilities for doing good, in every way in my power. You will therefore cause to be put up at Government expense suitable buildings for the Sanitary Commission, connecting those they already have, and also put up for them necessary out-buildings."

The gratification with which Mr. Shipman forwarded a copy of this order to the Branch which he represented, and to Dr. Newberry, can be imagined only by those who know how much such assistance was needed, how little it was expected, and how cheering it is to find appreciation for self-denying labor.

The new Home, which was erected under this order, will find mention hereafter.

The position of Superintendent of the Home was an

arduous and responsible one. To come in contact with thousands of men under every possible variety of circumstances, to preserve subordination among so many, to endure the fatigue of broken rest, the annoyance of incessant interruption, and the weight of constant care, besides dealing successfully with a large variety of officials, required a person of health, temper, firmness, and good judgment.

This office was filled with much success to the close of October, 1863, by Mr. Thomas Maddy. A few extracts from some of his letters to the Commission, written during this period, afford a striking illustration of life at the Home. It is impossible, in separating them from their appropriate context, to do justice to the honesty, humanity, earnestness, devoutness, kindness, and *naivete* of this good, old man, whose unconscious humor and whimsical orthography would have delighted Artemus Ward himself.

Here is his description of himself as he appeared at the depots and wharves, to which he was in the habit of resorting for the purpose of meeting and providing for any soldiers who on arrival might need attention :

" You, sir, [the letter is addressed to Judge Skinner,] may be amused at some scenes that transpire. For instance, last evening, amongst the crowd (at the wharf), you may have seen an aged man with gray hairs ; while one was saying ' Baggage for the St. Charles,' and another ' For the Commercial Hotel,' he would say, ' This way for Soldiers' Home ;' ' All discharged soldiers provided for free of charge !' Then you may have seen him leading eighteen men, a knapsack on his shoulder, three of the crowd on

crutches, others so weak they could scarcely walk. The men find they have some one that cares for them, then they thank God for the Sanitary Commission.

"I have much to do in getting military tickets for those who come up the river—some days from twenty to thirty. If I meet a soldier, I ask several questions, as to where he came from, where he is going, etc. I get military tickets for many who do not come to our Home. Dear sir, I believe it will be said in that great day, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me.' I must close and not be tiresome."

Here is his picture of the Home, under difficulties best appreciated at Cairo :

"In the past week we have had very unpleasant weather, much rain and several inches of snow, and it is still raining, and the Ohio river rising. The Home has been full all the week, some days so thronged that we could scarcely pass from one room to another. Our rooms have been so wet and muddy, it has been very unpleasant. Cairo mud is like sin—it sticks to people."

In the following, he gives an idea of the amount of informal hospitality exercised by the Home, in addition to its regular and registered inmates. The number of the latter amounted to about twelve thousand in the nine months previous to the date of this letter, which was written in January, 1863 :

"Discharged soldiers sometimes wait here for their papers. I have had some here for four, some for eight weeks. Sometimes our soldiers are robbed of their money and papers. Sometimes they lose them, and

have to wait for money from their homes before they can get away. Of late I have had several young lads here, rejected by their officers, being under age. There is no provision made for such to furnish transportation.

"Besides the above, I have supplied with food and lodging many deserters from the rebel army; also refugees; and citizens seeking their sons and friends; and friends accompanying their sick and wounded home. I seldom register the names of such persons."

Army vices appeared in the Home, and gave him at times much trouble.

"During the week, I have been annoyed much by our soldiers drinking and swearing. I had to send one to the guard house, and two from the Home, to seek board elsewhere. I often find it difficult to keep order. I always try to act up to the sentiment expressed by the poet: 'Never use the hashish way, when love will do the deed.'"

He makes the usual complaint of housekeepers concerning *employes*. "None of them seem to be interested, nor do anything unless I tell them"—adding, "I am sometimes obliged to command, and be firm. I think, after a little more practice in that way, I may seek for a captaincy of a company in a regiment."

It required inflexible honesty to resist the various opportunities for money making afforded by his position. In this particular, Mr. Maddy's course challenges the utmost respect.

"On Saturday and yesterday," he writes, "I procured military tickets for a goodly number; they generally ask what they are indebted, as though the soldier had

no friends. When informed there is no charge, they are very thankful."

Again he says, "I have refused money on several occasions the past week. Sir, I may make money here off poor soldiers, if disposed; but I feel I have better than money. I have the blessing of many who say they shall never forget me and the Soldiers' Home at Cairo."

Again, in this connection, he writes: "I had an unpleasant affair to investigate this morning. A sergeant informed me, that a clerk in the employ of the provost marshal had obtained military tickets last night, for which he charged one dollar each to soldiers on furlough. I made known the case to the marshal, and took the sergeant and two others, which established the fact. He reprimanded the clerk, and ordered the money returned. The clerk felt rather bad, and the case to me was not a pleasant one to put through; but I felt it my imperative duty." He adds, with truth and feeling, "If I had taken advantage of soldiers in their hour of weakness, I may have made a large sum of money. I have repeatedly been offered money by soldiers, but always declined accepting any."

Mr. Maddy was the soldier's Good Samaritan. His kindness to them went, in its manifestations, far beyond any ordinary requirement or expectation. Many a time he has taken some poor, weak invalid, unable to walk, and carried him on his back. In his tenderness for "the boys," he was the counterpart of Mrs. Bickerlyke. "I don't like to have such an old man carry my knapsack," objected a young lieutenant, whose sickness

did not obliterate his chivalry. "Bless you!" exclaimed father Maddy, cheerily, "I am not old, and I never expect to be!" The following extracts illustrate his warmth and goodness of heart. His singular conversion of the noun "arm" will be readily understood.

"You are aware there is much to do in feeding about one hundred men per day; with drawing rations, attending sick, carrying them from the boats, then to the cars. I think it no disgrace to labor hard in the discharge of duty. I have often thrown a sick soldier's knapsack across my shoulders, and armed him to the Home, when many a citizen wouldn't go near, on account of their filthy condition."

Again he says, speaking of soldiers whom he had picked up on the levee and depot: "One I found yesterday lying in the lumber yard, and had been for several hours; he had only a coat and shirt on, and was in a terrible state from sickness. I armed him to the Home; had him washed all thoroughly, and put clean garments on him. He felt like the man picked up on the way to Jericho."

Mr. Maddy's letters abound with incidents and narratives, among which, where all are so interesting, it is embarrassing to choose. The following are selected as affording an idea of the peculiar work of the Home.

"I am continually beset by the asking of such questions as, 'Uncle, I wish you to see to my papers; are they right? Can I receive my pay?' Others, 'I want you to use your influence that I can get transportation by the first train.' Or, 'I wish you would take our papers to the paymaster; we cannot put them in.' Others, very sick, 'Pap, I should be glad if you will get my

pay for me.' While I am writing I am beset by some half dozen persons asking advice. Sometimes they say they will pay me. Satisfaction of mind is the best possible pay. I have not received a cent yet from any soldier."

Again: "On Thursday I met the boat City of Alton. On it I found more than one hundred soldiers, mostly from General Grant's army. After informing them how to get military tickets, and the save it would be to them, also promising them supper and lodging free of charge, presenting them with tickets, they unitedly cried out, 'Bully for you, old man! We have not met with such a man for a long time.' It often does me good to hear the men speak of the good the Sanitary Commission has done, and is doing."

Again: "On Saturday a poor soldier came here, much afflicted. Owing to an abscess, he could lie on nothing but the floor. We carried him to the cars yesterday; had difficulty in getting him a place to lie down. I had to get boards to put under him, across two seats. My influence was also required to get a corpse on board the cars."

Again: "Immediately on the death of any person, I try to find out the whereabouts of their friends, and write to them and send their effects to them. One of the above (men deceased at the Home) was discharged from Mound City hospital. I received his pay for him, got a man detailed to go with him home, bought their tickets, but he died before we could get him away. I wrote to his wife, and through the kindness of the very obliging agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, the ticket money was returned, the whole of which

I sent to the widow, from whom I received an acknowledgment and thanks."

In another letter he says, "Our soldiers always come here very hungry, and scarcely know when to give up eating."

This is not to be wondered at, particularly when the long fast often imposed on them in coming north is considered. Not unfrequently they had no food from the time of leaving Corinth, until they reached Cairo.

The following letter, dated August 11, 1863, is so graphic, that it is transcribed nearly entire :

"In the week we had large numbers from below ; many very ill. On Tuesday last I was informed there was a dead soldier on the wharf boat. I reported the case to the Md. Direct. and Provost Marshals at two different times ; and after his laying there exposed ten hours, I succeeded in obtaining a coffin. One soldier brought to the Home on Thursday, 2 o'clock A.M., I sent to the hospital; he died next day. His wife arrived Sunday; she had been to Memphis to see him; on her return she called here. I informed her where he was. She asked me if she could see him. *After a pause* I said, 'No.' She inquired, with emphasis, '*Why?*' I at last told her he was dead. O the trouble and distress she manifested! I sent a person with her to the hospital. I tendered her all the help I could, saw her on the cars for home. She was very anxious about his soul's welfare. She has two sons in the army.

"Several sick soldiers were brought here on Friday afternoon. One seemed to be very low. I told the person in charge of him he could not be removed, but just before the cars started in the night they carried

him to the depot; when the cars were about starting he died. His companions got on the cars and left him with strangers; his corpse was brought here. I procured a coffin and had him buried. Several I had to send to hospital the last week. One I sent yesterday; when he left his regiment he was in tolerable health; taken cold on boat; when he arrived here his body seemed paralyzed; he was perfectly helpless, could not use hands or feet. We have had large numbers of wounded this week. Something to do to get bandages, rags, plaster, etc., etc., to dress their wounds.

"The cars have been perfectly jammed with soldiers, and it has been difficult to get sick men in.

"There have been but two nights in the week but what I had to rise from my bed, some nights three or four times; but I thank the Good Being my health continues good; but I am often weary in body. I have often trouble with men going on furlough, and to their regiments. They get drunk, curse and swear, and behave very bad, but generally I succeed in quieting them. Then there are others who want this, that, and the other; it is impossible to please them. If an *angel from heaven* were to come down, he could not please. Such is human nature; but I am happy to say the majority behave well and are thankful for the comforts provided for them in this Home. Many a heart has been made glad, many a suffering, weary soldier has been refreshed and helped on his way.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Yours ob'tly,

THOMAS MADDY, *Supt.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

JULY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1863. THE OFFICE.

Increased Labors. Approach to the Depot. Aspect of Rooms. The Boxes. Stamping the Garments. The Office. The Usual Routine. Money-Letters. Depreciated Currency. Mr. Blatchford's Methods. Entries. Receipts. Vouchers. Mr. Goodsmith. Mr. Freeman. Work of Associate Managers. Sewing Rooms. Passes. Purchasing Supplies. Laboriousness of the Office. "Good Stories." The Correspondence. Samples. Mrs. Hawkins. Entreaties. Nurses. Fall of Vicksburg. Increased Sickness. Shipments. Canned Fruits. Peddlers. Sutlers. Perils at Home. Chaplain Day. Mr. Folsom's Work for Refugees. His Great Success. A Thankless Task. "Alone! Alone!" Mrs. Porter at Memphis. Mrs. Wittenmeyer. Special Diet Kitchens. First School in Tennessee for Colored People. Mrs. Porter at the North. Her Efforts there. Mrs. Bickerdyke's Cow and Hen Tour. The Cows in Springfield. Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Chase. Results.

THE labors of the Chicago Branch were by this time very great. Its machinery was in a high condition of efficiency; its shipments were large, and its efforts unremitting. It had permanently rented as its headquarters, convenient rooms under McVicker's theater, No. 66 Madison street,* and here, instead of at Cairo, as formerly, its boxes were now opened and reassorted.

* In regard to these most eligible rooms, Mr. J. H. McVicker deserves the thanks of the Commission and its friends. He kept them at its service, charged only a moderate rent, and steadily refused all offers for a lease at higher rates, so long as the Commission existed.

The ordinary aspect of the place spoke of business, constant and laborious.

An individual approaching this locality, at this date, almost invariably saw a dray or two drawn up before the door, busily loading or unloading, while the boxes and barrels collected on the pavement, each bearing the green card of the Chicago Branch, indicated the nature of the goods *in transitu* and the neighborhood of "the Sanitary." Soon to these premonitory symptoms another added itself, which was still more decisive, viz.: the appearance of the well-known sign above the door of the depot, "Chicago Sanitary Commission."

The aspect of "the rooms" was, through a rigid economy, severely uninviting. The front door opened at once into the depot, about twenty feet by seventy in size, back of which was a second smaller apartment. Both of these were used as store rooms. At the left of the front door were arranged temporary shelves, labeled with the names of the different articles deposited upon them, such as shirts, sheets, drawers, and dried fruits.

Boxes stood about in every direction, filled the room, and blocked the way; suggesting to housekeepers that unpleasant passage in family history, called "moving." Men carried them in and out, hammered the lids off and on; while women busily assorted or repacked their contents. The whole impression was one of labor, noise, and confusion; and it seemed impossible that anything like intellectual effort could be successfully accomplished amid such surroundings.

Every article of clothing was, on being taken from the boxes, stamped in indelible ink with the words,

"FROM THE CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION." Then all were deposited on the shelves, each with its particular kind. When enough articles of any one sort were collected, they were packed together, and the box distinctly marked; as thus: "50 Shirts," or "100 Sheets." The package was then ready for shipment, the number which it was to take on the books of the Commission being added at the moment of forwarding.

On the right of the front door was partitioned off the office, "a glass-walled sanctuary," perhaps nine by fifteen feet in size, lined with windows looking into the depot. Here the business of the establishment was transacted. Here sat the ladies, each at her own small desk; here calls were received; here consultations were held; and here, three times a week, the business meetings of the Branch were conducted. The office depended for light upon a single window which looked upon the street; it was plainly carpeted with ingrain, and furnished with wooden chairs and desks. Of the latter, three small ones were assigned to the ladies; a larger one was used for the transaction of general business.

The usual routine was as follows: Besides the tri-weekly meetings which were attended by all the gentlemen, certain members of the Commission, more particularly its president and treasurer, made it a rule to visit the rooms every morning before going to their own private business. Arrived there, the daily mail occupied their first attention. Those letters which, of the number opened by the secretary, proved to contain money, or, as they were called, money letters, were handed to Mr. Blatchford, the treasurer. He carefully

noted their contents, compared each enclosure with its advices, and, if all were satisfactory, indorsed the communication for immediate reply. The rule was, to answer all money letters, if possible, the day on which they were received.

In some cases, however, this was impracticable. A bank bill needed to be tested, or a certain discount was, perhaps, to be allowed on some of the currency enclosed. In rare cases, checks were sent without appropriate indorsement, rendering it necessary to return them to the original parties for signature, before they could be deposited. Sometimes the letter overstated the amount forwarded; as often it was understated.

All causes that could bring about any discrepancy between the published accounts of the Commission and the statements of contributors, were carefully watched by Mr. Blatchford, and as carefully obviated. If a bank bill proved, in those days of fluctuating currency, to be liable to a large discount, or to be drawn on a broken bank, or to be counterfeit, or otherwise deficient, the fact was immediately communicated to the person who forwarded the donation. This was likely to be some one in the country, not conversant with mercantile fluctuations, or some warm friend of the Commission, who had made a collection in its behalf, and had sent the identical money contributed.

Correspondents were informed of these flaws in their currency, not, as was invariably explained, that the offending bank note might be replaced by a better one, nor that the discount should be made good; but to account for the variation that would be apparent between their statement of money forwarded, and the

Commission's published account of money received. These reports were watched by friend and foe, and the tendency to suspicion in the public mind, as before alluded to, rendered necessary a very great amount of painstaking.

Mr. Blatchford, then, received all the money. He deposited it so marked that, in case of discrepancy, no question should arise as to whence it came. He was the Commission's exclusive financier, disburser, and purchasing committee, as well as treasurer. No other person's signature than his could draw any of the funds of the Commission, and he required, in all his disbursements, circumstantial statements and vouchers. Every check, from first to last, was countersigned, at Mr. Blatchford's request, by either the president or the vice president of the Commission.

On the records of the Commission* can be found the name of every person or society that, at any time, gave to it any sum of money, except in some cases where the donation was anonymous, or the writing illegible.

The entries were made in the following manner:

January .., 18...	From Soldiers' Aid Society, Burlington, Iowa,	
	per Mrs., president,	\$000 00
" "	Proceeds of a festival held at Joliet, Illinois, by the	
	young ladies and gentlemen, per Miss,	000 00

Or, where no name could be ascertained,

February .., 18...	, Jacksonville, Illinois,	- - \$000 00
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The many thousand receipts for money paid out are all placed on file, in such a manner that any one of

* The archives of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission are in charge of the Chicago Historical Society, and deposited in its fire-proof building.

them can be found without trouble. The receipted bills for a shipment of goods on any one day are placed in one cover, and marked, "Voucher No. —;" corresponding with the entry in the cash book which bears the same number. At regular periods, an auditing committee of three members of the Commission examined the accounts, verifying the extensions and footings of each bill, comparing the balance in bank with the face of the cash book, and giving a certificate, signed by all the committee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, auditing committee of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, having examined the foregoing accounts of E. W. Blatchford, Treasurer of said Commission, contained in this volume, from the day of 18.., the date of last auditing by the auditing committee of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, to the day of 18.., and having also compared same with the vouchers, find the same correct, and the balance in the treasury, on this day of 18.., to be, as above stated, \$000,000 00.

Chicago, ..., 18...

[Signed]		} Auditing Com. Chicago San. Commission.
		
		

These vouchers, consecutively numbered, comprise receipts for every dollar of money paid out by the treasurer, showing exactly for what it was expended, and to whom it was paid. They are now deposited in the archives of the Historical Society of Chicago.

The "money letters" being disposed of as stated, those announcing the shipment of boxes from the Aid Societies were given to the shipping clerk, Mr. Freeman, by whom they were retained until the arrival of the consignments which they heralded. He, in return, handed back those letters of previous dates whose "boxes" had arrived. These were to be answered.

The correspondence for the day was then handed over to the ladies, who had by this time arrived.

The members of the Commission then left. The business desk was occupied by Mr. Goodsmith for the remainder of the day. He sat there to receive and report telegrams, pay *employes*, and to attend to the various general and miscellaneous duties of the Commission, consulting the officers of the organization whenever he felt the need of instruction.

Mr. Freeman spent the day in attending to the boxes, the porter, the drays, and the packers, and in going, as occasion demanded, to the depots, warehouses, and railroad offices.

The ladies, each at her own desk, proceeded to answer the letters. The correspondence was very extensive, and was more than a match for their utmost industry. Interruptions, too, were innumerable. Calls at the rooms were incessant, and a part of the duty of the ladies was to attend to them. People from the country—people asking information—wanting to send boxes, or to hear from a friend in the army, or to obtain situations as nurses, or to see the rooms; soldiers just going to the front, or just coming from hospital, or needing garments, or asking for passes; soldiers' wives wanting assistance; soldiers' friends requesting help on a journey to or from the army; ladies to consult; committees with divers propositions to be laid before the Commission—the errands were as different as the callers. All were received with cordiality, and made to feel that their wants were met with interest and pleasure.

The sewing rooms of the Chicago Branch were not opened until the year 1864, and will be again referred

to under their appropriate date. When this arrangement was completed, two stories were occupied by the Commission instead of one, and any view of the headquarters of this Branch is incomplete that does not include this striking feature of its labors.

One day a soldier's wife, while consulting Mrs. Livermore concerning the probability of obtaining news of her husband, suddenly fainted. While the ladies endeavored to resuscitate her, a gentleman stepped into the rooms. Seeing the poor woman's distress, he handed to Mrs. Livermore the sum of one hundred dollars, to be used in relieving this and similar suffering. He afterward repeated the donation. The money was deposited by the ladies with Mr. Goodsmith, and drawn upon whenever occasion required. It proved a precious boon for the many irregular and yet pressing cases of necessity that came within their cognizance. The donor was Mr. Jonathan Burr, of Chicago.

A peculiar part of the work was that by which destitute or wounded soldiers, or a soldier's wife or mother, accomplished journeys by being passed from the care of one Branch to another. Such a person would come in with a letter from Cleveland, perhaps, or Louisville, saying that the bearer required assistance to some given point. A pass would be procured, and the traveler expedited to the next station on his route, bearing a letter to an Aid Society, or to some individual ready to give similar assistance. Long journeys were often undertaken in the most surprising way by the friends of soldiers, ignorant and without money. But the Branch Commissions were their ever-ready friends, and they seldom failed of reaching their

destination. Hundreds of soldiers, traveling to and fro, and not entitled to government passes, stopped for a few articles of clothing or diet, and for transportation.

All of these cases were first examined by Mrs. Hoge or Mrs. Livermore, and, if satisfactory, were referred to Mr. Freeman. He consulted some of the officers of the Commission, and, if they approved, went to the different railroad offices and procured free transportation, not unfrequently as far as New York, and even farther. The generosity and the patience of the railroad officers were very surprising, for both were severely tasked in deciding on so many applications. But they always took time to give the cases hearing, and attended to them all with unfailing courtesy.

Nearly all this labor devolved on Mr. Freeman. He used great tact and discretion in the discharge of these repeated missions, earning the regard of those upon whose generosity he made such drafts. His readiness, efficiency, and never-failing kindness, made him an invaluable agent of the Commission. "Here comes Sanitary," was often the good-natured salutation that greeted him on these errands, and the appellation clung to him long after.

In purchasing supplies, the method observed was, to state to the leading wholesale houses the object of the proposed investment, and to procure from them a schedule of prices. Through the liberality of the great mercantile firms of Chicago, very favorable terms were thus obtained. If the articles were otherwise equally desirable, the cheapest was then purchased. Great care was observed as to the quality of the article selected. In buying butter, for instance, large

quantities of which were needed, every keg was separately tested, and only the best chosen. And even among the better kinds much discrimination was necessary, as it was requisite that the butter should be more or less salted according to the distance it had to be sent.

The business of the office was complicated, laborious, and urgent. It was impossible to spend time in teaching a succession of volunteers; therefore, it was necessary to employ a few competent and trustworthy clerks. And, as it was sanitary work, the duty of the strictest economy recognized by all, made it equally necessary to employ as few as possible. The consequence was, that the labor fell upon a small number who worked under pressure. This does not include the thirty or forty packers who were occasionally employed for the boxes. Mr. Goodsmith and Mr. Freeman, both indefatigable, constantly carried home accounts and records to be written up in the evening. And, as there is no Sabbath in war, they thought it no wrong sometimes to trench, in such a cause, upon the sacred hours, which, in any other business, they would have enjoyed for rest and for higher duties. It was no uncommon thing for the Associate Managers, after a fatiguing day of sanitary work, to sit up, writing the letters of the Commission, late into the night or morning.

All this was done cheerfully, for it was heart-service. Nor was this constant routine, though laborious, in any sense dull. It was relieved by discussion and consultation, varied by the pathetic, and now and then brightened by a dash even of the comic. For

the Sanitary Commission, like the army, had its "good stories." There was that of the surgeon who asked for "*consecrated* beef and *desecrated* vegetables," and whose place of nativity always seemed to correspond with that of the person listening to the story, as thus: "I am *afraid* he was from Illinois." There was that of the southern lady with the stinging tongue, who delicately boasted of having enjoyed the sight of "Yankee corpses piled a cord high." There was that of the honest contributor who, fancying the Commission an agency of traveling benevolence, inquired, "Shall we send you the box, or will you call and get it on your way to the army?"

Accuracy was most carefully sought in all the correspondence; the secretary, whose letter was returned as misdirected, felt it as a mortification. The names of places were generally discoverable, by the help of maps and gazetteers, under any illegibility of handwriting; but those of persons, having no such key, were sometimes a puzzle. In such cases, resort was had to the plan of cutting out the signature from the epistle to be answered, and of pasting it upon the envelop carrying back the reply. Sometimes several letters were written to different parties to discover the appropriate address of one individual. All the correspondence was copied before it was mailed.

Much attention was paid to communications containing small donations, and to those from obscure individuals and remote localities. These were hailed as indicating a wide-spread sympathy for the Commission, and confidence in its workings. "Please answer this, very particularly," is indorsed in the handwriting

of Judge Skinner on such a letter. Some such he took especial pains to answer himself. Some children from Peru, Illinois, sent a small donation, by the juvenile hand of Miss Emeline White, nine years of age. The little girl's pretty letter is filed in the records of the Commission, bearing this indorsement from Judge Skinner:

"Please acknowledge this in such sort, that the hearts of the little ones will be filled with the happy conviction of having done a noble and heavenly-spirited act."

This was one of the earliest efforts made by children, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission; a prelude to the many offerings that afterward came from "the little ones."

The wide circle of interests embraced by the Sanitary Commission brought a correspondence at once extended and varied. Even in the simple matter of announcing the shipment of a box, it was curious to see how different were the letters. Some were strictly business-like; others breathed, in addition, an undertone of sympathy; others indicated a certain stern repression, until the keynote of feeling is suddenly struck, quite toward their conclusion; others, again, were from first to last, outpourings of warm, irrepressible natures. Many closed with prayer; most contained some tender reference to the soldier.

One concludes with this double benediction:

"The Lord reward you for your noble efforts in behalf of, and kindness to, our brave soldiers! God bless them, and crown their efforts with success!"

A few specimens are subjoined, illustrating the tone of this correspondence.

"We hope soon to hear that our box has gone where it will accomplish the most good for our poor, distressed soldiers."

"Please accept these as a memento to men who are brave enough to get wounded in our defense."

"Please send word what is wanted, and we will do the best we can to help along."

"Please acknowledge the receipt of the boxes, and may God bless your kind and laborious effort."

"We have enlisted for three years or the war, and we intend to give to this cause our money, our brothers, and our prayers, as long as they are needed."

"We wish we could do a great deal more for our poor, suffering soldiers, and hope that even our small offerings may carry comfort and joy to some of them."

"For those noble ones who are away from their homes, suffering for us and for the cause of liberty."

"May God grant a speedy end to this dreadful war!"

"May God save our country in its peril!"

"God bless the holy cause!"

With a box for the wounded of the battle of Inka came a remarkable letter, which was written by Mrs. H. W. Hawkins, of Aurora, Illinois. "My own son and nephew," it said, "are among the number, and we are yet in suspense as to their fate. But if they have fallen, I cannot regret sending them. Will not any of us give our lives for our country?" So spoke a northwestern woman while waiting for tidings of life and of death. Few attain such heroic self-abnegation.

Nothing better illustrates the deep feeling that pervaded the northwest, during the war of the rebellion, than the hundreds of letters received by the Commis-

sion, entreating that the writers might be sent to the hospitals or to the front, to assist in relieving the sufferings of the army. As for the greatest favor, with reiterated prayer and urgency, these requests are preferred. Clergymen and other gentlemen were continually offering to give a portion of their time, and to bear their own expenses, if only they might be sent on this errand.

Applications from women of all conditions, ages, and qualifications, to be sent as nurses, were incessant and importunate. Says one, "I *pray* you send me." Another writes, "Not long since my twenty-fifth birthday was greeted as a welcome day — welcome, because some one would think me of proper age for a nurse."

A striking letter speaks as follows: "I am anxious, very anxious, to have you assist me in obtaining a situation as nurse in the government hospitals. * * * My first husband was scalped and shot by a Missouri rebel or ruffian, in 1856. My last one lost his life at the battle of Fort Donelson, in 1862. He never received one cent of money while in the United States service, and I never have received any from the government since his decease. Now I must be up and doing good deeds for our country. I have too much patriotism in my soul to keep still any longer."

Such were the letters, replete with feeling, that continually poured in upon the Commission.

The subject of female nurses was a vexed one. Only a fractional proportion of such was allowed to each hospital. By order of government, most of the attendants were convalescent soldiers. This fact, of itself, involved the necessity of disappointing most of these

applicants, for the supply was always greatly in excess of the demand. This important service required a combination of rare virtues. Zeal was not enough; it was necessary to add to this, knowledge, and to knowledge patience, and to patience wisdom, and to wisdom health, and to health great powers of endurance.

But the war educated nurses as well as soldiers. As such training gradually progressed, and as women of experience and good judgment gradually filled the places of those less competent, female nurses assumed and held their appropriate place in the estimation of surgeons, and in the *ménage* of the hospitals. Their labors, devotion, and self-denial, have exalted the womanhood of America.

In the appointment of female nurses, the Commission had no authority. This duty, at the west, devolved at first upon Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, as a joint committee under authority of Miss D. L. Dix, who was the official superintendent of nurses; and afterward upon the Hon. James Yeatman, President of the Western Commission of St. Louis, by resolution of Congress.

The fall of Vicksburg was immediately followed by that of Port Hudson, and, on the twenty-eighth of July, a steamer traversed the distance between St. Louis and New Orleans, proclaiming that the Mississippi once more rolled its waters unobstructed to the gulf. The stern endurance and resolution of the West were rewarded. Its great river was its own again. The country took heart afresh, and contemplated the toils and sacrifices yet to come, with an inspiring conviction of ultimate success.

The hot, unhealthy season of the south was no longer

permitted as before to impede the progress of the national arms. The armies moved on to a summer campaign.

The number of sick left behind was enormous. During the protracted and exciting siege of Vicksburg, the troops there engaged had been in excellent health and spirits. But, that once over, a reaction ensued, which threw many into the hospitals, while the excessive heat of the climate and of the season, caused great suffering and fatality.

There were eleven thousand patients at Memphis alone; equal to the population of many a thriving town. There were fifteen hundred at Duval's Bluff. At Helena the hospitals were in so distressing a condition as to call out a touching letter from Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the indefatigable State Sanitary Agent of Iowa. "Our sanitary wants *cannot* be greater than now," Mr. T. P. Robb, State Sanitary Agent of Illinois, writes to the Chicago Branch, from which he drew all supplies not furnished by the State Commission.

One hundred thousand men, it was estimated, were in the hospitals; and of these, fifty thousand lay suffering in the southwest alone. While the names of Vicksburg and of Murfreesboro were, to the many, an inspiration, reminding them of glorious conquests already gained, and of others confidently expected, to the Sanitary Commission and its auxiliaries these words meant—sickness; anguish; a long array of crowded and stifling hospitals; the weariness and helplessness of tens of thousands of sufferers.

As one mode of alleviation, the Sanitary Commission

commenced shipments of ice. An ice barge, by order of General Grant, plied the Mississippi, taking its load at Cairo, and distributing its precious cargo among the hospitals along the river.

Day after day, week after week, through this blazing summer, the Chicago Commission steadily and indefatigably forwarded its contributions to the hospitals, and the aid societies steadily and indefatigably replenished the stores of the Commission. Musquito bars by the hundred, fans by the thousand, ice by the ton, figure among the consignments from Chicago at this date. Few wars in the world have been so bitter as this, and few have had such alleviations. Enemy and friend were treated in the hospitals precisely alike, the luxuries provided being distributed equally to both.

"We ship to-day," says a letter from Mr. Goodsmith, dated July 20, 1863, "two cars of ice; we expect to ship five to-morrow, and four the day after." And again, "Contrary to our expectations, we succeeded in sending off three more cars to-day, making eight cars of ice this afternoon."

July 22, Mr. Freeman writes: "We forwarded, this week,

" 125 tons Ice,	50 barrels Soda Crackers,
10 caddies Green Tea,	1000 pounds Fresh Butter,
20 kegs Pulverized Sugar,	2000 " Canned Milk,
10 barrels Dried Peaches,	250 cans Concentrated Beef,
10 " Dried Apples,	25 dozen Lemons."

"200 bbls. crackers; 175 bbls. ale; 1000 bottles lemon syrup; 2000 lbs. concentrated milk," are mentioned in the correspondence as "a few items of one shipment."

As "a few items" of another, we have "200 tons ice;

1000 bottles lemon syrup; 500 musquito bars; 2500 fans; 5000 lbs. codfish."

One day, September 10, were sent to Memphis, "60 bbls. ale; 20 bbls. dried apples; 20 bbls. dried peaches; 50 caddies green tea; 50 kegs pulverized sugar; 200 bbls. soda crackers."

The most of these articles were such as were not, at that time, furnished by government.

Five thousand hospital shirts, besides other garments, were forwarded from Chicago, during the month of July alone.

For the whole amount of these shipments, of which the above are only items, the reader is again referred to the tabular statement at the end of this volume. Expenses exceeded an average of \$10,000 a week. During the five days ending July 11. this Branch sent over 9,000 dollars' worth of supplies to the army at Vicksburg. On August 8, it sent to the same place 7,000 dollars' worth.

It was during this summer that seventeen hundred barrels of potatoes left Chicago for Vicksburg. It is suggestive of the large amounts required to feed an army, that the Sanitary agent, in acknowledging so large a shipment, writes enthusiastically that it was a most welcome consignment, and did a great deal of good; "it allowed a fraction of a potato to each man."

The superiority of dried to canned fruits for hospital purposes, became this summer more than ever apparent. Not every housekeeper is successful in preserving canned articles, under the most careful storage and handling. When such came to be transported in summer to the south, with roughest usage, the waste, to use

the strong language of Dr. Warriner, was "an aggravation to the giver, and a sore bereavement to the receiver."

"Nearly half the cans that come are spoiled," complains Edward I. Eno, of the Illinois State Commission. Such waste diminished the opportunity for speculation; but this was an offset that afforded small consolation.

In this connection, some few additional items on the subject of misappropriation, will illustrate the constant watchfulness which the Commission was obliged to exercise, to save itself from imposture, or from being placed in a false position.

One of its greatest annoyances grew out of the persistent efforts made by peddlers who, as pretended agents of county societies and communities, attempted to obtain free transportation for themselves and for their goods, and an introduction within the army lines, for the purpose of vending the wares which they represented to be sanitary stores.

Again, sutlers often deliberately marked their stores as sanitary goods, to insure them rapid and safe transportation. When articles so labeled came to be sold, it can easily be seen what was the necessary inference.

And there were not only perils abroad, but perils at home, of which the following was a case in point.

Very strong appeals, including that from Mrs. Wittenmeyer, had been made for the hospitals at Helena. Just about the same time, request was made that the Commission would forward some twenty-seven boxes to a regiment stationed at that place. The request was readily complied with, Mr. McCagg himself writing very particularly to the agent at Cairo how to forward

the consignment, adding, "We have had urgent appeals for some time to send to Helena, and are glad to embrace this opportunity."

The boxes duly arrived at "the Rooms," and were duly reshipped to Cairo. It will be remembered that the green label which the goods received in Chicago was equivalent to a voucher from the Commission, that they were sanitary stores. The consignment in question called out a letter from Mr. Goodsmith to the agent at Cairo, from which the following is an extract, and shows the strict watchfulness exercised in these cases:

"I privately have my suspicions that among the twenty-seven boxes just shipped you for Helena, there may be sutler's stores and other goods that should pay freight. I noticed, when we were shipping them, that something had evidently broken inside one of the boxes, for liquid was running out, which, on tasting, proved to be whisky. I spoke to Mr. Blatchford about it, and told him I would write, requesting you to examine, as far as you can, conveniently, and, if they should not prove to be hospital stores, let Captain —— take them, and ship them as best he can."

The work of stimulating supplies in the northwest was prosecuted with very great success, from the spring of 1863, through the remainder of the war, by Chaplain Samuel Day. He was a gentleman of fine presence, and of much persuasive power as a speaker, to which his wide experience in the army lent additional efficiency. He was detailed for this effort under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Folsom, having been commissioned as chaplain of the post hospital at Cairo, had for several months

united the duties of that position to those of sanitary agent. The latter were of themselves sufficiently onerous, for, while ostensibly confined to the soldier, their range practically embraced any destitution growing out of the war. The freedmen had, the year before, touched Mr. Folsom's sympathies; now, the white refugees made the same appeal.

Thousands of these wretched people accumulated at Cairo, that almost national rendezvous. Often as many as four or five hundred arrived in a single day. They were, of course, utterly destitute. One hundred and forty of the most miserable of these unhappy wanderers, including old men and old women of eighty and ninety, helpless widows and forsaken children, were received into the all-embracing shelter of the Soldiers' Home, where they were supported for many weeks.

At this juncture, Mr. Shipman's arrival in Cairo released Mr. Folsom from that portion of his cares which belonged to the agency of the Chicago Commission. The condition of the refugees at once excited Mr. Shipman's commiseration, as it had already stirred the sympathizing heart of Mr. Folsom. The military authorities were equally embarrassed to know what to do for these destitute people. A general consultation resulted in a military order, detailing Mr. Folsom to go forth and make collections in their behalf. The order was so drawn up as to exempt the government from responsibility for any expenses connected with the effort, and, as a consequence, such as were incurred for transportation and otherwise fell upon the Commission. The order expressly required that all Mr. Folsom's

collections should pass into the hands of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and be by it distributed among the refugees.

At first, all goods and money so collected went directly to Chicago. But the labor became so onerous an addition to the cares of Mr. Blatchford, that, as finally arranged, while the goods were directed to Chicago and thus obtained the benefit of the Commission's facilities for transportation, the money was sent directly to Mr. Shipman. This gentleman thus became treasurer for the refugees.

Similar orders were from time to time issued, detailing Mr. Folsom for this work. He went, at intervals, on such collecting tours, for about two years, the Chicago Branch always acting as his disbursing medium and treasurer, and its agent at Cairo even interesting himself in providing other methods of discharging the duties of the chaplaincy thus temporarily vacated.

Mr. Folsom, in the course of these efforts, visited all the principal cities in the north, went as far south as Wilmington, Delaware, and as far east as Portland, Maine. He was everywhere received with unvarying cordiality, and the utmost sympathy and generosity were lavished upon his cause. Burdened with the expense of a heavy war, the calls of the Sanitary Commission, and the wants of the freedmen, the northern people yet gave to the refugees with unstinted liberality. One noble giver, of Astoria, near New York, sent Mr. Folsom, quite unsolicited, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

In money and goods, Mr. Folsom raised not less than fifty thousand dollars; which sum was disbursed

through the Chicago Commission. When the new Soldiers' Home was built at Cairo, the old one was assigned to the use of the refugees. Mr. Folsom continued his labor of love for these destitute people until the close of the war. The "Union Commission" finally arose, and assumed for its specialty this portion of the incidental work of the Sanitary Commission.

The work done for the refugees was a thankless task, as compared with that for the freedmen. The former were, in general, of the class of people called "poor whites." To this rule there was, however, here and there, a sorrowful exception. One of these originated in Missouri, where a clergyman's family was invaded by some ruffians, who demanded that the husband and father should take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. This he refused to do. They seized him, with threats and curses, when his son, a noble little fellow of eight or nine years, sprang to his father's side, clung to his knees, and entreated for his life. In the presence of the wife and mother, they killed the father, and beheaded the lovely boy; then setting fire to the house, they departed.

The stricken woman, with two little girls, made her way to Cairo, where she was received into the Home. Here, one of the remaining children was attacked with measles, and died. A colporteur officiated at its funeral. Then the other child died from the same disease. The sympathizing colporteur returned from the funeral of the last remaining little one, to find the poor mother a maniac. Her one reiterated, heart-rending cry was, continually, "Alone! alone! alone!"

Mrs. Porter was now at Memphis. At Fort Pickering,

in that city, her husband was chaplain of a convalescent camp, containing fifteen hundred men; and here, for a period of ten months, her care was chiefly bestowed. Here she established a rudimentary form of a diet kitchen, preparing the daily food of the feeblest invalids over an open grate in her own room, with a few empty cans for utensils. This room was one in a "secesh" house, which stood within the fort, and had been appropriated by government. In it she ate, slept, cooked, received visitors, and stored her sanitary supplies. After a little while, a cooking stove was obtained, and, under the supervision of Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, then surgeon of the first Illinois regiment of light artillery, a diet kitchen was opened, where, under Mrs. Porter's administration, was done the cooking for the sick.

With what skill this idea was adopted by Mrs. Wittenmeyer and elaborated in the "special diet kitchens" of the Christian Commission, established toward the latter part of the war, and how much energy and executive ability she exhibited in their management, is well known throughout the country.

It may be worthy of mention, that Mrs. Wittenmeyer, who was well acquainted with Mrs. Porter and her work, wrote to Mrs. Porter, asking her to take charge of what was called "the great diet kitchen" at Nashville. The Christian Commission authorized the proposition, offering to pay expenses and a salary. Mrs. Porter was then with the army at the south, and other labors seeming more imperative, she felt constrained to decline the overture.

During the time she attended the convalescent camp at Memphis, Mrs. Porter made several journeys north-

ward, to stimulate supplies. This endeavor was particularly successful in that part of Illinois called "Egypt." The towns of Hoylton, Richview, and some others, supplied her for months with a sufficiency of chickens, eggs, and butter, to provide for her worst cases of sickness. The great generosity, also, of that portion of the State to the Home at Cairo, must ever be remembered with gratitude. The records of the Home have been transferred to the Central Commission, so that a more special record of these labors cannot, to the great regret of this Branch, be included in these pages.

The first school established in Tennessee for the benefit of the colored race, was opened at this time, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Porter. After the "Great Proclamation," the negroes flocked by hundreds into Memphis. Mrs. Porter visited, almost daily, their crowded camp and hospital, riding from Fort Pickering on a pony, which had been set apart for her use. As if to shame the prophecies respecting their idleness, they worked ten hours a day on the fortifications of Fort Pickering, in the burning sun, and built themselves, in addition, quite a little town. This collection of cabins they named "Shiloh."

One Sunday, Dr. Andrews, at Mrs. Porter's suggestion, proposed a school in the new settlement. Tractable, and anxious to improve, the negroes were filled with delight. In the course of the week, they sent word that *the school house was ready*. Friends at the north were at once appealed to. Cleveland, Chicago, Quincy, and some towns in Iowa, entered heartily into the scheme, forwarding supplies and

books. From Chicago came also a teacher, Miss M. Humphrey, who taught with much success this, the first school for colored people ever opened in Tennessee.

On the day when the school was inaugurated, Mrs. Porter on her pony rode down to the new Shiloh. The delight of the docile freedmen was unbounded. The end of all scholarship to them was the reading of the Word. "Grandpa," the patriarch of the settlement, asked to see Mrs. Porter, and broke out into a strain of rejoicing akin to that of the aged Simeon. "I'se waited long for dis yer day! I have prayed dat my child'n might read de bressed Book! I'se old now, but de promise hab come!"

Coming north in the summer of 1863, Mrs. Porter staid a few weeks at Chicago, taking her old place in the Sanitary rooms, during the absence of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore. She had been deeply impressed, during her sojourn in the stifling hospitals of the south, with the necessity of northern air for the more speedy recovery of convalescent soldiers. This idea had indeed been acted on after the battle of Pittsburg Landing; but the effect had been, so to deplete the army, that the plan lost favor. Mrs. Porter bent all her energies toward its readoption. Reasoning that what one State did for its soldiers would be done by the rest, she addressed, upon the subject, Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and his excellency, Edward Salomon, its governor. They promptly interested themselves in the suggestion.

The result was an order from Mr. Lincoln, permitting all Wisconsin soldiers pronounced by competent authority unfit for duty, to be removed, for a specified time, to northern hospitals. The poor fellows rejoiced with

joy unspeakable. Mrs. Porter, who deeply realized the weariness and homesickness of the hospitals, rejoiced for their sakes, and also, because a precedent had thus been established.

Mrs. Harvey, wife of that lamented Governor of Wisconsin, whose tragical death had added deeper gloom to the scenes at Pittsburg Landing, went to Washington, to obtain the order, and to the south, to see it faithfully executed. It was by these services, and many others, that her name became so dear to the army, and to the country.

Mrs. Bickerdyke, during this summer, again made her appearance among the Aid Societies, on a characteristic errand. This time, she came on her cow-and-hen tour. She, too, was stationed at Memphis, having in charge there the Gayoso hospital. The many hospitals of the city were inadequately supplied with milk, at the large price of forty cents a quart. Her idea was, to obtain from the northwest a hundred cows and a thousand hens, which should be taken care of by freedmen, on an island lying near Memphis, in the Mississippi. Thus the hospitals would be supplied with an abundance of the best milk and eggs, at a small cost.

The military authorities authorized the undertaking. She was accompanied, as far as St. Louis, by a most singular escort of several hundred cripples, "every one of whom," she writes Judge Skinner, "has lost either an arm or a leg." These she saw safely into the hospitals of that city. It was a remarkable picture—Mother Bickerdyke among the cripples.

Hardly had she set foot in Illinois, when one of the princely farmers of the State, Jacob Strawn, of Jack-

sonville, with a few of his neighbors, gave her the hundred cows which she desired. Continuing her journey, she visited Chicago, and went as far as Milwaukee. Her errand struck the imagination of the people, and cattle and poultry seemed to rise up in her path. Cows and hens became the inspiring subject of a lively bucolic episode in the Commission's correspondence. Many more of the former were given her. As to the fowls, instructions were issued, that such of these useful bipeds as were designed for Mrs. Bickerdyke should be sent to the Commission at Chicago, and the back room of the depot soon became an improvised hennery, resonant with cackling and crowing.

The advent of the cows in Springfield was an event long remembered by those interested. Springfield, being the capital of Illinois, was the center of the State Sanitary Commission, which did, in that region, a work of the most important character. It had for its agent there, Mr. C. T. Chase, previously mentioned in these pages. Mrs. L. Tilton was one of the Springfield ladies most devoted to sanitary interests, and her house, the former home of Mr. Lincoln, afforded to all soldiers and their friends a tireless hospitality, that well accorded with its associations. This had been often tested by Mrs. Bickerdyke, and, when begging her cows in that vicinity, she had, in the exercise of a general faith, said to the donors, "send them to Springfield."

One day, Mr. Chase appeared at the house of Mrs. Tilton, with dismay upon his countenance. "What *shall* we do," he exclaimed, "with Mrs. Bickerdyke's cows!" I hear that numbers of them are on their way here, and there is no person, nor place, to receive them!

and besides," he added, with a practicalness that had a seasoning of the comic, "they will all have to be milked, and whom *shall* we get to do *that*?"

Mrs. Tilton and her co-workers, by whom Mrs. Bickerdyke was thoroughly appreciated, were fully alive to the exigencies of the occasion. But milking was beyond even their ability. They hurried around, and found soldiers' families, able and willing to discharge this pastoral duty; and, through their endeavors, and the indefatigable labors of Mr. Chase, who was obliged, among other things, to give chase on horseback to one disloyal animal who insisted on returning home, the cows were hospitably treated 'on their way through the capital.

On Mrs. Bickerdyke's return from this noted expedition, she stopped only a short time at Memphis. Her cows were dried up by the freedmen, and her hens were slaughtered for the hospitals, which preferred immediate broth to prospective eggs, and she, meanwhile, had passed on to Vicksburg, and resumed her labors in the field.

In the office, most efficient volunteer assistance was rendered by Mrs. Sloan, wife of Col. Sloan, and by Mrs. C. C. Webster, both of whom labored there at various times, untiringly, and most disinterestedly.

Mrs. Beaubien, Miss Culver, Miss Elizabeth Hawley, Miss Elizabeth Blakie, Mr. A. H. Hoge, and Mr. C. T. Chase, were included at times in the regular force of the office, and materially assisted in the correspondence.

CHAPTER IX.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863, TO JANUARY 1, 1864. CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE.

Chattanooga. Difficulties of the Campaign. Chickamauga. Danger of Famine. Heroic Endurance of the Troops. Surgeon J. P. Barnum. Sufferings of the Wounded. A Lodge in the Wilderness. Energy of Dr. Newberry. Consignments from Chicago Branch. Dr. Patton's Tour. The Chickamauga Sufferers. Rebel Prisoners. The Methodist Minister. Christian Commission. Hospital Directory. Dr. O. W. Holmes. Six Men in Search of their Sons. Experiences of Two Women Looking for their Husbands. An Aged Man's Disappointment. A Weeping Father. Western Ambulance Trains. East Tennessee Campaign. Passage of the Mountains. Occupation of Knoxville. "You-uns and We-uns." Lookout Mountain. Siege of Knoxville. Sufferings of Dumb Animals. Obstacles met by Sanitary Commission. Consignments from Chicago Branch. Federal Prisoners. Sufferings of Soldiers' Families. Relief Work of Commission and Aid Societies. Benevolence of Chicago Ladies. Mrs. Porter in the Field. "Wreckers." Mrs. Bickerdyke at Chattanooga.

Just before the surrender of Vicksburg, the army of General Rosecrans broke camp at Murfreesboro, to follow the rebel General Bragg into the fastnesses of Georgia. Soon after, the army of the Ohio scaled the Cumberland mountains, and dropped suddenly into East Tennessee. These two campaigns, so intimately connected, exhibited some features of greater severity than any others of the west.

Chattanooga, "beautiful for situation," is near the State boundaries of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and on the railroad that connects the southwest with

Richmond. To gain it, was to cut asunder the main highway of the Confederacy, and to lay bare the "cotton States" to Federal attack. But the undertaking was full of peril; not merely because a large, effective force of the enemy lay ready to dispute the progress of an invading army; nor because a succession of difficult mountain ranges shut out approach; but chiefly because one, and only one, inferior railroad connected Chattanooga with the north. Should this single, precarious line of communication be broken, how was food to be transmitted for the daily consumption of 80,000 men and 60,000 animals? Or, how were the ordnance supplies to be forwarded, on which all must depend? When the army of the Cumberland advanced upon Chattanooga, it faced the possibilities involved in these questions.

All the stores that the army wagons could carry, were sufficient for a few days' consumption only; therefore, it was necessary that the streams of supply, from Louisville through Nashville to "the front," should flow continuously from the beginning of the movement. When, therefore, General Bragg, whose position was unexpectedly turned at Duck Creek, fell back from point to point, destroying the railroad in his retreat, it is easily understood why the federal forces stopped for weeks, carefully to repair the line of communication, on which depended literally their daily bread. This done, the march was resumed, and the enemy was at last overtaken and assaulted near the Chickamauga.

It was a terrible battle. The southern army was rendered desperate, by a long series of previous reverses,

and by the fear that Chattanooga would be irrecoverably lost; the Union forces were nerved by the consciousness of their deadly peril in advancing under such circumstances into the enemy's country. The conflict closed after two days' fighting, with a loss to the north, of 15,000 men. The enemy claimed the victory. He remained master of the field, and counted heavy gains in prisoners and artillery. But he had not driven back the Federals, who, therefore, gloried in a real, though not an apparent, success. "The Rebels," they said, "are the seeming conquerors; we are the real ones. They have gained the field; but we have kept Chattanooga."

Retreating upon Chattanooga itself, "the abolition infidel army," as southern reporters called their noble foe, prepared to hold it to the last extremity. The enemy immediately took possession of Lookout Mountain, which commanded the town, and gave him control of many miles of the important railroad already mentioned. Not unreasonably, he looked upon the destruction of the army of the Cumberland as a foregone conclusion. But the congratulations that were exchanged between Mr. Davis and General Bragg, upon the occasion, proved to be premature. What the army of the Cumberland could dare, had been already seen; what it could endure, was now to be shown.

All supplies reaching Chattanooga came by railroad to Bridgeport, but had to be transported from there by a circuitous journey of sixty miles around the Sequatchie valley, over mountains whose steep passes and deep gorges had been before little traveled. It was, of course, impossible to convey an abundance, or even a sufficiency of food, to so large an army, under such circumstances.

Thus blockaded, the soldiers were reduced to half rations, then to quarter rations. That which they feared, had come upon them. Famine stared them in the face.

This went on for days; days lengthened into weeks. Ten thousand animals died of starvation. The men were seen in some cases to pick up and eat the grains of corn that fell from the mule-baskets. The distress increased to such an imminence of famine, that it became a question whether the position so dearly gained, would not have to be relinquished.

"The horrors of the Chickamauga campaign," writes Surgeon Joseph P. Barnum, in an official report, "never can be, never should be written. May God in His mercy," he exclaims, "never allow a repetition of them!" This gentleman had great opportunities for judging, as he was superintendent of the western hospital trains, and bore a part in all those terrible experiences. He was a man of large heart and of fine mind, and discharged some of the severest and most responsible duties connected with the Sanitary Commission, in a way that has secured to him the high regard of the northwest.

The wounded could have, of course, under such circumstances, no adequate care; therefore, all who could bear the journey were removed to Nashville. Long trains of ambulances filled with sufferers would ceaselessly over the mountains, meeting long trains of army wagons filled with supplies. It took five weary days to make the distressing journey of sixty miles between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Climbing precipitous mountain sides, plunging down steep and

rugged rocks, the poor patients, racked, exhausted, famished, fainting, held on by the sides of the ambulances so long as their failing strength would permit, and then were thrown against and upon each other, in helpless agony.

In the lack of transportation, those slightly wounded undertook the long, painful journey on foot. Tracks of blood marked the stony route. Many died by the way. Many more would have perished but for the Sanitary Commission. In this mountain labyrinth it established a temporary "home." The poor travelers, whether in ambulances or on foot, found half way between Chattanooga and Bridgeport a row of tents, bearing the well known inscription, "United States Sanitary Commission." Here all could stop and obtain food and refreshment. It may well be imagined how it impressed eye witnesses, and especially the sufferers, to find here, deep in the mountain gorges, far away from any habitation, a "tabernacle in the wilderness," where were provided tea, coffee, warm food, bottles of stimulants to accompany the fainting; all that was most needed by men in such an extremity, and all that was implied in the word "cheer." Many a faltering benediction from men who were ready to perish attested then, if never before, the value of the Sanitary Commission.

Under the vigilant administration of its admirable associate secretary, Dr. Newberry, the parent Commission succeeded, with great difficulty, in forwarding to Chattanooga ten wagon loads of sanitary stores with the earliest army trains arriving there. These formed almost the entire dependence of the wounded for two or three days after the battle.

The news of the battle of Chickamauga could not reach the Chicago Branch without summoning all its energies to the relief of the wounded. Valuable stores in large amount were immediately made ready. With them went Rev. W. W. Patton, vice president of the Commission, to see them so far conducted toward the scene of conflict as was necessary to insure their safe and speedy delivery.

Over thirty regiments from Illinois were in the army of the Cumberland, not to mention those from other northwestern States.

Dr. Patton did not, on this expedition, go beyond Nashville. All of the wounded, who could bear the journey, amounting to about six thousand, had been removed thither, and the pressure upon the railroad in hurrying forward reinforcements, was so great as to forbid any immediate transportation of sanitary stores farther south.

Dr. Patton speaks with admiration of the fortitude of the sufferers whom he found in the hospitals, declaring it to be almost beyond belief. "They make light of their injuries, and talk only of the deadly nature of the struggle, the valor of our troops, and the momentous importance of the cause for which they fought, and in whose behalf they are willing to die. Vast numbers of them, owing to a lack of transportation, walked the whole distance, from fifty to sixty miles, over the hard mountain roads from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, where they met the cars; and though some died by the side of the roads, those who survived gloried in their endurance. One poor fellow, whose right eye had been destroyed by a shot, was met by a friend

of mine, Rev. Mr. Hayward, of Louisville, Kentucky, near Bridgeport, slowly dragging himself along. He asked how far it was to Bridgeport, and being told that it was but two miles, cried out with a laugh of exultation: 'I knew I should make it! I told them I could hold out!' Everywhere that I went among the hospitals at Nashville, where there are some six thousand of the wounded, there was the same cheerful spirit; a smile of pleasure to see a friend from the north, and an expression of assurance that all was right with the army of the Cumberland."

Between a thousand and twelve hundred rebel prisoners had been sent to Nashville, and Dr. Patton, as was the custom of the Sanitary Commission, included rebels as well as federals in his care. Accompanied by the United States Sanitary Commission Agent stationed at Nashville, Rev. Mr. Hoblitt, he visited them. Both gentlemen went provided with books for distribution, which they procured from the rooms of the Christian Commission.

The prisoners were confined in the upper story of the Maxwell House, a large unfinished hotel; the lower portion of the same building was used as barracks for Union troops. On ascending the temporary flight of stairs that led to the prisoners' quarters, they were met on the platform at the top, by a crowd of applicants eager for their papers, magazines and tracts. A dense mass thronged around them, soon exhausting their stock, after which they passed about, freely conversing upon the rebellion and the late battle.

"One man," says Dr. Patton, "interested me much. He accosted me with the inquiry, whether it was

possible to procure a small pocket Concordance of the Bible; he had leisure, and would like to improve it. I asked if he had a Testament. He drew from his breast pocket a very neat English Bible, one of those donated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which was written his name, James W. Jones, with a passage from the Psalms, copied by him as a motto, and a few facts of his personal history, for the information of any one finding him, in case he was killed in battle."

A North Carolinian by birth, the war found him living in Arkansas, where he was about joining the Conference as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He did not show either violence or vindictiveness, but appeared like a candid Christian man; and after a satisfactory interview, Dr. Patton withdrew, resolved, if possible, to procure him the Concordance he so much desired.

The next morning, when the prisoners were called to breakfast below, they crowded on the same platform, where, the evening before, Dr. Patton and Mr. Hoblitt had distributed their reading matter. The stairs gave way, and the prisoners were precipitated among falling timbers, to the distance of two or three stories. Several were killed; many were injured, and taken to the hospitals, where the secession ladies of Nashville attended sedulously to their necessities. Dr. Patton, too, visited them in their new distress, "and there among the sufferers lay my man Jones, in whom I had felt such an interest, and for whom I had in vain been seeking to obtain the Concordance. His face lighted up at my approach, and he stretched out his hand, with an exclamation of pleasure. He was bruised,

but not broken in limb, and drew his breath with pain. He expressed Christian gratitude for his escape, and I sat for some time upon the edge of his cot, in conversation upon various topics."

Dr. Patton, on his return from this expedition, bears warmest testimony to the usefulness of the Christian Commission, which had come into existence early in the year 1862, having for its specialty the spiritual welfare of the army.

"I am glad to testify," he says, speaking of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, "that at the west, and especially in the work done in the army, there is entire co-operation between them, each aiding the other in all possible ways. At Nashville, their offices are but two doors apart, and their laborers are at all times ready to assist each other, while many brethren come thither who are connected with both. It was from the rooms of the Christian Commission that I obtained the papers and tracts to distribute among the rebel prisoners; and their visitors at the hospitals always had access to our sanitary stores."

Among the noblest works of the United States Sanitary Commission in the west, must be counted the ambulance cars that ran between Nashville and the front, and the hospital directory, at Louisville.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, essayist, novelist, scholar, wit, and poet, in a sketch entitled "My Search after the Captain," has drawn a vivid picture illustrating the difficulty of tracing up a particular unit, in the great aggregate of the northern army. If he, with every advantage of social position, wide influence, and all possible help from civil and military dignitaries, found

this attempt so difficult in the case of an officer, its impossibility in respect to one of the rank and file, may readily be inferred. A silence like that of the grave itself, came, in many cases, between the volunteers and their families, causing suspense, anxiety, and anguish. This form of suffering was met and relieved by the hospital directory.

The office of the Hospital Directory for the west, was at Louisville, under charge of Mr. S. H. Holbrook, assisted by eight or more clerks. In its books was recorded the name of every sick or wounded soldier, who had been received at any time in the hospitals west of the Alleghanies. These names were arranged by States and regiments. The records gave information of the nature of the disease, or wound, of the patient, and his history from the time that he entered the hospitals; whether he had been transferred to another hospital, when and where; whether he had died, when and where; whether he had recovered and was discharged, or had returned to his regiment, or was still ill; all could be found stated on the pages of the hospital directory.

Letters asking information concerning sick or wounded soldiers received an immediate reply. Applications in person were responded to on the spot. If desired, a telegram was forwarded at the expense of the inquirer, asking concerning the present condition of the sick or wounded man for whom inquiry was made.

When Dr. Patton passed through Louisville after the battle of Chickamauga, two hundred thousand names had been enrolled in the hospital directory of the west.

In another year these swelled to over five hundred thousand. From the many anecdotes which he relates concerning this amazing work, the following are selected :

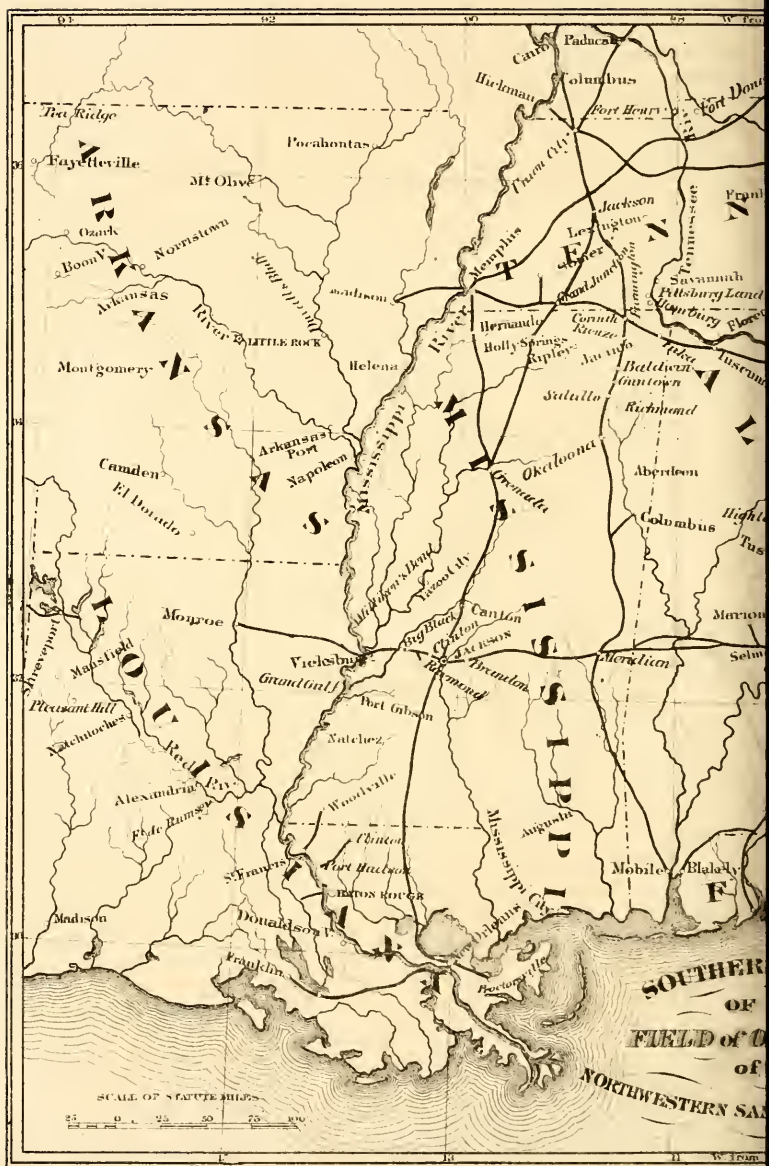
"One day six men came in at once, on their way to see their sons in hospitals at places farther south. They said they had obtained their military passes to go below, and knew all about their sons ; therefore, they did not need any help from the Sanitary Commission, but having heard of the hospital directory, they thought, for curiosity's sake, they would come in and inquire.

" 'Very well,' said Mr. Holbrook, 'if we cannot aid you with news, we can, at least, verify the correctness of our books.' "

The books were examined, and the following changes were found to have occurred since the travelers had received tidings :

The first man's son had died. The sons of the second and third had been removed to Louisville, and were then in the city, close at hand. The son of the fourth had gone to a hospital at Cincinnati. That of the fifth had been sent to Quincy, Illinois, and only the sixth man had occasion to prosecute his journey as intended.

A wife came, to have a telegram sent to Nashville, Tennessee. Her husband was there, and she was on her way to visit him. "Oh! she was sure he was there," and "would they please send the telegram as quickly as possible." The books were consulted, and she was amazed and delighted to learn that he had been transferred to Louisville, and was then distant from her only a few blocks.







Another wife started for Nashville, and, knowing nothing of the directory, passed directly on. Arriving at her destination, she learned that her husband had been transferred to Louisville. Hurrying back to Louisville, she was agonized to find that he had died there, on the very day after she had passed through.

"Ah!" she sobbed, "had I but known of the directory!"

An old man came to see his sick son, and inquired, at the directory, to which of the Louisville hospitals he should go—his boy was in *some one* of them, and he had brought him, from different members of the family, choice apples, and various other presents, all of which he took out of his traveling bag and exhibited. Cheerful, and full of eagerness, he told how they all loved that son, and how particularly precious he was to his mother. "And now," he exclaimed, exultingly, "tell me where to go!" Mr. Holbrook looked into the register, found the name, glanced at the memorandum, the old man all the while impatiently watching his countenance. It was too cruel! How could he announce the one little monosyllable written there. "My dear sir," began Mr. Holbrook, in a subdued tone, "your son is gone." With a half-frightened look the father repeated, in a bewildered way, "gone?—gone?—*you don't mean dead*, do you?" "Yes, died this morning." Down sank the old man, his frame convulsed. "Oh! it will kill his mother!" he exclaimed, and sat for some time weeping. Then he rose, weak and staggering, mechanically took the offered arm of one of the sympathizing clerks, went out and procured a burial case, and that evening left for northern Ohio, carrying to the home that was so

hopefully waiting for his coming, all that was left of the idolized boy.

A man had lost two sons at the battle of Shiloh, and now he heard that the third and last was lying sick at Louisville. Coming to the "directory," to learn where he was, the father was told that the son was in the hospital for erysipelas patients, and that he must be prepared, therefore, to find him very low. He went. They were just burying his boy! He came back shortly after, and, with tears streaming down his cheeks, said, brokenly, "Had I three sons more, and knew that they would all go just as these have, I would give them, every one."

And thus the West showed its devotion to country and to freedom.

The "ambulance car" was an invention of the Sanitary Commission. To Dr. Elisha Harris is due this humane contrivance, one of the products of the war, which gives to every American who understands it, a feeling of justifiable pride. It was a car, furnished with cots or stretchers suspended by strong rubber bands, so arranged as to save the severely wounded from the anguish consequent upon the usual jarring and jolting of railroad traveling. Besides the beds or stretchers, with their mattresses and pillows, each car contained a broad spring couch and invalid chairs, and to each there was a small but complete pantry or kitchen. To each train appertained a commissary car, furnished in the most ingenious manner with all the means and appliances of a similar department in a hospital, where were to be found full supplies of medicines, beverages, food, hot and cold, towels, socks,

blankets, sponges, surgical instruments, nurses, and physicians.

Such a train of cars was established between Louisville and Nashville, and another between Nashville and Chattanooga, and, as the war progressed, still another between Chattanooga and Atlanta. They were under the direction of Surgeon J. P. Barnum, a most humane and efficient officer. They ran by their own time table, and at the points where they stopped, the Commission established for their benefit its own peculiar restaurants, called "feeding stations."

In connection with the hospital cars were fitted up "box cars," in which beds were made for the slightly wounded, and which were then run with the hospital cars proper. The same dispensary and attendance served for all.

There were, of both kinds, thirty-seven cars in the hospital trains of the west, and four locomotives. The contrast between all this tender contrivance and care, and the neglect of the wounded in the early part of the war, was most striking. Then they were placed in common freight cars, and, without food, or medicine, or any attendance, were mercilessly jolted to their destination, passing hours, and sometimes days, of unutterable agony.

In the west, 125,000 men were, from first to last, conveyed in the hospital trains established by the Sanitary Commission.

While the army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, was making its way toward Chattanooga, the army of the Ohio, under General Burnside, having pursued and captured the rebel General Morgan, was

scaling the mountains that had hitherto served to shut out East Tennessee. This campaign had been pronounced, by some of the most experienced generals of the army, "utterly impossible."

The usual routes across the mountains were strongly guarded by the rebels, who were confident of their ability to beat back the northern foe. Reopening old paths and constructing new ones, over ways not only dangerous and precipitous, but almost impracticable; moving in haste and peril, oftentimes late into the night as well as by day, lest the news of his approach should bring the foe to oppose him; leaving behind his commissary wagons, which were unable to keep pace with the rapidity of his march; subsisting his troops on the small quantities of green corn found on the way—no more than three ears a day for each man—General Burnside appeared suddenly beyond the mountains. The enemy, not supposing that so daring a movement would be undertaken unless with a very large army, fled before him. On the fourth of September, the Union forces occupied Knoxville. They consisted of the veteran and splendid ninth army corps, and the new twenty-third corps, which General Burnside afterward declared was "all veteran,"* the whole not more than 15,000 strong.

The delight with which they were welcomed by the

* The twenty-third army corps was composed exclusively of western and southwestern troops, and its history fully justifies this encomium of General Burnside. It contained such officers as General Julius White and Colonel Capron, of Illinois; Generals Manson and Cox, of Ohio, the latter since Governor of his State; Colonels Wilcox, Chapin, and O. H. Moore, of Michigan, the latter famous for his gallant fight at Green River; Colonels Wolford and Shackelford, and many others.

patriots of East Tennessee beggars description. Smiles, tears, benedictions, and rejoicings, met them at every step. The astonishing nature of their exploit in crossing the mountains called out appreciative and admiring gratitude. "Did all you-uns come over the mountains critterback!" exclaimed the poor whites, in their peculiar dialect. "When we-uns seed you-uns coming, we-uns know'd they'd run! 'Pears like you-uns been a long time gittin yere." "The critterback soldiers," as they called all mounted men, whether cavalry or artillery, excited their unbounded admiration.

Of the two alternatives, retreat or starvation, that confronted the army at Chattanooga, neither was accepted by these heroic forces. For weeks they endured, to the utmost extremity. Then, the battle of Lookout Mountain restored to them their broken line of communication on the south side of the river.

Meanwhile, General Longstreet and his veterans had advanced into East Tennessee. Instead of disputing their progress, as he might have done, General Burnside retreated into Knoxville. It was desirable that General Longstreet should be kept apart until General Grant had fought the battle of Chattanooga. If this battle was won, troops from Chattanooga would relieve Knoxville. If it was lost, a long siege, a bitter resistance, assault, defeat, surrender, bonds, imprisonment, and an unthinking criticism more painful than all, lay before the little army of the Ohio. If the complicated campaign was successful, the army at Chattanooga would win undying laurels; if unsuccessful, the army at Knoxville would undergo hopeless annihilation.

With the forgetfulness of self that distinguished him

throughout the war, General Burnside cheerfully carried out this programme. His little army, enthusiastically attached to him, was ready to follow where he led the way. The name of General Hooker has been deservedly celebrated for his gallantry in the battle of Lookout Mountain. The heroic self-devotion of General Burnside in the siege of Knoxville is not less striking. The difference of the two exploits, is the difference between the active and the passive; between the heroism that attacks, and the heroism that defends; between the courage that successfully leads a desperate assault, and the courage that successfully meets one.

The siege lasted three weeks. It is memorable, as being the only one sustained during this war by northern troops. Officers have been heard to declare that it was due to the unfaltering trust reposed in General Burnside, that their men went through its privations with such cheerful courage. Hourly prepared for an assault, suffering the pangs of hunger, ignorant of what was transpiring without, wondering whether, and with what result, the battle had been fought on which depended its fate, the heroic little army of the Ohio gallantly performed its part in this complicated campaign. "What is the price of mule meat?" inquired daily the rebel of the federal pickets. "You had *us* at Vicksburg, we have *you* at Knoxville," they frequently boasted. A battery, to which had been assigned the defense of a particularly important post, lost its horses by starvation and was furnished with mules. Two or three times in the course of the siege, a half wagon load of corn was sent for the subsistence of these animals, on which so much depended. On the

last occasion the artillery men, urged by hunger, sprang into the wagon, and themselves appropriated the corn intended for their mules. The mules starved to death at the picket ropes.

In the estimate of the woes of this war, no account seems to have been taken of the suffering endured by dumb animals. Throughout this struggle the human and the brute creation groaned and travailed together. The nights of the Knoxville siege were rendered hideous by the prolonged cries, something between a howl and a scream, of the slowly-starving mules. Famishing horses constantly whinnyed, in pitiful, reproachful entreaty, for their food. It has already been noticed that ten thousand animals starved to death at Chattanooga. Artillery officers have said, that few passages of their military experience were so painful as the necessity of ordering their patient, starving beasts to be urged by blows up some steep ascent, at the foot of which the poor creatures stood trembling, apparently in dumb anticipation of what lay before them, and at the top of which they perhaps fell, dying in their traces.

At last, one day a federal picket inquired at random, "How is Bragg?" and was answered by his rebel neighbor, with an oath, that Bragg was "played out." The cheering inference ran immediately through the city, that the battle on which so much was staked had been successful, and that succor must be at hand. General Longstreet's assault, repulse, and retreat, quickly followed. The forces of General Sherman came in sight. The battle of Chattanooga had been fought and won, and the siege of Knoxville was over.

To recount the obstacles overcome by the army during

this part of the struggle, is to recount the obstacles met by the Sanitary Commission. The difficulties of the one were the difficulties of the other. When military stores could not find transportation, sanitary stores could not be more fortunate. When the former were liable to detention or capture, so were the latter. Seventeen wagon loads of sanitary goods, designed for the Chickamauga sufferers, were destroyed by the enemy in the Sequatchie valley. To get stores to Knoxville was, a part of the time, simply impossible.

After the battle of Lookout Mountain, sanitary supplies could be, and were, sent more abundantly to Chattanooga, and after the siege of Knoxville, to East Tennessee. The Chicago Branch hastened its contributions for both places to Dr. Newberry at Louisville, by whom they were shipped according to his information and judgment.

From September 23d, to December 31, 1863, the Chicago Commission forwarded to the army, in round numbers, ten thousand packages. Of these, half were sent to the troops in Tennessee, and the other half to those down the Mississippi river.

The condition of federal prisoners, subjected to the fearful sufferings inflicted upon them in southern prisons, was now wringing the heart of the country. Starved, tortured, insulted, shot down, their woes brought anxious days and sleepless nights, and agonized hearts, to their families at home. The Commission hastened to open to the friends of these sufferers its facilities for transportation. Thirty-two packages from private individuals, and one hundred and seventy-seven from the Commission, were forwarded as far as

Fortress Monroe, for Libby prison. But they went no farther, and the effort was unsuccessful.

A rigorous winter had now set in. Prices had risen to an unprecedented height. Families that had been used to luxuries were obliged to restrict themselves to necessities; those accustomed only to the necessities of life, had come to want. To a straitened purse, clothing, fuel, and even food, seemed passing out of reach. What, under such circumstances, was to become of those depending upon the soldiers? was a question that pressed upon many hearts.

The wives and daughters of these families struggled nobly. They labored as milliners, dress makers, or at any honorable employment. But even work was growing scarce. Hapless women and little children, who had before the war lived in plenty, were left to unspeakable but uncomplaining privation. Care-worn mothers, uncertain where to find bread for their little ones, came to the sanitary rooms, and, in strict confidence—for they had never known want before—poured out their anxieties. Soldiers in hospitals besought the help of the Commission for their suffering families at home, anxiety for whom retarded their own recovery. Women who had never dreamed of needing charity, who would not, on any account, have been esteemed beggars, confided to Mrs. Hoge, and Mrs. Livermore, their sore distress. These ladies were deeply moved. They were mothers of families; their quick sympathies were stirred with each tale of woe, and they found no rest until they had devised some method of relieving these sufferers. "I shall die!" exclaimed Mrs. Livermore, passionately, "I shall

die, if something is not done to help these poor women."

For this service, the ladies of the Commission created a temporary society, called "The Ladies' Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families." It was made auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, an institution whose noble record and deeds of shining charity are the blessing and the pride of Chicago. Ladies of Chicago readily joined in this work. They divided the city into districts; they sought out the families of volunteers, and delicately relieved their necessities. They put themselves in place of such uncomplaining ones, and made for them the solicitation which these would not make for themselves.

The same causes that operated to produce so much suffering in Chicago, prevailed, also, to a greater or less extent, in the whole northwest. Many of the Aid Societies felt constrained to intermit their legitimate work and to labor for soldiers' families. It was a work of delicacy and difficulty; for it is notorious, that in such charities, the most deserving must be sought with diligence, and approached with circumspection. Besides this service, the ladies of Chicago made up, during this winter, thousands of garments for the hospitals. The sewing rooms of the Board of Trade War Committee, were used for their meetings. Mrs. O. E. Hosmer took the superintendence, and a corps of ladies did the work, for which the Commission purchased the material. By their gratuitous labors, fabrics to the value of between two and three thousand dollars were thus manufactured.

From Chicago, where Mrs. Porter had, as stated,

taken temporary charge of the sanitary rooms, she returned to Vicksburg with stores for the fifteenth army corps. Finding that this corps had been ordered to Chattanooga, she followed, and overtook it at Corinth.

The stores she distributed came like a Godsend to the troops just setting out on one of the severest expeditions of the war. To reach Chattanooga from Corinth, they traversed the whole of northern Alabama. It was late in the autumn; the roads were frozen and stony. Marching in haste, their shoes gave out. They substituted rags and bandages, and continued their journey with bare and bleeding feet. Their clothes grew threadbare, but they did not slacken their haste. Their commissariat was none of the amplest, and the weary distance was accomplished upon reduced rations. In this condition they reached Chattanooga, and hastened into the fight.

An incident occurred on this trip, which, had it resulted differently, might have had a bearing upon the war. The same train that took Mrs. Porter from Memphis, toward Corinth, bore, also, General Sherman. He had designed to leave Memphis sooner, but was delayed. In anticipation of his movements, some of the rebel sympathizers had torn up the track and made arrangements to insure a railroad disaster. So deeply and confidently laid was the plot, that the country people for some distance around came in with their wagons to carry off the spoils as "wreckers" of the devoted train. But General Sherman having been detained, went a train later than was expected, and the plan was discovered and thwarted.

When the troops to which, at Corinth, she distributed her goods, passed on toward Chattanooga, Mrs. Porter went back to Vicksburg and joined Mrs. Bickerdyke, now returned from her cow-and-hen tour. Together they distributed the Commission's goods among the hospitals in that vicinity, and then, by request of General Sherman, started to join the forces at Chattanooga. Their route took them through Cairo. Here, Mrs. Porter, always ready for any call of duty, remained for a month in charge of the Soldiers' Home, while Miss Ostrom, its matron, sought rest and change, as preventives of impending sickness.

Mrs. Bickerdyke, meanwhile, went on to Chattanooga. Here, in a month, Mrs. Porter joined her. It was on the first day of January, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, that these two devoted women again met. A sweeping storm, overturning many of the hospital tents in its progress, and causing the inmates of all, discomfort and anxiety, had ushered in the new year. Mrs. Bickerdyke went from tent to tent, in the driving gale, carrying hot bricks and drinks, and more than all, her own inspiring presence, to cheer the sufferers. "She does a power of good!" exclaimed one of her *protégés*. "We fared mighty poor till she come here," said another, retrospectively. "God bless the Sanitary Commission for sending women among us!" was the ejaculation of a third. After seeing her, they "didn't mind the storm at all."

Mrs. Bickerdyke had been here four weeks, the only woman attendant. She had reached the spot at the close of the Battle of Chattanooga, before all its

sufferers had been brought from the field. She wept with joy at the sight of her gentle colleague, and together they commenced a new chapter of labors, toils, and sacrifices.

CHAPTER X.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1863. THE FIRST SANITARY FAIR.

Journeys to the Army. Effect upon the Aid Societies. Mrs. Hoge. Mrs. Livermore. Mrs. Colt. Experimental Character of First Sanitary Fair. Preliminaries. Ladies' Convention. Mrs. E. S. Carr. Union Leagues. Good Templars. Pittsburgh. Connecticut. The Northwestern Press. Mrs. Porter. Seventeen Bushels of Mail Matter. Inaugural Procession. Lake County Delegation. Enthusiasm of the Northwest. Closing Scenes. Saturnalia. Results. Proclamation of Emancipation. Arrangements of Fair. Contributions of Different States. A New Power. Societies and Individuals. Resolution of Connecticut Department. Vote of Thanks.

THE flowering time of patriotism had come. The first Sanitary Fair was held in Chicago, in the autumn of the year 1863. Throughout the country, immediately thereafter, a succession of such fairs blossomed into gorgeous beauty. All classes looked on with delight at the splendid spectacle, and the Sanitary Commission, from root to smallest branch, was quickened into new life.

The new year of 1863 immediately following their permanent association with the Commission was scarcely ushered in, when the Associate Managers made several visits to the army. Mrs. Hoge went twice, Mrs. Livermore once, and Mrs. Colt twice. Mrs. Colt had, besides, visited the army of the Cumberland

in the vicinity of Nashville, and all three of the ladies had made the tour of the hospitals nearer home.

These rapid journeys to the army, while not professing to be tours of inspection, were instigated by the Commission as tours of observation, and bore precious fruit. Inspection was the deliberate, laborious work of accomplished officers, and required much time, scientific knowledge, and professional skill. It was effected by gentlemen continually engaged in the work of examination, who arrived at positive results by comparing one part of the army with another, and the condition of the same regiment at one time with its condition at other times.

It was eminently desirable that these ladies, in prosecuting the work of stimulating supplies, which they had now undertaken, should be able to say, with emphasis, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." Their visits to the front inspired all their after appeals in behalf of the soldiers with such vividness and power, as belong alone to eye witnesses.

With heart aglow and tongue aflame, they returned from the army. What they had seen and heard became the theme of narration; what remained to be done, of exhortation. Invited to many Aid Societies, they went wherever called, and, before zealous auditories of tender-hearted women, poured forth their impassioned pleadings. Each visit became an ovation. The Aid Societies caught the enthusiasm, and a subtle spell seemed to constrain all to a renewed and mutual consecration of patriotism.

The Aid Societies were ripe for these efforts. "I have

not made a call since the war began," said one devoted laborer. "We have had no parties since the rebellion," they stated in many places; and in one, they declared that they bought no new bonnets, that they might do more for the soldiers. When women thus relinquished the *sine qua non* of the toilette, the crowning glory of their attire, it will be conceded that they were in earnest.

These visits to the Aid Societies were, by one of their compeers, laughingly compared to those of a bishop in his diocese. "I suppose Mrs. Hoge is away, confirming the Aid Societies." "What happy women are now enjoying Mrs. Livermore's apostolical ministrations?" In the State of Wisconsin, Mrs. Colt did a similar work, with a similar result. The zeal of one society was augmented by appreciative narrations of what had been accomplished in another, and, through sympathy, emulation, and patriotism, all were provoked to "labors more abundant."

Thus was the way prepared for the first Sanitary Fair.

While all these ladies possessed an oratorical power born of their own fervor, Mrs. Hoge developed, in addition, a remarkable talent for conducting a public meeting. With entire self-possession, ease, and grace, she could assume and discharge this difficult duty "better than most men." Parliamentary rules, and the machinery for conducting public deliberations, became, in her hands, not merely necessary forms, but, apparently, the most graceful and natural modes of discovering and carrying out the intent of the assemblage whose business she was transacting. Mrs.

Livermore usually assumed the less conspicuous part of assisting the chair in shaping the results of the occasion.

Mrs. Hoge possessed a certain force—a power—a weight that bore all before her. Her feelings were fervid, her language picturesque, her personal appearance dignified, her influence strong and not easily set aside. She spoke with the utmost ease, never hesitating for a word, always forgetting herself in her subject, and always controlling her auditory.

To Mrs. Livermore belonged a peculiar magnetism, and sparkle, and attractiveness, that won all who first beheld her. In public speaking, she had a great charm of voice and intonation, which singularly stole upon the attention. Her imagination was active, her perceptions were keen, her mind rapid, her language well chosen, her whole appearance striking and full of self-possession.

Into Mrs. Colt's public efforts was infused a species of mild audacity, peculiarly her own. It was as though she had emerged from the retirement of private life, under a sort of mental protest; as though she were nerved up to a conscious daring, and deprecated, yet defied, criticism. There was, in her letters to the Commission during the earlier part of the war, a passionate ring, a pleading pathos, that revealed a nature in whose depths were concealed the noblest possibilities. Her personal appearance was dignified and prepossessing, and she bore the unmistakable air which indicates acquaintance with society. In their war work, marked and wonderful success attended each of these remarkable women.

The first Sanitary Fair was an experiment, and differed in some particulars from all its imitators. It was pre-eminently a woman-enterprise, and received no assistance from the other sex in its earlier stages. In this respect, it was necessarily a striking contrast to its successors, which, from first to last, enjoyed all the eclat and certainty of triumph, that could be brought to them by the strong hand of man, as well as by the cunning hand of woman. The first Fair was, in its incipency, regarded by Chicago with indifference, and by the Commission with indulgence. The former did not understand it; the latter did not feel sure of it. And as the plan for its management was only gradually developed, the Commission necessarily remained passive while its preliminaries were in progress.

In July, 1863, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore laid before the Commission a formal proposition for a Sanitary Fair in its behalf, to be participated in by all the Aid Societies of the Northwest. The expenses of the Commission had been, throughout the summer, very great, and the ladies thought they might be able thus to raise the sum of \$25,000 for its treasury. The proposal received a hearty approval.

By private correspondence it was ascertained that the support and co-operation of the Aid Societies could be relied on, and a printed circular was next issued, embodying a call for a Ladies' Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the first of September. At this Convention, "every Aid Society, every Union League, and every Lodge of Good Templars, in the Northwest," was invoked to be present by representatives. The call was signed by the officers of the principal Aid Societies

tributary to the Chicago Commission throughout the five northwestern States, and by some other prominent individuals.

The Convention duly met. Mrs. Hoge was called to the chair, and struck the keynote of the occasion, when she exclaimed, in her opening address, "Ladies! our soldiers *must* be cared for!" Few who attended that Convention will fail to remember it as one of the most interesting of events. Each society had naturally selected as its representatives its most earnest, energetic members, and the aggregate composed an assemblage of northwestern women, embodying a large amount of efficiency and patriotism. They had all known each other by report; this was their first meeting. Enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed. The Fair was formally resolved on. Time and place for holding it were fixed. Committees were organized, pledges were made, and a treasurer was elected.

The general plan of the Fair was discussed and arranged. It was due to Mrs. E. S. Carr, of Madison, Wisconsin, that the suggestion was made which afterward took shape in what was called "The Curiosity Shop." "Let us collect, as one feature of this Fair," was her proposition, "all the flags possible to procure, federal and rebel, which have been used or taken by our soldiers in battle." The idea was received with great favor.

"Perhaps they will be thought too valuable to be trusted out of the hands of the owners."

"But we will have a committee to take care of them."

"They will scarcely find room for appropriate display."

"But we will have a separate space devoted to them."

So it was decided. A hall was appropriated to these precious relics, into which was finally gathered all that was rare or curious in the Fair.

The Convention adjourned ; its four hundred members and visitors went to their different homes in the northwest, each to form for the enterprise a nucleus of interest. A committee, appointed for the purpose, soon issued another circular, enumerating and classifying the articles desired for the undertaking. For, it must be remembered, that as this Fair was, so to speak, a creation, there was need of advice and superintendence in its every step from its very beginning. "What shall we make?" "What will be wanted?" "What will sell best?" were questions flowing in on every side.

The German ladies of the northwest, noted for their skill and taste in all womanly handiwork, were especially invoked to contribute to the enterprise. Mrs. Salomon, who, as well as her husband, then the Governor of Wisconsin, was of German descent, lent to this appeal all her influence, and presided over the German department.

It is needless to enter into details of the preparations that now went forward. The women of the northwest were thoroughly aroused. It was "something new," and they were resolved that it should be successful; unwearied labor and enthusiastic endeavor were the rule to which there was no exception.

The Union Leagues and Good Templars joined heartily and efficiently, in the undertaking. Mrs. Colt, by means of personal intercourse, visits and appeals,

stimulated the Aid Societies of Wisconsin. Other ladies, in other parts of the northwest, did a similar work with their pens. Mrs. Hoge, and Mrs. Livermore, went to the east, and there excited much interest in the novel scheme.

At Pittsburgh, where Mrs. Hoge spent a few days, a society was formed for the express purpose of aiding the Fair. Miss McFadden, Mrs. Brunot, and Miss Jacobus, with untiring zeal and generosity, identified themselves with the project, laboring for it as if it had been their own. Pen, needle, personal solicitation, and official influence, were all, for the time being, consecrated to the help of the Northwest. Pittsburgh was laid under contribution, and when the offering of the Iron City arrived, even the generous and lavish West, was surprised at its lavishness and generosity.

The State of Connecticut, also, became warmly interested in the movement. The Hartford Aid Association, had, indeed, taken an early interest in the Chicago Commission, having sent it various handsome donations of money, when both were comparatively feeble. A donation of five hundred dollars, from a benevolent gentleman of Hartford, Mr. Alfred Smith, had been guided into the Chicago Sanitary treasury, by the advice of the accomplished secretary of the "Hartford Aid," Mrs. S. J. Cowen, whose untiring and successful labors for the army made her one of the most remarkable of the "women of the war." The ladies of Hartford, Norwich, and Thompson, did a loving service by the exercise of their unsurpassed taste and ingenuity, in behalf of the far-off Sanitary Fair.

The Northwestern Press gave immeasurable and

most generous service. Besides scattering, broadcast, the initiatory circular, their columns, as the supreme moment drew near, teemed with kind and commendatory notices, prophecies of success, and exhortations to a general attendance. How much the success of the Fair was due to the Press, can be imagined best by those who best realize what a mighty engine it is, of public opinion.

It was during the absence of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, at this time, that Mrs. Porter, as referred to on a previous page, temporarily took her old place in the sanitary rooms. Here, for more than two weeks she supervised the preliminary arrangements for the Fair. So much material was each day mailed, that, at first playfully, and finally in all seriousness, it was measured in a half-bushel waste basket that chanced to stand in the office. Seventeen bushels of mail matter, relating to the Fair were, by actual measurement, sent out, under Mrs. Porter's administration.

The day arrived. The Fair opened with an inaugural procession, upon which, even Chicago, the young, busy, joyous city of the prairie, stopped to gaze. Courts adjourned. The post office was closed. The public schools were intermitted. The banks were unopened. The board of trade forgot its session. All the varied machinery of business stood still. It was, in some sort, a triumphal procession, for so those women who had labored for that day, felt it to be, and some of them watched it through tears, whose source they could scarcely have explained.

The procession was estimated to have been three miles in length. It was closed by the "Lake county

delegation," whose appearance is thus described in the *Chicago Tribune*, of October 28, 1863:

"A striking and noticeable feature of the procession, was the long string of farmers' teams from Lake county. They came into the city at an early hour in the forenoon, and sufficiently early to join the procession. There were one hundred wagons, loaded to overflowing with vegetables, the staid old horses decorated with little flags, and larger flags pendent from the wagons, and held by stout farmer hands. The leading wagon of the procession carried a large banner bearing this inscription: 'THE GIFT OF LAKE COUNTY TO OUR BRAVE BOYS IN THE HOSPITALS, THROUGH THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN FAIR.' It was a great and beautiful free-will offering of the sturdy farmers, whose hearts beat true to freedom and the Union. No part of the procession attracted so many eyes, and no heartier cheers went up from the thousands who thronged the streets, than those given, and thrice repeated, for the Lake county farmers and their splendid donation. There were no small loads. Every wagon was filled to overflowing with great heaps of potatoes, and silver-skinned onions, mammoth squashes, huge beets and turnips, monster cabbages, barrels of cider, and rosy apples, load after load, with many a gray-haired farmer driving, face weather beaten, frame rugged, hands bronzed, and eyes sparkling with the excitement of the project his big heart conceived. And back of the farmer, mounted on the vegetables, were the boys, filled to repletion with fun. At the end of the route of the procession, the teams drove up to

the Sanitary Commission rooms, and unloaded their precious freights of stores into the garner, whence they will go to the boys in the field.

"This harvest home was a sight to bring tears to the eyes. There was an eloquence in it, a moral grandeur which spoke louder than any words. It told that the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country, were yet confident of success; that despair or distrust had not entered into their calculations, and that the boys in the field were worthy the best of their crops. There was no display, no advertisement lurking behind their contribution. It was a free-will offering from their great, generous hearts, for which they will have no recompense, save that best of all recompense, the blessings of the gallant fellows in camp and in hospital. God bless the Lake county farmers."

This procession was the happy suggestion of J. J. Richards, Esq., of Chicago; and was arranged by him, with the assistance of Colonel Tucker, and Mr. Philip Conley. It made clear, at the outset, to every comprehension, the importance of the Fair, as a demonstration in favor of the war. A deep significance was seen to underlie it, and from that hour, the Fair was sustained or opposed, with reference to its inward character. It was no longer an exhibition of taste; it was an affirmation of principle. It was not a collection of fancy articles; it was an indorsement of the government. It was not the laborious enterprise of a few women; it was a great uprising of the northwestern people. This it was, which gave such an impetus, and depth, and dignity to the first Sanitary Fair. Herein

lay its superiority to all the Fairs which grew out of it. As an unexpected effervescence and overflow of patriotism; as an unpremeditated spontaneous outburst of irrepressible enthusiasm, the very effort to imitate it forbade imitation.

Chicago, the Commission, the ladies themselves, looked on in astonishment. A spirit had been evoked, whose power no one had divined, and which seemed to have been impatiently waiting some opportunity for manifestation. Railroad excursions from different parts of the country brought in each day a fresh tide of unbounded enthusiasm, and faith, and patriotism, which surged in and out of the city, communicating to it its own irresistible impetus.

Chicago thrilled with the unexpected excitement. Rain, or shine, it was all the same; ardor was not dampened by the one, enthusiasm was not assisted by the other. Totally oblivious of all external hindrances, the multitude came and went. Chicago papers sent out to eager readers reports of each day's progress, contributions, and incidents, which were reproduced in the staid weeklies of the Northwest, and in the more elaborate journals of the East. Finally, the attention of the whole North became riveted on the scene. Officers of the United States Sanitary Commission, parties from Pittsburgh, and from Connecticut, hastened to Chicago—interested and sympathizing spectators of the remarkable drama there exhibited.

The Fair lasted two weeks. Such an impetus carried it forward, that the enthusiasm was as great, and perhaps greater, on the last day, than on the first. It had opened with a procession, and with a speech from

Hon. Thomas B. Bryan. It closed with a soldiers' dinner, and a speech from Miss Anna Dickenson. To this dinner all the soldiers in the city were invited. Some six hundred were able to be present. Grace being said, a choice dinner was discussed, and pretty waiters, young ladies of the best families of the city, darted eagerly to and fro to serve it. This over, began what all felt to be the real feast of the hour. First came speeches. Chaplain Day, and Colonel Beadle, of Michigan, in glowing words, addressed the audience. The excitement rose. Then, together, the whole assembly gave "a cheer for Abraham Lincoln." Then, alone, "the boys" gave a "cheer for the ladies." Then, responsively, the ladies gave "a cheer for the boys;" treble against bass. Then the boys gave a specimen battle cry, shouting lustily. Then the band played. Then the assembly sang together, and sang, and sang again, until all known patriotic songs were exhausted. "Let us not forget our dead!" exclaimed Chaplain Day. All rose and stood uncovered, while sighing, sobbing, moaning, wailing, the instruments poured forth a dirge. Eyes were wet, and fluttering sighs arose, and, as all deep emotion partakes of, and suggests the infinite, the assembly took refuge from itself in the thought of God, and closed with the noble Quatrain, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," rendered with a tender, pathetic, unutterable solemnity.

The dinner, the last act in the Fair, was over, and "the boys" had left the hall. But the excitement still lacked adequate expression. As a finale, came a sort of saturnalia. The ladies, who had, for a triumphant

fortnight, throughout all departments, given heed to the wants of others, were to have a concluding dinner together. Gentlemen offered for the nonce to become waiters, and, arraying themselves in the badge aprons, and uniform caps of the ladies, discharged the office with infinite fun and awkwardness. In the evening the German ladies gave a ball at Metropolitan hall, while the "young people," out of sheer lightness of heart and of foot, improvised another at "Upper Bryan," as a sort of farewell to its pleasant associations.

For the Fair had made—not twenty-five thousand dollars merely, the original standard—it had taken in nearly a hundred thousand dollars. During several of the first days of that memorable fortnight, late in the evening, when the halls were closed, anxious groups asked each other such questions as these: "How much have we made?" What does Mr. Blatchford say?" "Shall we reach our twenty-five thousand dollars?" From six thousand to ten, from ten to seventeen, from seventeen to over twenty thousand dollars, the receipts ran up. Finally, it was announced that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars had been passed. Then anxiety ceased, and all gave themselves up to unmixed enjoyment.

The chief treasure of the Fair consisted in the original Proclamation of Emancipation, presented by Mr. Lincoln. It sold for the sum of three thousand dollars, and was purchased by Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, for the Chicago Soldiers' Home, of which he was president. Its lithographed copies were sold for the benefit of the same institution, and netted it thousands of dollars. The following letter accompanied the gift:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, OCT. 26, 1863.

"To the Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

"According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and conclusion, except the signature, you perceive, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department, by whom I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation, and pasted on, merely to save writing. I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

"Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN."

The Fair occupied six of the largest halls in the city. To go into the details of its arrangement would here be out of place. Suffice it to say, that in all general characteristics, in variety of entertainment, and wealth of invention, it was a prophecy and prototype of its successors. It had an executive committee, a committee on evening entertainments, a committee on daily dinners, a committee on the exhibition of fine arts, a committee on fruits and flowers, a recording committee, and a committee to prepare circulars enumerating the kinds of contributions desired. It had a treasurer in Mr. Blatchford, and a virtual presidency in the two ladies whose genius and enthusiasm were illustrated by the enterprise, and who, having begun it, were formally chosen by the executive committee, to bring it to a termination. It had its dining hall, its evening entertainments, and its newspaper; its fancy articles, curiosities, and machinery; its live stock, Zouave drill, and processions; its tableaux, its children's concert, and its speeches from Miss Anna Dickinson.

Sixteen States were represented in this Fair. The donations from the city of Pittsburgh, and from the State of Connecticut, were so extensive as to call for

separate exhibition. The department for Pittsburgh was labeled "The Iron City." That for Connecticut bore the name of its State. In filling the Pittsburgh department, Miss McFadden, Mrs. Felix Brunot, Miss Jacobus, the Methodist Female College, Mr. Pershing, its president, (all of Pittsburgh,) and Mrs. Sweitzer, of Brownsville, were chiefly instrumental.

The Connecticut department was chiefly under obligations to Mrs. S. J. Cowen, and many young ladies, of Hartford; to Mrs. D. Tyler and Miss E. C. Green, of Norwich; to Mrs. T. E. Graves, of Thompson, and to Mrs. E. S. Griffith, of New York.

The German department furnished no names, and all recognition there centers upon Mrs. Salomon.

New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, each sent handsome contributions.

Illinois sent fancy articles, merchandise, musical instruments, and money.

Wisconsin sent fancy articles, money, machines, Indian curiosities, and minerals.

Michigan sent fancy articles, fruit, evergreens, hardware, minerals, specimens of manufactured gypsum, and money.

Iowa and Minnesota sent Indian beadwork, native marbles, fossils, minerals, choice game, goods, and money.

All the northwestern States sent edibles for the dining hall, and from everywhere came "fancy articles."

The Sanitary Fairs brought into utility a power which had been unused almost since the opening of hostilities. With the war came a demand for

the heavy garments and plain sewing of the hospitals. But the thousand beautiful creations of taste, in making which every woman of leisure had found it a pastime and pleasure to indulge, seemed out of place, and were laid aside. The younger ladies, whether married or single, had employed themselves in raising money for the Aid Societies, by means of concerts, festivals, tableaux, and many other devices. Now, finding a use for their dextrous needles, and delighted that a favorite taste could be turned to account, they hastened to employ it, and a variety of fancy articles was the result, which formed the staple of each Sanitary Fair.

It remains but to mention the societies and individuals to whom the Fair was chiefly indebted. Their services are dwelt upon at length in the History of the Fair, by Mrs. Livermore. These were:

In Michigan, Mrs. J. S. Palmer, Mrs. Elisha Eldred, Mrs. Sibley, and Miss Valeria Campbell.

In Iowa, Mrs. Conger, Miss Langworthy, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. C. W. Simmons, and Mrs. Brainard.

In Wisconsin, Mrs. J. S. Colt, the Milwaukee Aid Society, and Mrs. Edward Salomon. Also, Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, Mrs. E. S. Carr, and Mrs. Hoyt, of Madison.

In Illinois, the Societies of Aurora, Freeport, and Ottawa, together with the towns of Springfield, Bloomington, Galena, Rockford, Dixon, Galesburg, Elgin, Decatur, Quincy, and many other places. Where all were so active, to individualize would seem invidious; to mention all is impossible.

In Chicago, Alanson Reed, Root & Cady, James H. Hoes, Potter Palmer, P. W. Gates, Hon. I. N. Arnold,

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Mark Skinner, Mr. E. W. Blatchford, J. C. Fargo, E. C. Long, U. H. Crosby, A. M. Lewis, the local editors of the *Chicago Tribune*, *Journal*, and *Post*, Alfred Smith, and A. H. Hoge, rendered efficient and generous service.

Hon. J. B. Bradwell was especially generous and efficient in this Fair. He was judge of the county court. He adjourned court, gave up his court room for the Curiosity Shop, to which he afforded the benefit of his constant personal assistance and supervision.

Over the dining hall presided Mrs. O. E. Hosmer and Mrs. W. E. Franklin. Over the curiosity shop, Mrs. E. S. Carr, Mrs. W. E. Doggett, Mrs. A. Fox, and Mrs. C. H. Morton.

The art gallery was arranged by Mr. L. W. Volk, the sculptor, and was attended by Mrs. J. S. Colt, with a bevy of assistants.

Mrs. Livermore was manager of the evening entertainments.

Mrs. C. A. Lamb, Mrs. E. C. Long, and Mrs. J. C. Fargo, were the Fair's "indefatigable secretaries."

Mr. E. W. Blatchford was its treasurer.

At the close of the managers' dinner, elsewhere referred to, the ladies of the Connecticut department offered a few resolutions, which were adopted by all present. These expressed a high appreciation of the labors of Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Franklin, and Mrs. Hosmer; offered a greeting to the army and navy; and declared a determination to relax no efforts for either while there was a hospital to supply or a soldier to succor. The fourth of these resolutions ran

as follows, and bore fruit not long after, in the change of title requested.

Resolved, That in view of the unanimity with which the northwestern States have combined, in this Fair, we request that the name of the Chicago Sanitary Commission shall now and henceforth be "The Northwestern Sanitary Commission, Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission."

The funds raised by this Fair were presented by the executive committee to the Chicago Branch, and called out the following vote of thanks, offered by Dr. Patton :

Resolved, That in view of the magnificent result of the Northwestern Fair, which, in the scale of its proportions, and the brilliance of its results, is without a parallel in the history of similar benevolent efforts, and has netted for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers nearly or quite sixty-five thousand dollars,* the Chicago Sanitary Commission feel called upon alike by their personal admiration and official gratitude to tender, in the name of all loyal citizens at home, and of our brave armies in the field, their cordial thanks to the many ladies who aided in that noble undertaking, and especially to Mrs. A. H. Hoge and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, in whose thoughtful and sagacious minds it had its origin, by whose faith and courage it was commenced, and to whose patient, self-denying labors and skillful supervision, its triumphant success is largely due.

* It proved to have netted over \$72,000, on a final settlement.

CHAPTER XI.

FROM JANUARY TO MAY, 1864. REORGANIZATION.

General View. Resignation of Judge Skinner, Mr. McCagg his Successor. Change of Name. Mrs. Hoge, and Mrs. Livermore. Armies at Chattanooga and Knoxville. Scurvy. Efforts of the Northwest. Milwaukee and Wisconsin. Michigan Ladies. Chaplain Kent. Method of Distribution. Dr. Patton's Tour of Observation. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke. Home-made Bread. Mrs. Bickerdyke's Carriage. The Dying Soldier. General McPherson. A Glass of Wine. Mr. Shipman and Mrs. Grant. The Ice Barge. Hospital Fund. The New Home. The Wharf Boat. Water Barrels. Mrs. Grant at the Home. Its Neatness. Its Hospitality. Ladies of Christian and Freedmen's Commission. Methods. Glass and Silver. The Old Stage. Mrs. Grant's Carriage.

THE year eighteen hundred sixty-four opened hopefully upon the nation. The northern heart beat strongly, with assurance of ultimate success. The national arms had made steady advances. Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, were held firmly within the national grasp. The Mississippi was redeemed. The Confederacy was cut in twain. The tide of invasion had been sternly turned back at Gettysburg. English diplomatic dispatches began to speak of the "*so-called* Southern Confederacy," and foreign recognition was no longer a hope or a fear.

The South was losing heart. It was tightly begirt by the northern navy. Its finances were inextricably involved; its unity was fast departing; its utterances

had lost their ring of confidence, and breathed an under tone of discouragement. The growing fitfulness and indecision of its government argued a consciousness of deepening peril. Bread riots had broken out in southern cities. Southern journals talked of peace. Meanwhile the army of the Potomac still stood, a living wall of defense, and the army of the west still advanced, an onward, resistless tide.

Changes in the organization of the Chicago Commission came with the opening year. The health of Judge Skinner had become seriously impaired. The calls of a laborious profession, added to the many responsibilities of his official connection with the Commission, had already begun to wear upon a constitution not too strong. A severe illness, followed by a prolonged prostration, obliged him to tender his resignation as president of the Commission.

This resignation his associates at first utterly refused to act upon. After some delay, it was finally accepted, though with deep reluctance. It was indeed true, as urged by Judge Skinner, that the Commission was now in a high degree of prosperity; that its early difficulties were surmounted; its machinery in working order; its treasury replenished; its hold upon the confidence of the community established; and its various agencies admirably filled. The Commission realized that these very circumstances rendered it a work of extreme difficulty to find, for interests so large, a new and adequate Head.

A firm, yet delicate hand; an acquaintance with the workings of the Commission; unison with its spirit; a comprehension of the genius of the community on

which it depended; readiness in adapting means; skill in dealing with agents; wisdom in harmonizing a variety of interests; good judgment, decision, and tact; all these, and many more prerequisites, were necessary in a new president.

Judge Skinner's successor was found in E. B. McCagg, Esq., who was elected to the position of president, and held it during the remainder of the 'Commission's existence. Judge Skinner warmly seconded this selection, which was made without a dissenting voice.

In parting from Judge Skinner, the following resolutions were introduced by Dr. Patton, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting with great regret, and after vain efforts to secure its withdrawal, the resignation of the Hon. Mark Skinner, the President of this body from the commencement of its operations, the Northwestern Sanitary Commission feels it to be due alike to him and themselves, to place on record their unanimous testimony to the ability, courtesy, devotion, and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible and self-denying position, meeting with characteristic urbanity, candor, intelligence, and decision, the difficult questions and conflicting interests connected with the Sanitary operations at home and in the field; making large sacrifices of time, pecuniary emolument, and personal ease and health, in gratuitous labors for the sick and wounded soldiers and the salvation of the country; treating with uniform consideration and honorable deference, his associates in the Commission; representing this Northwestern Branch in the meetings of the Parent organization to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of both bodies; procuring for this Commission by his personal influence and well-earned reputation, a large place in the confidence of the loyal public; and steadily refusing to allow the success of this Commission and his own popularity as its president to be prostituted to any party or selfish ends.

Resolved, That in parting from their honored President, the members of the Commission would express their earnest hope and prayer for the speedy and entire recovery of the health impaired by his service in the cause of humanity and patriotism, and their expectation that he and they will soon have occasion to rejoice in the close of the Sanitary operations by the triumph of loyalty, liberty, and the Union, over treason, slavery, and the rebellion.

The resignations of Dr. Isham, Mr. A. G. Throop, and Mr. James Ward, which had been offered some time

before, were also acted on, and the vacancies thus created, were filled by the election of several new members. As reorganized, the Commission consisted of the following named gentlemen :

E. B. McCAGG, ESQ., - - *President*,
REV. W. W. PATTON, D.D., *Vice President*,
MR. CYRUS BENTLEY, - - *Corresponding Secretary*,
H. E. SEELYE, ESQ. - - *Recording Secretary*,
MR. E. W. BLATCHFORD, - *Treasurer*,
MR. B. W. RAYMOND,
MR. IRA Y. MUNN,
MR. WESLEY MUNGER,
MR. JABEZ K. BOTSFORD.

The name of the Commission was also changed. From the beginning of its existence, this Branch had received contributions from all the northwestern States, and the most of them had made it more and more their medium of distribution. It was often urged to assume a more significant title. Its most important tributary, the Wisconsin Aid Society, through its secretary, Mrs. Colt, frequently recommended this change. Finally, at the Northwestern Fair, another name was formally requested by a unanimous vote. Feeling that the united voice of the Northwest ought no longer to be disregarded, the Commission yielded to the oft reiterated desire of its auxiliaries, and on motion of Mr. Bentley, passed a resolution to call itself the "Northwestern Sanitary Commission."

Thus the Commission entered upon the second period of its existence.

After the first Fair, Mrs. Livermore went to Iowa,

to represent, at a Sanitary Convention held in Des Moines, the interests of the United States Sanitary Commission. Together, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore attended some of the fairs which grew out of the one already held in Chicago.

It is impossible, in a picture like this, to do justice to the pressure and hurry under which these two remarkable women did their part of the work of the Commission. Demands upon their time were constant and importunate. Conducting a large correspondence, their letter writing, owing to the engagements of the day, was not unfrequently crowded into the night. Wherever there was an Aid Society needing advice or assistance; wherever indications pointed to the possibility of organizing a new one, there they held themselves in readiness to go. The many and incessant calls at the sanitary rooms, so divided and distracted their time, that few women would have been able to attend to anything beside. All this comprised their regular and constant work.

But this was a small part of what they accomplished. They originated various benevolent movements. Their successful efforts for soldiers' families have already been noticed. Journeys to the army; visits to the Aid Societies attendance on eastern sanitary gatherings; the labor connected with two great Fairs; incessant "meetings" of one kind and another, in Chicago; all these they managed to add to the ordinary routine of their duties.

Mrs. Livermore aided the Commission most effectively with her facile and fruitful pen. She wrote the larger part of its frequent circulars and of its monthly bulletins,

and a History of the First Sanitary Fair. Besides all this, she contributed regularly to a weekly journal, conducted by her husband. Both ladies gave a certain portion of their time to their families. To say nothing of the robust mentality necessary for all these duties, that their physical strength could meet such demands, surprised those most who best knew the extent and multiplicity of their labors.

The army of the Cumberland rested for the winter under the shadow of Lookout Mountain; the army of the Ohio, in East Tennessee. Knoxville saved, and Chattanooga secured, a farther advance into the enemy's country required further preparations. Transportation was the great difficulty. Everything necessary was accumulated at Nashville, but to get it to the troops was the trouble. For, these forces, remote and utterly dependent, were all to be supplied from a base hundreds of miles distant.

The commissary and quartermaster's departments strained every nerve. But the summer's clothing grew threadbare, shoes wore out, and the winter waxed old, before all the troops were furnished with the change of uniform demanded by the season. With rations, it was still worse. These were without variety, and limited in quantity. "Half rations," "quarter rations," "starvation rations," were the degrees of comparison for them recognized by the troops.

The men were hardy campaigners, the veterans of Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro, and Antietam. They bore their privations with stout and noble hearts. One brigade had, for nine days, only three ounces of flour a day per man. Without sufficient clothing,

without any change of apparel for weeks, doing their cooking in parts of worn-out canteens, cold, hungry, shoeless, and with bleeding feet, these heroic men refused to complain. But they could not prevent the natural consequence of their reduced rations, scanty clothing, and protracted hardships. Scurvy came upon them "like an armed man."

They stood manfully to their posts. Some of them did duty up to the hour of their death. Surgeons expressed astonishment, that men so near their end could display such muscular force.

Late in January, after a long, suffering, anxious period, the shrill whistle of the locomotive announced that the first train had come through to Chattanooga. Never was music sweeter to men's ears. The long, difficult bridge at Bridgeport was completed. The railroad was at last firmly fastened upon the mountain-sides. Dying mules were to be relieved from their weary loads. Small, inadequate tugs, no longer were the dependence of starving men. The excitement was indescribable. Loud and prolonged cheers arose from the camps; feeble huzzas replied from the hospitals. The well grasped hands with delight; the sick wept with uncontrollable thankfulness.

The food, though now increased in quantity, was still monotonous in kind, and scurvy made rapid advances. No symptoms of improvement appeared; but, on the contrary, it was agreed among the surgeons, that the troops deteriorated day by day. Fresh vegetables the government did not furnish, and vegetables were necessary to the salvation of the army. Under these circumstances, Dr. Brinton, one of the medical directors,

made a direct appeal to the United States Sanitary Commission.

"I am aware," he wrote, "how many appeals for aid the Commission receives; but I am also aware how nobly it responds to them, and this it is which emboldens me to state our wants plainly, and perhaps with some importunity."

The parent Commission at once notified its Branches, that a call had been made for vegetables on behalf of the army at Chattanooga.

This call found the Northwestern Commission in circumstances differing from any it had before known. The Fair had filled its treasury, but had caused a reaction that diminished consignments. Many of the Aid Societies had turned aside to labor for soldiers' families; all, in the confidence that the Commission had money in abundance, worked under less than the usual pressure. The Fair, from first to last, had been an experiment, and while not supposing that this reaction was a permanent one, the Commission had yet been much gratified by such assurances as those contained in a letter, received some time before, from one of its most valued correspondents, Mrs. H. B. Goodrich, of Morris, Grundy county, Illinois.

"I am told that receipts have diminished, but this is easily accounted for. Feeling assured that there are means in your treasury, and having full confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of those to whom the disbursement is entrusted, the people have turned their attention to the families of soldiers. Let it once be known, however, that the Commission wants anything, and "Lake county delegations" will be seen emanating

from more than one direction. When there is need, *sound the trumpet*, and the response will prove that the Aid Societies are neither dead nor sleeping."

To borrow the figure, the trumpet was now blown. The result was precisely what had been predicted by this faithful correspondent.

The circulars of the Commission were generally very short, and very urgent. The contribution or service needed, was made to stand out conspicuously, and there was neither circumlocution nor apology in asking it. With the peculiar vein of humor that belongs to new countries, where conventionalities are so often jostled aside as to lose their hold upon veneration, the Aid Societies applied to this literature, and to other efforts of their own and of the Commission, a phraseology bordering on the grotesque. The common abbreviations, "San. Com." and "Cor. Sec." were sometimes used with comic seriousness in designating the Commission and its corresponding secretary. "Potato conventions" and "onion processions" were the names given to country gatherings for the promotion of sanitary contributions. At these, a band of music was, not infrequently, in attendance, calling for "vegetable recruits." Pickle circulars, onion circulars, potato circulars, and vegetable circulars, were the descriptive titles applied to the appeals for anti-scorbutics. By a whimsical generalization, the appeal now put out for the army at Chattanooga, was called a "scurvy circular."

"Scurvy circulars," then, were sent everywhere through the northwest. The same effort followed, that had been put forth exactly a year before for

Vicksburg and Murfreesboro. The Commission rooms were again inundated with vegetables. The season had been good, and all the northwestern States could respond to the call. If any particular Aid Society was unable, from local causes, to forward contributions in kind, it did not neglect to send money.

From Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the shipments were exceedingly large. From Wisconsin they were so surprisingly great, as to call out special mention of the Wisconsin Aid Society and of Mrs. Colt, in the next bulletin of the Commission. Iowa, which was preparing for a Sanitary Fair, sent unremitting and generous consignments.

The enthusiasm seemed to rise quite as high as ever before. Chaplain Day was still prosecuting his efficient labors in stimulating supplies, and the "scurvy circulars" found him in Michigan. From this liberal State he poured into the Commission's depot a steady stream of contributions. The preparation of these supplies was no light labor. The potatoes and onions were pared, sliced, and covered with spiced vinegar. Delicate hands and sensitive eyes alike suffered in the process. Fortitude in "pickling" was as requisite as zeal in "begging." It was a knowledge of this, which called out Chaplain Day's most enthusiastic encomiums upon the ladies of Ann Arbor, Marshall, and Dixboro. In three days the ladies of those towns, "something less than a brigade of them," prepared in this way between ten and eleven tons of pickled onions and potatoes.

The steady shipments which the Commission had been forwarding all winter through purchase, were thus suddenly augmented. In January, it received

210 packages, and in February, 250. In March, it received 2,300, and in April, 1,800. During the months of March and April, the Northwestern Commission shipped an average of about ten tons daily. The most of these consisted of anti-scorbutics for the troops at Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Three thousand sick and wounded lay, in December, on the bare floors of the hospitals at Knoxville, with scarcely anything to eat, and little to cover them. Just before New Year's day, sanitary goods arrived there. In the following April, the Northwestern Commission sent to that place, by Chaplain Kent, forty tons of supplies. Under many difficulties of transportation, after three weeks of personal toil, he succeeded in getting them to Knoxville.

The men knew that the stores were coming, and were jubilant in their anticipations. Chaplain Kent sent forward twenty-four barrels of potatoes to a particular brigade, encamped at a distance from Knoxville, and followed them himself, being anxious to enjoy the gratification of the men at the timely gift.

He found them feeling quite differently, however, from what he had expected. Instead of bright faces and grateful smiles, he encountered murmuring and suspicion. They said to him, "*What has become of all the vegetables and stuff you brought with you from Chicago? We are not getting more than six or eight potatoes to a man.*" When coupled with the frequent assertions of soldiers, that they never received anything of any consequence from the Sanitary Commission, this is a suggestive incident. Six or eight potatoes to a man was a large sanitary ration.

When Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke had anti-scorbutics to distribute, they went to the commissary, and gave information of the kind and quantity of vegetables in their possession. The articles were then distributed according to an estimate based upon the number of men to be served. Sometimes the apportionment gave five potatoes to a man ; sometimes three ; sometimes one onion per man. If the stores gave five potatoes to a man, it was considered a large allowance, and the men were expected to make two rations of it. After receiving and eating vegetables, the troops were exhilarated, much as if they had been taking stimulants.

Dr. Patton, at the request of the Commission, again went to the front, making a tour of observation, late in March, throughout the distant outposts of the armies, from Knoxville to Huntsville. He found the condition of the troops precisely as had been represented. Anti-scorbutics were the great, the pressing necessity, and the want was being met by the Sanitary Commission. Such barrels of sauer kraut as the Commission purchased in Chicago for six dollars a barrel, and furnished to the soldier free of expense, were sold in camp by the sutlers at forty dollars a barrel.

A German lieutenant came into the Commission's depot at Nashville, and asked, " Do you keep sauer kraut for the soldiers ? I hear you have some here." He was pointed to an open barrel. He grasped some of the precious preparation, and gazed at it with moistening eyes. " You Germans eat sauer kraut, do you not ?" asked the sanitary agent. " No !" he exclaimed, the tears by this time dropping off his cheeks ; " we swallows it !"

It is a curious fact, that while such incidents as the above were transpiring, such others as the following should also have taken place. On this tour, Dr. Patton encountered General Sherman, and introduced himself and his errand. General Sherman's reply was, "Sanitary Commission! I thought that was played out! We are a great deal healthier in the army than you are in Chicago, and we had better send a commission up there to look after the citizens. The government provides everything that the soldiers need." Dr. Patton adds, "I suspect he has never paid any personal attention to our operations, but has confined himself to military affairs."

At Nashville Dr. Patton found Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke. Their headquarters were then at Huntsville, Alabama, and they had come north to procure vegetables for the troops. Dr. Patton was the bearer of a gift from Milwaukee to Mrs. Bickerdyke, of a hundred dollars, to be applied for hospital purposes according to her own judgment. It was presented to her, "because," as Mrs. Colt wrote the Northwestern Commission, the people of Milwaukee "were so impressed with Mrs. Bickerdyke's energy and honesty, her goodness and truthfulness." Mrs. Bickerdyke received the gift with much gratification, declaring that it came "just in time," for she "wanted so many things for the boys."

These two self-sacrificing women had been with the army through the winter, and the pen of Mrs. Porter had, through her letters to the Commission, done much toward acquainting the Northwest with the necessities of the troops. Meeting at the foot of Lookout Moun-

tain, as before stated, on the New Year of 1864, they had remained together at Chattanooga until March, when they advanced, with some of the troops, to Huntsville.

The field hospital in which they labored at Chattanooga was in a forest, about three miles from the town. Its camp was warmed by means of "log-heap" fires, for the supply of which, men were detailed to fell trees. Beside these open fires Mrs. Bickerdyke and Mrs. Porter made soup and toast, tea and coffee, broiled without a gridiron, and roasted without a spit, burning their fingers many times in the process. A house being in due time demolished, the brick from its chimney was converted into ovens.

A barrel was laid down in a convenient spot, and covered with mud. This was in its turn covered with bricks, then with another layer of mud, another of bricks, and with mud over the whole. A fire was then made inside, by which at the same time the barrel was burned up and the oven dried; and all was ready.

These were the ovens made by the troops for their own use. Those built for Mrs. Bickerdyke were on the largest scale. That at Marietta, for example, would bake, at one time, five hundred pies, or as many loaves of bread.

Mrs. Bickerdyke took charge of the diet cooking; Mrs. Porter, of the distribution of supplies. Nearly every morning Mrs. Bickerdyke went, in her "carriage," to the Sanitary depot at Chattanooga, three miles distant, for supplies; the carriage being an army wagon, drawn by several mules. "It is too muddy for you to come to the kitchen to-day," was often the message

of Mrs. Bickerdyke to Mrs. Porter, accompanied by her breakfast. The habit observed by Mrs. Porter during this time of "starvation rations" should here be told. She ate of those breakfasts as little as possible, rolled the remainder up, and, when the first squad of men went by, selecting the palest and hungriest looking, she slipped the few morsels into his hand. Every day from every meal she thus saved a part of her own rations, and gave it to the man who looked the feeblest. Sometimes the poor fellows, driven by their extremity of hunger, crept up stealthily and with shamed faces, to search among the refuse of that economical kitchen. Then those two women always turned away their heads, and were too busy to notice.

Mrs. Porter had another touching habit. When, in the hospitals, anyone under her care was approaching death, she placed in his hand a clean handkerchief, or something similar, that she might have it to send to his family as his "latest memento." While performing this and other last offices for a dying man one early dawn in the hospitals at Chattanooga, bathing his face, and brushing back his hair, he suddenly drew her down and feebly kissed her on one cheek, saying, "That for my mother," then on the other, "That for my father;" Then again, his strength nearly gone, "That for my wife."

"What shall I say to your wife?" asked Mrs. Porter.

"O, tell her to train my child for heaven and to meet me there."

"Heaven is near you, then."

"O yes; near—near."

Faint and giddy, Mrs. Porter sought for a few

moments the outside air. As the morning broke upon the valley, she returned to her post. The death scene was just over.

At Huntsville, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke had in charge a large hospital; but finding how pressing was the need of anti-scorbutics, they soon addressed themselves to the work of camp distribution. Coming north to Nashville, they returned with large amounts of vegetables which they divided among many regiments. Enthusiastic testimonials from a great number of different military organizations attested their fidelity and efficiency. The records of the Commission abound with these certificates, expressing in the most earnest terms the gratitude and affection of the soldiers for these two self-denying women.

The most of the services of Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke were given to the fifteenth Army Corps, and were highly prized by its officers. It was by General Sherman's request that they followed that corps to Chattanooga.

"Is that you, Mother Bickerdyke?" exclaimed General McPherson, on a dark stormy night at Huntsville, in a crowded ambulance which was making its way from the depot to the hospital. Then he changed his seat that he might inquire if there was anything he could do for her, and what was now her particular work.

No one bears more earnest testimony than Mrs. Bickerdyke to the high character of the most of our army officers. Here and there an inefficient or unfaithful one called out her ire, and from these few instances the impression has arisen that she waged a

general warfare against official authority. This is a mistake. While the care of the soldiers was her self-appointed specialty, a mutual relation of friendliness existed between herself and the officers. "Why, Mrs. Bickerdyke," said a sanitary agent, "the first time I ever saw you, you were giving a glass of wine to a surgeon." "Yes," replied she, "and I should think he needed it, standing all day up to his ankles in blood!"

Nothing connected with the war was more striking than the readiness with which lovers of their country, in all classes, took any position of usefulness. It was like an impending shipwreck, when every one flies to the rescue. Forecastle, quarter-deck, masthead, or hull, it mattered not where they were assigned, if they might help to save the ship. It was on this principle that two agents of the Northwestern Commission were now laboring at Cairo, viz., Mr. Shipman, who was General Superintendent there, and Mrs. Grant, who was Matron of the Soldiers' Home. The interests of the Commission could not have been confided to abler hands.

The clear mind and large executive ability of Mr. Shipman soon introduced the strictest system into the methods of the Cairo Agency. There was seldom a gentleman who veiled so much energy under so much mild affability. One illustration of his activity and resource will suffice for many.

It was, it will be remembered, during the preceding summer that he went to Cairo. The Commission was shipping ice to the hospitals down the Mississippi. News came that the ice barge used for this purpose had been damaged at Memphis beyond repair, and could not make another trip. There was no other to

put in its place. The Commission's ice was accumulating, and was of course wasting. Mr. Shipman searched about and finally found an old barge belonging to government lying useless at Mound City. He went to all the military authorities at Cairo, to induce them to give it to the Commission. But no one felt authorized to do so. At the instance of the Commission, Mr. Shipman then purchased it, paying for it less than a hundred dollars. To make it "sea-worthy" would cost, according to estimates, the further sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. But on renewed search, Mr. Shipman found, lying around, useless lumber cast off by government, from which he culled out enough to fit up the inside of the barge, thus materially reducing the expense. Labor was difficult to obtain, workmen being "scarce and saucy." But he surmounted this obstacle, also, and in ten days the barge, with its at that time inestimable cargo, was ready to go down the Mississippi.

Mr. Shipman's strict methods and accurate records were of great service to the Commission in creating for the Home a "hospital fund." The soldier had a right to rations; this right was transferred to the Home or to the hospital while he staid in it, and his rations were drawn for its benefit. If the Home, for instance, took charge of a hundred soldiers for a day, it could, by presenting the necessary papers, draw a hundred men's rations for that length of time. It could either use these rations or sell them back to the Commissary and use the money. These sales Mr. Shipman took charge of, and under his administration they amounted, in the first six months of 1864, to nearly double what

they had been during the Home's whole previous existence. From January to July, 1864, the Home realized from these savings the sum of \$1,907.48. During the whole preceding time they had amounted to \$917.66.

The gratifying order of General Grant, requiring the officials of the government to erect a Soldiers' Home at Cairo, left to the Commission the planning of the building. Mr. Shipman's experience and suggestions were of material benefit in assisting to strike out a model which, in all its details, was of the most admirable character. In it, nothing that tended to convenience or completeness was omitted. The new Home was erected during the winter of 1863-4. On December 15th it was raised; in the February following it was occupied. It cost the government ten thousand dollars. In furnishing it, the Northwestern Commission expended two thousand two hundred dollars more.

On the first of January, the thermometer at Cairo stood sixteen degrees below zero, and all work was necessarily retarded. While the Home was in process of erection, Mr. Shipman was superintending the fitting up of a wharf boat. The Home could have no cellar; as a substitute, Mr. Shipman proposed a boat, which, moored near by, should serve for storage. Decking, siding and shingles were obtained from government, and Mr. Shipman arranged offices, sleeping rooms, and other conveniences, on deck, for the benefit of those in charge. The whole contrivance was most convenient and admirable.

The services of Mr. and Mrs. Maddy at the Home

closed in the fall of 1863; previous to their leaving, Miss A. L. Ostrom took charge of it as matron. She resigned her position in January of 1864. In February, the new Home was ready to be occupied.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Grant came again to Cairo, on her way to Nashville. Her friend, Mrs. Porter, had frequently spoken of Mrs. Grant's fitness for the care of the Home, if she could be induced to undertake the charge. Mr. Shipman now urged her to become its matron. Mrs. Grant hesitated, doubting her own capacity for a place of so much responsibility. It was only on the assurance that Mrs. Porter should be asked to return and give instruction and assistance, that she consented to the arrangement. She went into the Home, daily expecting Mrs. Porter, and daily discharging, to the best of her ability, the arduous duties of her position. Mrs. Porter was in Lookout Valley, and a month passed before letters brought conviction of the impossibility of her return. That month had sufficed to show that, in Mrs. Grant, the Commission had secured an agent quite as efficient as anyone of the many in whom it was so fortunate.

She had, in that time, superintended the process of moving from the old Home to the new. Rapidly and without apparent effort, she had brought order out of chaos, and had introduced the most regular and complete system into the whole establishment, proving herself the possessor of a remarkable administrative capacity. Under the new *régime* the Home became a model of its kind.

There is no part of its multifarious work to which the Commission points with more confidence and

satisfaction than to its labors in the Soldiers' Home at Cairo. Here is irrefragible, tangible evidence of the utility of its labors. Here is proof incontestible that it was a blessing to the soldiers, and not only to them, but to many others. Here were cared for, free of expense, the wives and mothers of the volunteers. Here the ladies of the Christian Commission in their continual errands to and fro were entertained. Hundreds of them thus found friendly shelter, and saved to their own Commission expenses which would otherwise have been large and inevitable. Hither came by scores, the teachers of the Freedmen's Commission, moved by motives of similar economy. All were welcomed and provided for by the Northwestern Commission, the pioneer of them all, whose catholicity of benevolence made no discriminations, but gladly included within the circle of its guests any friends of the soldier and of the country.

The difficulties of a Sanitary "Home" can hardly be appreciated by the uninitiated. That at Cairo had its peculiar drawbacks. To convey an adequate idea of the Commission's work at this place, it may not be uninteresting to go somewhat into detail.

In Cairo, to the intense heats of summer, the extreme cold of winter, the liability in spring and fall to inundation, the mud of a wet season and the dust of a dry one, is added this feature of inconvenience, that none of its houses can possess either a cellar or a well. The demand for storage to accommodate a place like the Home, and the quantities of water which it required, made this a noticeable difficulty.

But the wharf boat, above spoken of, served instead

of a cellar, and a large number of barrels, filled twice a day by water carriers, took the place of a well. It was one of the oft-recurring peculiarities of Cairo life during the war, to see the soldiers of a newly arrived regiment scattered abroad with their empty canteens, eagerly asking for the wells, which, they learned with astonishment, the place did not contain.

The Home was, in its construction, a model of convenience. "It could not possibly have been improved," is Mrs. Grant's testimony. She made it a model of order. Washing, scrubbing, cleaning, cooking, and all household processes, went on under her remarkable administration, as regularly as in a private house. The dining tables were scoured after every meal, and were kept so white that table cloths were a superfluity. There were regular days for the scrubbing of floors, porches, and water barrels. The immense verandah running across the front of the house, one hundred and thirty feet long and eight wide, was kept fastidiously clean. Dormitories with their one hundred and sixty beds, sitting rooms, guest chambers, dining room, and offices, were all made attractive from their neatness.

All this was kept up, it must be remembered, amid a constant influx of soldiers, needing every conceivable kind of attention, from the dying invalid to the fresh recruit. It was accomplished systematically, with the building often so crowded that the floors and even the porches were occupied as sleeping places; with an immense amount of cooking, regular and irregular, which constantly went forward; and with the incessant preparation of meals, lunches, and delicacies, for hundreds daily. During the year 1864, the Home enter-

tained nearly a hundred thousand soldiers. During the four months that passed between the first of May and the first of September, of that year, it had received nearly thirty thousand.

The kitchen was the pride of the establishment. Its huge apparatus for cooking was kept in shining order. Its kettles were immense copper boilers. Several of these, filled with tea, or with coffee, or with soup—a half an ox at a time—hundreds of slices of toast, bushels of eggs, jars of butter—these were the requirements for a meal. And, very often between meals, there would be a regiment to feed, or a company of passing invalids to furnish with palatable lunches.

Three tubs were permanently arranged for dish washing. In the first, the dishes were washed; in the second, they were rinsed, and, by a rule of Mrs. Grant's, the water in this tub was so hot as to necessitate taking them out with a skimmer. In the third, they drained for a moment on a rack. Then they were wiped while hot, and passed through a window into the dining room, where the tables were instantly reset, to be ready for fresh guests.

With a wise appreciation of the value of names, Mrs. Grant set apart one employe to take charge of the "cutlery, glass, and silver." The "glass" consisted chiefly of crockery mugs, and the "silver" of tin spoons. It was the specialty of another, to attend to the saltcellars and cruets. The table was set for two hundred, and, therefore, hundreds of these articles were neatly put in order three times a day. Special conveniences were assigned for washing and polishing them, which were used for no other purpose.

Mrs. Grant, too, had her "carriage." Mr. Shipman, in looking about, found an old, government ambulance, which, with horses to draw it, he obtained for the Home. He also persuaded the military authorities to present the Home with an army wagon for moving supplies, and to furnish forage for the animals; for the Home kept two or three cows, as well as horses. On State occasions, a huge old stage was borrowed, a drive in which was enjoyed by the invalids none the less because their turnout was comical and old fashioned.

The management of the Home will find further reference. Enough has already been detailed to show that the Commission's interests in Cairo could not have been confided to abler keeping.

CHAPTER XII.

JULY 1, TO OCTOBER 1, 1864. A SUMMER'S WORK.

Tour of Mr. McCagg and Mr. Blatchford. Salaries. Military Movements. Heavy Shipments. Iowa. Dubuque Fair. Widening Work of the Commission. Sewing Rooms. Soldiers' Families. Efforts of Children in Behalf of Soldiers. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke at the Battle of Resaca. "Have you Followed us *Here?*" General McPherson's Blouse. Regiment Fed at Soldiers' Home in Cairo. Management of the Home. The Far-shining Light. Good Influences.

"O how supplies are pouring in!" exclaims Mrs. Livermore, in a letter to Mrs. Colt, written in July, of the year eighteen hundred sixty-four. This remark suggests the summer's work of the Commission and its Tributaries.

In May and June, Mr. McCagg and Mr. Blatchford went together on a tour to the front, following the line of the army from Louisville to Kingston, Georgia. On their return they published a report, embodying the result of their observations, and tending to reassure and confirm the faith and friendship of the Commission's auxiliaries. It candidly stated facts, leaving inferences to the reader, and closed with this affirmation: "We have returned, happy in our connection with this colossal humanitarian movement, proud of the

good it is accomplishing, and satisfied with its efficiency, honesty, and usefulness."

Throughout its whole existence the Commission was obliged to meet various attacks. The spirit animating them was sometimes one of ignorance merely, sometimes of unfriendliness. The forms which they took were diverse. It was like the old story of the Hydra. By the time one accusation was disposed of, another sprang up. Mr. McCagg was particularly energetic in dealing with these complaints, meeting them without a moment's delay, and in a spirit of candid inquiry. No sooner was a statement reflecting on the Commission brought to his knowledge, than he gave it instant attention. The party making the accusation was at once addressed; he was asked to put his statements in such a form as would warrant an immediate investigation; he was told that the wrong should be righted; and he was assured that, so far from an offense, it would be considered a great favor that he should put it in the power of the Commission to rectify any abuses.

The effect of these letters was curious. In rare cases, an accusation was reaffirmed and inquired into. But generally it was quite otherwise. The secretary of an Aid Society in Michigan wrote, that a surgeon in her vicinity had returned, on leave of absence, and spoke depreciatingly of the Sanitary Commission; advising his friends not to give it their support, as its stores did not go to those for whom they were intended. The secretary was requested to see him at once, and to ask for specifications. He assured her that he had a high respect for the Commission, was one of its best friends, and believed that its stores were properly distributed.

In announcing the result of the interview, she remarks, that she had heard these statements from several different sources, and in every case had traced them to him as their author.

The vigor with which charges of misappropriation were followed up, soon rendered it impossible to keep them alive. They receded more and more, until the report of them came only in faint and distant echoes from points far away and new to sanitary labor. Accusation, however, by no means died out; it only took new form. The agents of the Commission were now complained of for receiving salaries; they were charged with a luxurious mode of living, inconsistent with proper economy; and self-interest, it was whispered, stimulated all their efforts.

To this subject the chiefs of the Commission gave particular attention on the expedition referred to. To observe the character and efficiency of the various sanitary agents; to examine critically and systematically their books and accounts; to inspect their receipts, shipping lists and bills of lading; to notice in what manner and spirit they disbursed their goods; to see how they lived and what they did, was one object of this tour. In this manner and with this intent they visited almost every sanitary agent between Louisville and Kingston, Georgia.

They found in every office the smallest possible number of clerks. Mr. Goodsmith pithily remarked of the Chicago office, "We are always short, *one hand*;" and this seemed to be the general rule of the Sanitary Commission. Consequently there was no opportunity

for "elegant leisure." Hurry, fatigue, and overwork were cheerfully regarded in the Chicago office as the indispensable concomitants of sanitary labor, and the same rule held good from Chicago to the front.

The distributing agents were generally men of education, accustomed to the refinements of society and the comforts of home. The privations involved in their position scarcely harmonized with the theory that it was taken for selfish ends. They lived in confined quarters, slept three and four in a room, sometimes on counters and on boxes, ate frugal fare, ignored rest, and dwelt in an atmosphere of suffering and of strife. Moving with the army, they endured the privations of the soldier; taking special heed to the sick and wounded, they met the depressing influence of the hospitals.

It would seem strange that members of an intelligent and generous community should impugn the benevolence of the Sanitary Commission, on the ground that it paid its agents. The same rule would forbid respect to a Bible or tract society, and deny the patriotism of those civil and military officers who guided the country through its perils.

It would seem strange that anyone should even have appeared to grudge the salary which went to the support of a family, the head of which was doing a service of love and patriotism for his country. Such volunteers as went temporarily into the army to do sanitary labor, went knowing that their families would be supported by other means. A professional gentleman whose salary was going on in his absence, could

easily afford a few weeks of gratuitous labor in the field; but to stay permanently and relinquish his support, was another matter.

If this were required, it became evident that the work of the Sanitary Commission would have to be done in one of two ways, viz., either exclusively by those who, combining talent, energy and inclination for such labor, could afford to give it their whole time, or by a succession of volunteers, none of whom should stay long enough in the field to interfere with his business or profession.

Whatever plan might suffice for a less complex organization, the United States Sanitary Commission had no choice but to adopt a permanent and therefore a "Compensated Agency." Its vast mechanism could not possibly have been comprehended and conducted by unskilled and untrained volunteers. As well seek to manage a railroad by successive relays of the citizens living along its route.

The Commission's huge Supply Department, with all its machinery of Aid Societies; its Relief Department, with its still more complicated machinery; its work of Inspection, carried on by the most scientific professional men in the country; its Medical writings, a library in themselves; its Hospital Steamers; its Hospital Rail Cars; its Hospital Directory; its Pension Agency; its Claim and Back-pay Agency; its Homes and its Rests; its wonderful Bureau of Vital Statistics, conferring an almost prophetic insight into the laws of Providence—it needs but to fancy all these transferred every few weeks into raw hands, to see how impossible

such a system would have been to the Sanitary Commission.

The salaries paid to women by the Sanitary Commission were offered with the idea of meeting wear and tear and inevitable expense, and of covering, in some degree, the pecuniary loss that must accrue to any family where the eye of the mistress is not over her household. It seemed a just arrangement, and one that must commend itself to the common sense of a practical generation.

The Northwestern Commission was elected by citizens, instead of being appointed by the Central Organization. It, therefore, had a peculiar origin and responsibility. More explicitness on this subject may therefore be deemed necessary.

The names of the members of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission will be found on pp. 26 and 228. From the inception to the end of this Commission, no one of these gentlemen ever received, directly or indirectly, any compensation, in any form, for his services. In some instances, traveling expenses incurred in the business of the Commission were refunded, but not invariably.

In conformity with the declared policy of the United States Sanitary Commission, this Branch employed a compensated agency. The pay of its male agents ranged from forty to one hundred dollars a month; that of its female agents, from thirty to one hundred dollars a month.

The California donation constituted a fund which enabled the Northwestern Branch to pay its agents

without using for this purpose the money contributed by the Northwest. All of the agents, whether male or female, were technically denominated "agents in the field." By a reference to the Treasurer's Report, it will be seen that the aggregate amount paid to them did not reach ten thousand dollars—the Northwestern Commission's share of the California donation. It was therefore to California that these agents were indebted for the salaries that enabled them to give up their whole time to the work.

Two or three of these agents were paid from Washington by the United States Sanitary Commission. But one of the last official acts of the Northwestern Branch was to refund all such payments. This statement does not refer to the agents employed for the Sanitary Fairs. Their salaries were recorded in the expense account of the Fairs themselves, and were paid only in part by the Commission.

The subject of salaries was thoroughly discussed by W. W. Patton, D.D., in an essay entitled "The Compensated Agency of the United States Sanitary Commission, Explained and Defended." This Essay was published by the Branch of which its author was vice president, and was republished, wholly or partially, in several of the sanitary periodicals.

The summer of eighteen hundred sixty-four was a summer of battles. In March, General Grant, being appointed Lieutenant General, took command of the army of the Potomac. General Sherman succeeded to the command of the department of the Mississippi. A hush, like that which precedes a tempest, fell alike upon North and South, as each girded itself for the contest.

Early in May, the army of the Potomac again advanced to the taking of Richmond, and at the same time General Sherman, with his troops, moved toward Atlanta. East and west of the Alleghanies the roar of battle simultaneously commenced. It knew no cessation throughout the summer. On the second of September Atlanta fell. Richmond still held out, but the North felt no misgivings as to its final capture. The same successful general who, just a year before, had taken Vicksburg, would here, it was believed, give the *coup de grace* to the Confederacy. Mobile Bay had, in the interval, been captured by Admiral Farragut; and the Alabama had been annihilated by the Kearsarge.

The Northwestern Commission and its Tributaries addressed themselves to another summer's work. Mrs. Colt in Wisconsin, Chaplain Day in Michigan, Rev. E. S. Norris and Mrs. Maria J. Hagar in Iowa, kept the Aid Societies of their respective localities stimulated to a high degree of energy. As the first practical result of the tour of Mr. McCagg and Mr. Blatchford, the Commission purchased a very large shipment of battle stores, which it forwarded to the front, under the care of Mr. Goodsmith, whose previous experience as a distributing agent peculiarly fitted him for this mission. This shipment filled about fifteen hundred boxes; it occupied eleven cars, and cost nearly fifteen thousand dollars. The Aid Societies forwarded to the Commission four thousand packages in the course of four months. The Commission shipped, in the same time, over ten thousand packages. An average of ten tons daily was sent from the northwest to the army throughout the spring and summer. In three days, in

the middle of May, the Commission sent to the front one hundred and ten tons, costing eight thousand dollars. The first week in June, it sent one hundred and twenty-five tons, costing between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. In the middle of June, it sent eleven car loads of sanitary stores, costing fifteen thousand dollars. Several of its shipments cost from eight to ten thousand dollars. In two weeks in August, it spent over twenty thousand dollars.

With such heavy shipments, more than half of which consisted of purchased articles, and these often very expensive, the treasury of the Commission rapidly fell. The Dubuque Fair opportunely refilled it. This Fair occurred in July, and resulted to the Commission in the handsome donation of nearly fifty thousand dollars. It was a splendid tribute from Iowa to the Sanitary Commission, and nobly illustrated her generosity and patriotism.

Iowa had been conspicuous in the field for her courage and devotion. The State was already twenty thousand in excess of its quota. As the result of the Des Moines Sanitary Convention, before referred to, northern Iowa decided to labor in connection with the United States Sanitary Commission. An Iowa Sanitary Commission was formed, and a representative agent was appointed in Chicago. This gentleman, Mr. B. W. Raymond, had his desk in the little office of the Northwestern Branch. He received and acknowledged the consignments of Iowa, and then passed them over to the Commission. Rev. E. S. Norris was the Commission's general agent in the State, assisted by Mrs. Maria J. Hagar, herself a most energetic, patriotic, efficient, and admirable agent.

Large returns to the Sanitary cause resulted from this admirable arrangement. Agents canvassed, as far as possible, every town and every school district in northern Iowa. Under the efficient supervision of Mr. Norris and Mrs. Hagar, the Iowa Aid Societies moved to their work with harmony and enthusiasm. For some months in the early part of the year, Iowa surpassed, in the amount of its contributions, every other northwestern State. Its labors culminated in a Sanitary Fair, with the splendid result to the Commission already stated.

This relieved for awhile the strain upon the treasury. But the Commission's outlay was so large, that the need for money soon returned.

It was due to Mrs. Livermore, that Iowa had been brought into such harmonious and effective relations with the Northwestern Branch. In a letter to Dr. Newberry, she thus sums up her efforts to accomplish this result:

"The work was put into my hands, and it has been the severest labor of my life. I would not do anything of the kind again, for even the Sanitary Commission. I have rode hundreds of miles over those Iowa prairies in fall and winter, meeting now members of the legislature, now delegates from every Aid Society in the State, now the governor, talking, explaining, promising, and arguing, writing letters by the hundreds, sending sanitary documents by the cart loads—in short, leaving nothing undone to bring Iowa into our Commission."

To do away with continual appeals for funds, and to insure the Commission a steady support, a *revenue system* was proposed, by which every one interested in

the Commission should yearly pledge one day's income or profits to its treasury.

The plan was elaborated, and, by means of circulars and correspondence, commended to the Northwest. It met with only partial success. A few localities committed themselves to its adoption, but it became gradually apparent that some special stimulus was necessary to call forth the large sums needed by the Commission. This stimulus was supplied by the Great Sanitary Fair soon following, to which was paid over all the money raised under the revenue system.

The work of the Northwestern Branch constantly widened. Sewing rooms, occupying the story above the Commission rooms, had been rented and fitted up in the spring of this year, where the wives and mothers of soldiers were employed to make up army clothing. Here were made up thousands of garments, three hundred yards of flannel being here cut up in a day, and five hundred articles made up in a week.

Mr. Alfred J. Bloor, of the United States Sanitary Commission, visited this Branch in the winter of 1864. A graphic letter of his, dated December 20, of that year, paints in vivid colors this portion of the Northwestern Commission's work:

"The way it is managed is this: The Commission purchases the material, and provides the cutting room with its furniture, sewing machines, and other appliances; and the Young Men's Christian Association of the city canvasses the claims of applicants for work, allots them their portions, and pays them for their

labor, the money to do so being collected from patriotic citizens.* This lessens the expense of the Commission, while the assortment of the applicants relieves it of a great care and responsibility.

"I may mention that a similar system of work, in some form or other, prevails throughout the whole northwestern district of the Commission.

"The material is made up at the homes of the work-women, but Tuesday is 'finishing-up day,' when they all assemble to complete odds and ends, to bring in their old work and to obtain new. To-day is Tuesday, and the little supervisory soldier's widow who is the 'cutter-out,' tells me that she has given out work to 'ever so many' women. She gave out, she says, over five hundred garments last week, and she cuts up not less than six pieces of flannel a day, each piece containing from forty to fifty yards. The soldiers, she says, greatly prefer red flannel to blue, alleging that the former averts rheumatism.

"I turn from one cutting table to another, from one sewing machine to another, and from one bundle bearer to another. The sewing machines are lent, free of charge, by the various manufacturers and dealers.

"The same pitiful story, (pitiful, but one must not show pity; they do not like it, though doubtless they like sympathy,) is repeated in different forms. One woman has nine children. 'Thank God, the eldest is able to work; but the next is a cripple, and the rest

* This arrangement continued for a time, but the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association not keeping pace with the increase of the applicants, the Commission itself finally assumed the duty of paymaster.

is all young childher.' It is a year and a half since she has received any of her husband's pay, and she does not know whether he is alive or dead.

"The husband of another has been in Libby prison since the battle of Chickamauga, and she has not heard from him in five months. She has four children, the eldest seven years old—a matron who takes care of the younger ones when she goes out to work. And sometimes, when she gets back, so tired she can scarcely lift her feet through the mud and snow that come to her knaas, she finds the fire out, and the snow piled up on the stove, so it is, and the childher crying fit to break their hearts—God help the poor crathurs—because it has proved beyond the powers of even a matron of seven to light it again. But, O, she could bear it all, so she could, if she could only know that her husband had not been murdered by inches in Libby prison!

"Did I think it true—all the papers said about their tratement?

"Here is another, whose husband and son are both prisoners at Andersonville, and she 'hasn't had a cint of their pay for over a year,' and she has three children.

"Here is a German in a high-towering fur turban, (the display of furs here on the poorest people is quite extraordinary to eastern eyes) who cannot make herself understood, (and is, consequently, the more demonstrative and irrepressible,) until she finds an interpreter; when it appears that she not only claims, as a soldier's wife, her share of shirt-making, but, by some peculiar process of feminine Teutonic ratiocina-

tion, she has settled it that the Commission is responsible for sixty dollars entrusted for her by her husband to his brother, which latter has since died, without having first discharged his obligation.

"Here, too, is a Scotchwoman who has not heard from her husband since the taking of Atlanta, and dinna ken whether he is dead or alive. She has two little boys to support, and her right hand, which she held up to me, is partly incapacitated.

"Here sits an old woman in spectacles. She is sixty years old. Her husband is rheumatic—her son is a prisoner in Danville, and she has had no pay from him for sixteen months.

"Here is a young and very pretty woman. Her husband, too, had been in Libby Prison seven months, but she is certain he is still alive, for if he was'nt, she should die herself. His three years will be out in a month, and then he can be exchanged and come right home. She supports her little boy and aged mother. Her youngest brother enlisted too; but, oh! it nearly killed her and her mother, when he was home on a furlough, to hear him go about on crutches. He is now in a hospital at Nashville, a cripple for life! and he the baby of the family, and so good hearted and handsome!

"The women kept going out and coming in. Each had her own little history and lowly tragedy. But why repeat any more of what possessed such a sad sameness? They told me it made the work go easier to think it was for the 'boys,' and there seemed to be a prevalent superstition that chance would throw the particular garments on which they had been engaged, into the hands of their own sons and husbands."

Soldiers' families still made a heavy drain upon sympathy and labor. Cases of suffering were numerous, urgent and heart-rending. Frequent and earnest letters from Mrs. Livermore during this summer pleaded the cause of these sorrowful ones. She entreated for their back pay. She urged the settlement of bounty claims. She procured the transfer of a feeble soldier from St. Louis to the Marine hospital, Chicago, that he might die near his family. He lived a week after his removal, and she paints him, lying in his narrow cot, with his rosy-cheeked little girl asleep on his arm; the child thus daily visited its dying father for that last week of his life. A soldier sick from home-sickness next calls out the service of her pen. Then it is a soldier's widow, whose dead husband's back pay and bounty she prays to have collected, adding, "Then there will be another wretched woman relieved."

A pleasing picture is, at this date, incidentally drawn in the correspondence of the Commission. It is of Mrs. Hoge reading an Aid Society letter to a knot of soldiers who have come on some errand to the sanitary rooms. With raised hats and moist eyes, they stand listening to hear of the love and admiration entertained at home for the noble soldiers of the republic. The letter concluded, they give a cheer for the writer and for the Commission.

The efforts of children in behalf of the soldiers were something remarkable. Miniature fairs and festivals were originated and presided over by the little ones, and made no inconsiderable sums. They grated horse-radish, and put their tender eyes to torture in the process; they made constant collections of small

amounts of money which they forwarded to the Commission. In one school district, the little girls each made a piece of patchwork for a comforter, and the boys applied their pocket money to the purchase of batting, thus making ten comforters for the hospitals. These offerings were generally acknowledged by Mrs. Livermore, whose pen was never more eloquent than when writing to children.

The Fourth of July, the national anniversary, brought to the people at home, tender memories of their brethren in the field. This year, a correspondent writes the Commission, that, being a poor man, he had intended to enjoy the annual holiday in the usual way, but it struck him that it would pass most pleasantly in some efforts for the soldiers. So he spent the hours in going around to make a collection for the Sanitary Commission, and enclosed fifteen dollars as the fruit of his endeavors.

Another writes that he and his wife had expected to attend the annual "celebration," but concluded to stay at home and give the price of their dinner to the Commission. Accordingly he enclosed a dollar and a half.

In August, Dr. Patton, on behalf of the Commission, visited the army of the Potomac. His observations there were chiefly directed to the workings of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. His report, published on his return, gave a candid exposition of the differences between the two methods, and expressed the hope that the more perfect harmony existing in the west between these two Commissions, might never be disturbed. An arrangement was

entered into about this time, by which the stores designed for the Christian Commission in the west, were to be forwarded to the care of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. A circular was issued proposing this plan, and affirming the harmony and hearty co-operation of the two organizations in the northwest. This circular was signed by the members of both Commissions.

It was in March, when the last of the sick and wounded of the Chattanooga Campaign had been furloughed home, that Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke moved to Huntsville. Here, as has been stated, perceiving that scurvy was still dogging the troops, they soon substituted camp-distributions for service in the hospitals.

"Where are Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke?" the men would say; "We want vegetables." Impatient to obtain all that was possible, Mrs. Bickerdyke herself came north, and, once there, her soul became so stirred within her at what she considered the supineness of the people, that she spoke in some of the churches, conjuring her auditors to "go to work." "It is a shame for you to live here in idleness and comfort, while the boys are dying for vegetables! Get together your potatoes and onions, and send them to the Sanitary Commission." The sensation that she made was great, and the usual abundant success followed her appeals.

"Did you do that?" inquired Mrs. Porter, with mild surprise, on Mrs. Bickerdyke's return. "Yes, I did," she said; "I made a fool of myself; but," she added, softening, "I would do it again for the boys."

Their work of distribution was just over, and the enthusiastic testimonials which it called out were being read in Chicago, when the movement of the western army began, having Atlanta for its objective point. These two noble women returned to Nashville for passes, and then set out to follow the advancing federals into a hostile country. Ringgold was then the terminus of the railroad. Beyond this point, as they were assured by the United States Sanitary Agent at that place, no sanitary goods could advance, owing to the stringency of orders. Here was a dilemma. To go without their supplies, to go empty-handed—they might as well stay away altogether. Mrs. Bickerdyke, as usual, cut the knot. "The goods cannot go on," said the agent. "They *shall* go on," said Mrs. Bickerdyke.

She happened to be acquainted with the master of transportation. A long train of mule teams was just setting out to follow, with supplies, the army then winding through the mountain defiles of Georgia. Mrs. Bickerdyke obtained permission to add a small quantity of sanitary stores to each wagon of this train. By thus placing a little on every team, she secured the transportation of all that was desired.

An ambulance was going with the train, and into this mounted Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke, having first packed it with battle stores; rags, bandages, brandy, wine, condensed milk, beef extract, tea, sugar, ale—all the supplies needed by the sorely wounded and the dying. Thus equipped, they were driven between thirty and forty miles; then they began to hear sounds which were all too familiar, and which grew louder the

farther they went. Their blood quickened as they said to one another, "We are coming to a battle."

It was the battle of Resaca. Darkness had come, but with the earliest dawn they drove to the field. The first token of their immediate nearness to the conflict, was a pyramid of knapsacks; a solemn pile, left, as was the custom, by the men when they went into battle, who took off these trappings, well knowing that some would never again resume them. Alighting, they passed the amputating table, which, with its pathetic surrounding of fragmentary limbs, stood under a tree; and they had reached their destination. Their work was all about them.

The field hospitals, three in number, were close by. Men lay around on the grass, wounded in almost every possible manner.

The first step was to have a fire made, they, meanwhile, sponging a few faces, and binding up a few wounds. Then they proceeded to make soup. Nourishment is the one thing needful to men just from a battle field. The palatable soup prepared from sanitary beef-extract, was soon made and passed around. The subdued joy of the men was touching. In an enemy's country, as they were, *this* proved that they were still within reach of home, and friends. "Why, mother, have you followed us *here!*" "Well, I guess, if *you* can come here, *we* can stand it."

For several days the only women there, these agents of the Northwestern Commission thus labored, receiving abundant blessings, as they passed around among the wounded and the wearied. Then an order came to remove the hospitals to Resaca, now in federal pos-

session. To Resaca they were taken. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke went also. From Resaca to Kingston, from Kingston to Altoona, from Altoona to Kenesaw Mountain, and so, on to Atlanta, these courageous women advanced with the advancing army.

At Atlanta fell General McPherson, so beloved and so mourned. One day, not long after, Mrs. Bickerdyke came to Mrs. Porter, with a small package in her hand. "There," she said, holding it out, "I want you to take that, and put it under lock and key, until you can send it to General McPherson's mother." It was his blouse; he had worn it at the last, and it had been saturated with his blood. Through Mrs. Bickerdyke's thoughtfulness, it had been preserved and washed. A soldier was found, who was going directly to the home of the bereaved mother, and the precious relic was forwarded.

Thus, from May to September, passed the summer of 1864 to Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke.

At Cairo, Mrs. Grant and Mr. Shipman found their work in no way diminishing. The fiery summer brought there, also, labor and toil. Thirty thousand soldiers, besides other visitors, were entertained at the Home during this season.

On one of the hottest days in July, Mr. Shipman came in with a telegram. A Wisconsin regiment was approaching; it was obliged to pass immediately down the river, and begged that refreshments might be ready at the Home.

Dinner was over, and the kitchen boys—detailed soldiers who served the Home—were taking a little rest. They sprang up. The tables at the Home would

seat two hundred. Here were a thousand to provide for within an hour.

Under Mrs. Grant's direction, the water then over the fire for tea was diverted to the service of the expected guests. With it were made four boilers full of intensely strong coffee. To dilute it, about eighty additional gallons of water were heated in two large kettles. Four thousand slices of bread were cut, and were spread by four ladies, of whom Mrs. Grant was one, several jars of butter being used in the process. These were placed together in pairs, without the inclosure between, which would have converted them into sandwiches, for even the Home could not furnish cooked meat for so many on so short a notice.

The famished regiment was marched into the Home, two companies at a time, and was refreshed with excellent coffee, with sweet bread-and-butter, and with pickles, that invariable accompaniment of a western meal. Officers were as thankful for the timely relief as privates. The day, one of the hottest in July, was so intense, that eighteen of the regiment were prostrated by sunstroke. These were taken to the hospital of the Home, where Mrs. Grant went from one to another, administering ice and cold water.

On this occasion were used one hundred gallons of coffee, ten barrels of water, and four hundred and fifty pounds of ice. By six o'clock the regiment had been served, and had gone on. Then there was the regular "tea" of the Home, to be prepared for three hundred inmates.

Scarcely a regiment or part of a regiment passed through Cairo without making some demand, either

for food, or for clothing, or for attention to its sick, upon the Soldiers' Home. After an effort like the one just described, would come a day of reaction, when "the boys" at the Home, who had with so much alacrity exerted themselves for their comrades, exhibited such fatigue and listlessness, that it required all Mrs. Grant's tact and ability to keep the machinery of the establishment properly moving.

At the Home there were three colored boys, including "big Dick," who drove the ambulance, and "little Dick," the factotum; there were three dish washers, four kitchen boys, four dining room boys, two or three housemaids, an assistant woman for diet cooking, a superintendent of hospital room and dormitories; there was a baggage master, a ticket clerk, and an office clerk. Many of these *employes* were detailed soldiers, liable at any moment to be ordered to their regiments. Sometimes all in one department were ordered away together. The management that it required, to prevent these sudden changes from embarrassing the Home, may be easily imagined.

Joseph Whalen, the superintendent of the hospital, will long be remembered by many a soldier. A warm-hearted Irishman, he was thorough, thoughtful, and faithful. His strength was such, that he could carry a sick man in his arms, and often did so, as gently as a mother her child, taking them thus to the trains and boats. One incident will show his ready sympathy. A soldier died at the Home, and was buried. In the evening his wife arrived. Almost distracted when she learned her loss, she entreated piteously that she might have her husband's body. To pacify and comfort her,

Joseph Whalen, having obtained assistance, went to the grave late in the night, opened it, and brought the remains back to the Home, from which they were taken away on the next day by the sorrowing woman.

Joseph Whalen also superintended the night arrangements, which were very complete. Each night, those who were to be called up for train or boat were placed in a dormitory by themselves, that the sleep of the remainder might not be broken by the bustle of their departure.

It was the duty of "big Dick" to be, with his ambulance, at every arrival of cars or boat, that he might bring the feeble in his conveyance, and guide those able to walk. At night a far-shining light was always kept burning at the Home. It was a brilliant reflector, so placed that it lighted for a long distance any comers from depot or levee. It seemed a fit emblem of the sleepless hospitality of the Sanitary Commission.

Amid all her cares, Mrs. Grant never failed to seize every opportunity of giving to the influence of the Home a religious direction. She constantly made appeals to the consciences of those around her, and in many instances became the happy instrument of producing on them a permanent impression. Religious reading and services formed a part of the privileges of the institution, though the latter were, of course, subject to many interruptions. And it is a cherished reflection to all interested in the Cairo Home, that many of its inmates trace to its influences the beginning of a radical change in their habits, lives, and characters.

CHAPTER XIII.

OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO JANUARY 1, 1865. THE APPROACHING END.

March to the Sea. General Thomas. Political Conventions. Desperation of the South. The Northwest. Its Increased Labors. Convention at Dixon. Lake County Farmers at Waukegan. Jefferson. The Brothers Lombard. Disbursements of Commission. Revenue System. Mrs. Hoge at Freeport. Mrs. Livermore at Rock Island. Continued Need of Anti-Scorbutics. Inadequacy of Supplies. Consequences. Mrs. Porter's Tour to Arkansas. Chicago Soldiers' Home. Failing Treasury of Commission. Proposition for Another Sanitary Fair. Mr. Shipman and Mrs. Grant at Cairo. Guest Chambers. Hospital. Care of the Sick. Miss Aiken's Testimony. Night Ravings. "That Voice." The Old Stove. Ignorance of Soldiers Concerning Sanitary Stores. General Rejoicing.

ATLANTA had fallen. A few weeks elapsed when, cutting loose from his base, General Sherman with his men plunged headlong, as it seemed, into the enemy's country. They disappeared from sight, and a veil of silence and of mystery fell behind them.

The Confederate General Hood attempted, meanwhile, to create a diversion by invading Tennessee; but the effort failed. The western army of the Confederacy, at the battle of Nashville, met its final overthrow. At the hands of General Thomas, one of the bravest and noblest of federal captains, it was utterly broken, scattered and annihilated. Henceforth, "the green fields of Tennessee" were to rest in peace.

It was the autumn of the year of the presidential election. Cleveland, Baltimore, and Chicago had been the theatre of political conventions, whose conflicting utterances all the country had stood still to hear. The excitement was deep and intense. When the hour arrived which saw Abraham Lincoln reseated in the chair of state, the people exulted, little dreaming that beneath it yawned his grave.

Yet the desperation of the confederates was, even then, evinced by the desperate measures to which they resorted. The attempted burning of New York, the project, barely frustrated, of sacking Chicago, the incredible endeavor to introduce yellow fever into the north, all showed that the confederacy was blindly, madly striking, conscious of its approaching doom. The hunter well knows that wariness is never more needful than when his prey is in its death-throes. But the north was too late in perceiving the parallel.

Animation and hope inspired the northwest, and told strikingly upon the work of the Commission. "The war is nearly ended; our labors are almost over; let us work with renewed energy." All the correspondence of the Commission from this date, echoes this sentiment.

To the Aid Societies, the autumn passed "in labors more abundant." The zeal evinced by all ages and classes in favor of the Commission, was unsurpassed. Ingenuity and invention in raising money for sanitary purposes were taxed to the utmost. Fairs, large and small; festivals, comic and grotesque; conventions, processions, refreshment tables, concerts, and tableaux, were held in every nook and corner of the northwest. Not only Dubuque, but Muscatine, Burlington, Sterling,

Bristol, Ottawa, Mount Carroll, Polo, and many other places, had each its Sanitary Fair, and poured a part or the whole of its gains into the lap of the Commission. Children's fairs were nearly as numerous. The smaller towns held festivals of longer or shorter duration. The agricultural fairs of the counties were seized upon, and the large attendance common to them was skilfully turned to account by the introduction of a refreshment table or a fancy department, for the benefit of the Commission.

The political gatherings of the time were similarly made useful. One of the most notable of these occurred at Dixon. It was at once a political and a potatoe convention. A long procession of wagons filled with vegetables, marshalled with music, and carrying banners, filed through the streets. Having unloaded their offerings at an appointed place, the generous farmers went into convention. Speakers had been procured from abroad. Returns were received from subscription lists previously circulated, and everything collected was forwarded to the Commission. The result was a large amount of vegetables and nearly a thousand dollars in money. The ardor, the excitement, the intensity of the occasion, language is utterly inadequate to portray.

A similar demonstration was made at Waukegan by the LAKE-COUNTY farmers, those constant and noble friends of the Commission. Their contributions were forwarded through the Aid Society of Waukegan, which added its own offerings to the amount collected. The whole summed up as follows: 1500 bushels potatoes; 13 barrels onions; 3 barrels beans; 2 barrels dried

fruit; 1 barrel pickled cabbage; 5 kegs sanitary stores; 2 boxes sanitary goods; 1 bag beans; 30 bushels onions; beets, turnips, squashes and cabbage in bulk, because all means of packing had become exhausted.

As though this were not enough, the little town of Jefferson, a town whose surprising liberality has had previous mention, arranged another Sanitary Procession, to signalize the National Thanksgiving. Jefferson is but a few miles from Chicago, and the procession, bringing forty-five wagon loads of vegetables, two loads of hay, and a pet lamb, duly arrived, with flying banners, at the Commission rooms, and met a due reception.

There were at this time, two favorite singers in Chicago, the brothers Lumbard, whose fine voices and pleasing songs were in request at most of the patriotic gatherings throughout the northwest. A farmer, in writing to the Commission concerning the arrangements for this procession, asks whether Frank Lumbard could be had for the occasion, to sing his comic negro song of "Old Shady," adding, "If so, it will make a hundred bushels of provisions for the boys."

The Commission, meanwhile, was as busy as its contributors. Mr. Blatchford disbursed an average of four thousand dollars weekly. In two weeks, the Commission forwarded 5,747 bushels of onions and 530 barrels of pickles. In two other weeks, it sent 6,000 bushels of onions, besides other vegetables—enough to supply an army with vegetable rations.*

* Yet, large as this amount was, any one of our many armies would consume it in a day. Just before the battle of Nashville, the army of General Thomas used, in a small number of rations to the man, 4039 bushels of vegetables and about 250 barrels of sauer kraut.

From September to December inclusive, the Commission received nearly 5,000 packages, and shipped over 21,000. It received, during this period, in cash, \$28,000, and spent \$54,000. Its goods went to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Helena, Kansas, Nashville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Marietta, Rome, Atlanta and Barancas, Florida; and it sent a shipment of stores by a special messenger to Baltimore, to go under a flag of truce, to our prisoners at Florence, South Carolina.

The plan of a revenue system was, at the same time, faithfully recommended. Dr. Patton, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore went to different points and inaugurated the movement, whereby each person pledged a day's labor or income to the annual support of the Northwestern Branch. Blanks to be filled with names and pledges were prepared for distribution. Dr. Patton addressed on the subject a circular letter to the clergy of the northwest. He also went to Iowa and lectured upon the plan, recommending it for adoption through the remainder of the war.

For a like purpose, Mrs. Hoge visited sundry places, among which were Freeport, Dacotah, and Galena; and Mrs. Livermore went to several towns on the line of the Rock Island Railroad, including Marseilles, Geneseo, Moline, and Rock Island. The interest called out by these ladies was of the strongest character. As messengers from the Commission, they were entertained at private houses, and addressed mixed auditories, carrying with them the warmest sympathies of their listeners.

On occasion of Mrs. Hoge's visit to Freeport, whose

Aid Society was one of the Commission's most valued and faithful tributaries, the hall of meeting was beautifully decorated, and a glee club was in attendance. Committees of the first citizens were appointed to canvass thoroughly every department of business, and the supervisors of the county were approached by another committee, to ask their influence and assistance in introducing the system.

The effect of Mrs. Livermore's visits was equally marked. On one occasion she went to exhort an Aid Society whose average attendance amounted to eight or ten. The society immediately rose to forty members. At Rock Island, during a short stay, she set every sanitary wheel in motion. The Aid Society hastened to pledge the large sum, for such a place, of one hundred and fifty dollars monthly, a pledge which it faithfully redeemed. The little girls went enthusiastically to work, and the receipts from the town were at once quadrupled.

But to visit over three thousand Tributaries, in this manner, was impossible. The plan was favorably received, and pledges were readily made. But enthusiasm soon evaporated, and left the *collecting* a laborious and uncoveted task.

The demand of the army was still for anti-scorbutics. In August, Dr. Newberry had telegraphed that scurvy was increasing. "Vegetables! vegetables! vegetables!" exclaims Mrs. Livermore, in a letter—"That's what we want!" And this was the substance of the reply to all letters at this date, asking the needs of the Commission.

It seems wonderful how scurvy lurked about to the

last, notwithstanding the active measures of prevention constantly taken by both government and people. But the wonder ceases when the facts are considered. No government was ever more munificent, and no army ever better provided, than ours. But with government and people doing their utmost, there was never *enough*. The Sanitary Commission did not, because it could not, any more than government, absolve the soldiers from privation and suffering. To mitigate misery, not to prevent it altogether, was its utmost expectation. With all the abounding care of government; with all the Commissions—Sanitary, Christian, and State—added to all that was done by private effort, there were never sanitary stores enough for more than a third of those who needed them. Consequently, where one volunteer found his wants supplied, two others went unrelieved.

It was because this was not understood, that chagrin and astonishment were felt when any part of the army was reported as particularly destitute. The question at once arose, "Where, then, is the Sanitary Commission?" accompanied by the feeling, either expressed or implied, that with all that was done and given, it was "very singular" that such suffering should exist. Then suspicion arose, and so made room for slander. Curious it was to see how the Sanitary Commission was held responsible for all suffering and all destitution in the army. It was as if a community should lay all its sickness at the door of its physician.

As there were never supplies enough for all, the Commission was obliged, at times, to choose between different points of distribution. It was on this principle that General Sherman's army had, during its Atlanta

campaign, received the bulk of the Commission's goods, while places nearer home were left exclusively to government. The complaints which in consequence soon arose, furnished an incidental testimony, of the strongest character, to the value and efficiency of the Commission.

It was thus that about this time murmurs were heard concerning the destitution in the hospitals down the Mississippi river. The Northwestern Branch hastened to ship stores in that direction, and to send an agent on a tour of observation, extending to Little Rock, Arkansas, and the intermediate places. This duty was entrusted to Mrs. Porter, who was then at the north. She had been released from her labors in General Sherman's army, by the "March to the Sea," the result of which all were so anxiously awaiting. She made the journey and returned. She reported that much was being done by the noble Western Sanitary Commission, and much also by the tireless Christian Commission, but that destitution still remained, especially at Duvall's Bluff. The Northwestern Branch at once forwarded thither supplies.

Chicago had now both a Soldiers' Home and a Soldiers' Rest. The latter was designed chiefly for temporary, the former for permanent, inmates. The Home was an institution worthy of Chicago, and was under the charge of most competent and patriotic officers. Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., was its president, while, of the ladies especially interested in its prosperity, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer and Mrs. E. F. Dickenson were the principal.

The Commission's treasury was falling rapidly. The revenue system, in practical results, was as described.

The alternative was, another Sanitary Fair. For the building of a new Soldiers' Home, such an enterprise had already been resolved on; and another, for the benefit of the Commission, now began to seem inevitable. In October, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore proposed a united effort for the benefit of both Commission and Home.

The proposition met with favor from both parties. A meeting was held; the fair was decided on; an executive committee was chosen; circulars were issued and canvassing agents sent out. Tenfold labor at "the rooms" followed, of course, upon this undertaking.

The Cairo Agency was doing an undiminished amount of work. The Home had four guest chambers, which were rooms planned on purpose for the accommodation of visitors. It was in these that the ladies of the Christian and of the Freedmen's Commissions were accommodated, as well as the wives, mothers, and other friends of soldiers. The whole four were in constant use, and sometimes the influx of visitors was so great, that Mrs. Grant gave up also her own private apartment.

One of the most important departments of the Home was its hospital. This was a large room on the lower story, containing twenty-five beds. These were constantly tenanted by sick, helpless and wounded men, anxious to reach their homes, needing medical treatment and every kind of attention. At all hours of the day and night, these sufferers arrived; the well-known signal being the *thump* of the ambulance as it backed against the verandah. Then would be seen, creeping out of the vehicle, the shrunken forms of men so feeble

as to require the aid of the railing in dragging themselves up the steps of the verandah. Others, utterly prostrate, were lifted by the careful hands of "Dick" and Superintendent Whalen. Some were listless and inanimate, some were raving with delirium.

As long as they remained, they were taken care of as if they were at home. On leaving, they were furnished with a cot, a mattress, a blanket, a brandy-punch, a light lunch—whatever, in short, the quick eye of a thoughtful woman perceived as desirable for their comfort or strength upon their onward journey. "And no boys left without a mother's counsel, a sister's word of cheer," is the testimony of Mrs. Lizzie Aiken, of Illinois, herself one of the most efficient of the many noble women of her State. The letters of ardent gratitude received by Mrs. Grant from her patients and from their friends, are numerous and very touching, but the limits of this work forbid their insertion. Her motherly kindness inspired, in some instances, poetical effusions, and her "boys" not unfrequently wooed the muses on her behalf.

How these "boys" yearned for their mothers, has already been told. "Mother" was the favorite name applied to all women who labored for them, and the word seemed like some talisman, invested with magic power. One night, Mrs. Grant was awakened by a piercing scream from the hospital. Hastily rising, she dressed and repaired to the spot. A poor fellow, just brought in, was raving in delirium. He was lamenting over some fancied breach of discipline. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "it was the heat and the flies and the red flannel shirt that made me do it!"

"What is the matter here?" broke in the mild, penetrating voice of Mrs. Grant.

"Who spoke?" demanded the sufferer in a startled, imperious tone.

"I spoke," soothingly rejoined Mrs. Grant.

"Come here, and let me look at you!" he exclaimed, with increasing vehemence.

She drew near. The poor fellow gazed at her long and earnestly. Then, slowly shaking his head, he piteously said, "No; it is *not*; I thought it was my mother."

But a change for the better at once took place, as though the very thought of his mother brought healing. She lived in Massachusetts. Mr. Shipman had her notified of her son's extreme illness. She hurried west, and, in her excessive anxiety, ate nothing between Boston and Cairo.

On her arrival, Mrs. Grant met and reassured her. Her son was better, though still very low. He had been removed, as the worst cases generally were, to the government hospital. The poor mother, herself nearly insane with anxiety, begged to be shown to him at once, for it was evening, and she could not go without a guide and escort. Perceiving her fevered condition, and at once comprehending the necessity of her breaking her long fast, Mrs. Grant, in giving directions for "Dick" to accompany her, added in an undertone, "Be as long as you can in lighting your lamp." The interval she employed in inducing the over-wrought woman to take some of the tea which stood ready on the stove.

In ten days from that time, her boy was able to

accompany her home, so rapid had been his recovery after her arrival. But before starting, he went to see Mrs. Grant, of whom his delirium had left him but one remembrance. "That voice!" he said, "I want to hear it again, and to tell you what it did for me! I thought it was my mother's voice, and I grew better from the moment I heard it!"

Mrs. Grant was capable, on occasion, of very decided action, as is evident from the following incident: A Wisconsin regiment was stationed for some time in the regimental barracks near the Home. The hospital kitchen of the barracks had a very poor stove. It smoked; it burned; it utterly refused to do the needed delicate cooking for invalids. Four of the men belonging to this regiment having been detailed to the Home, often asked permission to take over toast, gruel and articles of light diet to their sickest comrades.

At last, one day, meeting the surgeon, Mrs. Grant asked why he did not obtain a new stove from the quartermaster. The surgeon replied, that he had made the endeavor, but without success, the quartermaster being so accustomed to complaints that it was difficult to make any impression on him. Soon after, the hospital steward came over for some article of cooking. Mrs. Grant said to him, privately, "If you will put that old stove into the river, I will have all your hospital cooking done at the Home until you get a new one."

The stove suddenly disappeared. The Home cooked daily for all the sick of the regiment. Two weeks went by, and then the quartermaster, finding that the hospital had no stove at all, sent a new one. To quote

Mrs. Grant's most practical and housewifely comment on the transaction, "What people must have to cook with, *they must have.*"

When the year 1864 closed, statistics showed that the Home had entertained nearly a hundred thousand soldiers, and furnished over two hundred thousand meals, in that one year alone.

The Rev. E. L. Norris and Mrs. J. T. Horner, both Iowa agents for the Sanitary Commission, relate striking incidents illustrative of the ignorance of soldiers concerning sanitary stores. In one case, Mrs. Horner personally took charge of a very sick patient, having his food prepared under her own directions, from her own sanitary supplies. He recovered, and said to her one day, "They say there are a great many sanitary things sent; why don't we ever see any of them?" She told him he had been living on "sanitary things" for a month. "Why," said he, very much surprised, "I thought pretty much all they sent was jelly and nice things."

Just before the battle of Nashville, General Thomas requested the United States Sanitary Commission to furnish his army with a stated number of vegetable rations. Accordingly, the Commission distributed, in five days, over four thousand bushels of vegetables, and over seven thousand gallons of pickles and sauer kraut. A careful estimate was made, and the articles were made over to the commissaries for distribution, so much to a man.

Mr. Norris passed for several miles along the lines, after this remarkable evidence of the great resources

of the Commission, and in almost every place inquired, "Have you received anything from the Sanitary Commission, lately?"

"No, we have not."

"Have you not had rations of vegetables within a few days?"

"O yes! but those came from the commissaries."

When it was told how the commissaries obtained them, astonishment was unbounded.

This preconceived idea, that the Sanitary Commission was a sort of immense confectionery, clung to some parts of the army to the last.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, the agent of the United States Sanitary Commission was Mr. J. R. Brown, brother of John Brown. By arrangement of Dr. Newberry, the Northwestern Branch was, and had been for some time, the point from which this agency was furnished with sanitary supplies.

The holidays drew on, amid general rejoicings. General Sherman had been heard from. His march to the sea was a triumph. Georgia lay at his feet; Savannah had fallen.

Upon the receipt of this news, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke went to New York, sailed thence to the south, and took up their work for the hospitals.

CHAPTER XIV.

JANUARY 1, TO JULY 1, 1865. THE SECOND SANITARY FAIR.

A Parallel. Mammoth Sanitary Fair. Enthusiasm. Work. Machinery. Victorious March of General Sherman. Interest felt in the Fair. Plans. Expected Presence of Mr. Lincoln. A Revulsion. The Assassination. Its Effect on the People. Steady Labors of Commission. Appeal. Response. Shipments South. Shipments West. Shipments East. War-Claim Agency. Labors at Cairo. Corps of General Smith. Cairo Rest. Andersonville Prisoners. An Illustration. Cove Oysters. Progress of Fair. Its Opening. Its Departments. Voice of the Fair. Mrs. James. Mrs. Parrish. Mrs. Judd. Mrs. Trumbull. Mrs. Spring. Jacob's Well. Army of the Eagle. Congratulations. General Grant. General Sherman. Hon. R. J. Oglesby. Hon. Richard Yates. "Little Tad." Mrs. Porter at Savannah. At Newberne. At Beaufort. The Returning Sick. Work Around Washington.

A SANITARY FAIR was a species of sanitary revival. It created a strong degree of excitement; it engendered a sphere of infectious feeling; and it was productive of large material results. But its tendencies were exhaustive, and involved a reaction, which, by bringing listlessness and inactivity, interfered with the healthy and regular flow of supplies and money. For these reasons, some of the most earnest friends of the Sanitary Commission deprecated a resort to Fairs, conceiving that the objections to them counterbalanced their advantages.

Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore had earnestly striven to avert the necessity which finally seemed to them

to compel a repetition of their former enterprise. But scurvy still followed the army, and appeals from the hospitals were still importunate. The treasury could not long sustain the drain to which it was thus subjected, and the revenue system, designed to fill it, lagged for want of the excitement so dear to the ardent, mercurial people of the northwest.

The officers of the Soldiers' Home had already determined upon such an undertaking; it was decided to convert two into one, and to form what was denominated, in the strong language of the prairie, "A Mammoth Northwestern Fair."

Very different was this Fair to be from the first one: as different as the harvest from the sheaf, as the fruit from the flower, as fulfillment from prophecy. It should complete the circle of golden efforts. It should be worthy of the Northwest. Chicago threw herself into the project, with all her youthful ardor. The enthusiasm spread like a prairie fire, and was in every direction rapidly kindled.

It was at first the intention to open the Fair on the twenty-second of February, and to close it on the fourth of March; both notable days in the national annals. But it developed and increased to an extent that rendered this plan utterly impracticable. The thirtieth of May was the day finally settled upon for its commencement.

The whole immense machinery of these now immense undertakings was immediately set in motion.

An executive committee was formed, consisting of over a hundred of the best business men in Chicago, with Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., as its president. This

committee elected, as honorary president of the Fair, General Joseph J. Hooker, an officer whose spirit and dash finds appreciating admiration among western people. A long list of honorary vice presidents included the names of most of the dignitaries of the northwest. Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hosmer were the Fair's corresponding secretaries. Mr. Blatchford was its treasurer.

Every conceivable trade, business, profession, and interest had its committee. Every committee sent out its own circulars, addressed to its own peculiar clients. Agents, to lecture and to solicit contributions, were despatched into every State, county, and, as far as possible, into every town of the northwest; into Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. And not only so, but from British America to California, the whole continent was laid under contribution; while across the ocean, London, Liverpool, St. Petersburg, Rome, Florence, Turin, Paris, Berlin, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Bristol, Brussels, and many other places, had a soliciting agency for the Northwestern Fair. There was an agent even in China. Letters were written to every one who, it was thought, might bring to the enterprise either material, intellectual, or moral assistance; to governors, senators, members of congress, judges, sanitary officers; to ladies, foreign ministers, statesmen, poets, authors, and travelers.

Meanwhile, the republic was rapidly marching on to victory. General Sherman had resumed his progress through the south. The holidays found him in Georgia, with Savannah at his feet; February, in South Caro-



Medal of the Sanitary Commission
& SOLDIERS HOME FAIR.



lina, with Charleston prostrate; March, in North Carolina, with Raleigh trembling at his approach. Warily, carefully baffling the foe, now making a feint in one direction, now in another, through jungles, marshes and rivers, through gloomy forests, treacherous quicksands and flooded swamps, his path lighted by the suicidal conflagrations of a despairing enemy, he at last reached Goldsboro. Here he was within easy reach of his government. The emotions of President Lincoln, General Grant and General Sherman, on their meeting at City Point immediately thereafter, must have been such as are seldom experienced.

The Northwestern Fair was, by this time, launched on the high tide of public interest. All efforts on its behalf were nerved by the conviction that it would be the last. For it, men, women, and children industriously toiled; in various portions of the world there was some one collecting articles to enhance its attractiveness. Congress had already passed a special law, admitting its consignments free of duty. An immense correspondence, outside of that conducted by the Commission, kept every wheel in motion. It was a whirl of excitement. The impetus sent the Commission's revenue system into rapid adoption, and many hastened to give one day's income to swell the receipts of the enterprise.

The plan of the building was decided on. It was to be a structure, beautiful in design, covering Dearborn Park, fronting Lake Michigan, and enclosing an acre of ground. The Soldiers' Rest stood close by, and was to serve for a dining saloon, and to be connected with the bazar by tasteful bridges. An exhibition of the contest

between the Monitor and Merrimac was to be secured, by building down into the breakwater of the lake. A miniature fleet and a small Fortress Monroe helped the illusion. The Monitor was eight feet long, with revolving turret, and, in mimic warfare, fired its alternate guns every few minutes at the foe.

The crowning glory of the Fair was to be the presence of Mr. Lincoln. To perfect various arrangements, of which this was chief, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore went to Washington, and obtained an assurance that he would, if possible, be present. He had not been in Illinois since the day he left Springfield, in an abandonment of depression and dejection, to assume the Presidency, and, with it, a task, as he pathetically declared, "greater than that of Washington." Now, that task was almost completed, and he could come "home." He would look once more on the wide, green prairie. His tried and early friends would once more clasp his hand and gaze into his honest eyes. "Mr. Lincoln will be here," was the climax of every glowing letter, concerning the attractions of the fair.

Such were the arrangements. The day was appointed for the commencement of the building. The mayor of Chicago requested, by proclamation, a suspension of business to honor the ceremonies. Military companies were to give brilliancy to the procession. A long line of teams was to come to the site, loaded with the lumber that had been given for the structure. Public school children, a thousand or more of them, were to sing in the Park. Several companies of rebel prisoners, who had taken the oath of allegiance, were

to enhance the significance of the occasion. The Masons and German Turners were, by some impressive rites, to aid in the ceremony. The clergy were to bless the undertaking.

That day, the telegraph brought the news of the assassination of President Lincoln.

There was no procession; there was no ceremony. Everything was forgotten in the calamity that had befallen the nation. The city was draped in black. Funereal bells smote the air. Business was neglected. Men stood listlessly about, as if benumbed by the heavy tidings; others rushed around, as if distraught, and unconscious what they were doing. Mothers took their children aside and, with streaming tears, prayed with them for their country. The churches were thronged with weeping congregations. Clergymen faltered as they sought to explain the meaning of the bitter dispensation. And so it was over all the "land."

The nation had reached its grand climacteric, the memorable April of 1865—a month marked by such joy and sorrow, such delight and wo, such exultation and despair, as will stamp it forever in American history. On the third, Richmond fell. On the ninth, General Lee surrendered. On the fourteenth, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

So sharp and sudden a precipitation from exultation to horror, has no parallel in history. It was the ideal of the Greek drama, except that the catastrophe, instead of involving an individual or a family merely, extended to a nation. One day, bells ringing gaily, flags fluttering proudly, cannon "bellowing victory,"

bonfires, illuminations, and inexpressible delight. The next, flags trailing in the dust, bells solemn and muffled, towns and cities sombre with crape, weeping throngs, funeral obsequies, and passionate grief.

The labor connected with the Fair in no wise interfered with the proper work of the Commission. Its consignments went unremittingly to the hospitals, from which appeals constantly came of the most urgent character. Scurvy showed itself in all directions, and the demand for vegetables was never more imperative. A sanitary agent, Mr. E. S. Jones, writes from Nashville, in January, 1865, "The potatoes and onions are waited for patiently by men to whom they are as oranges are at home."

Continual shipments of hospital supplies were made by the Northwestern Commission, during this time, to Nebraska, to Paducah, Columbus, Lookout Mountain, and the hospitals down the Mississippi river, from Cairo to New Orleans. In January, were made up, at the Commission's sewing rooms, two thousand flannel hospital garments. In February, shipments were unremitting. In March, Dr. Newberry telegraphed that scurvy was on the increase. Surgeons, medical directors, and officers, all united in the appeal for anti-scorbutics. The Commission at once issued a call, through the Chicago dailies, for these life-saving articles.

This appeal was, as usual, answered most generously, especially by Wisconsin. The Sanitary department of this State did not take part officially in the Fair, and therefore found itself better able to attend to the immediate wants of hospitals. Hundreds of packages

of vegetables were forwarded by the tireless Wisconsin Aid Society, at the head of which labored Mrs. Charles Keeler, its admirable president, and Mrs. Colt, its devoted secretary. In addition to what was thus given, the Commission, as usual, purchased largely; at Galesburg, Ringwood, Davenport, Rockford, Palatine, Freeport, Shopiere, Sandwich, Kewanee, and many other points, investing thousands of dollars, and sweeping the market.

From the Leavenworth depot, which was kept in supplies by the Chicago Branch, the following places drew their stores. Salina, Mound City, Humboldt, Fort Riley, Omaha, Dakota, Cottonwood Springs, Fort Rankin, Columbus, Fort Kearney, Plum Creek, Junction City, Denver City, Fort Scott, and Fort Leavenworth. All the sick at these points were dependent on Chicago for sanitary goods, and all begged for anti-scorbutics.

The same call came from the victorious armies in the east. "Vegetables, vegetables, vegetables," was the cry, as Mrs. Livermore had written a year before. In April, heavy shipments were made in that direction. Two car loads daily were sent to the east, for some weeks, and agents were kept there to distribute them. Dr. Patton was also deputed to go to Richmond, and to use his own discrimination in judging of the wants of the army and of the kinds of supplies which should be forwarded.

In March, Mr. Bartlett, under the instructions of Dr. Newberry, came to confer with the Northwestern Branch on the expediency of establishing in Chicago a Sanitary Agency for the free collection of war claims.

This Branch most heartily indorsed the plan, and gave it every needful assistance and support.

The labor at the Cairo Home was greater than ever. Discharged soldiers began to pass up from below, and crowded the building beyond even its large capacity. In February, the rush was very great. The corps of Gen'l A. J. Smith, which numbered some ten thousand, passed through the town. These men had endured every kind of privation, having lived some of the time on half rations of bacon and a pint of corn a day. They were in need of "almost everything." To meet an order of such extent for so many, was no small tax on Mr. Shipman's time, energy, and resources.

During the month of February, a "Rest" was opened at Cairo, under the care of government, which thenceforth took charge of the transient soldiers, thus relieving the Home of much pressure.

But events crowded rapidly, and each month brought its own labors. In March, the exchanged prisoners from Andersonville began to arrive at Vicksburg, and soon they appeared at the Cairo Home. Wasted, exhausted, poisoned with scurvy, mentally and physically prostrated, and dying by the way, the sight of these martyrs of the republic caused the heart to quail.

One day Mrs. Grant noticed one of these poor fellows sitting at the supper table, listless, dejected, eating nothing, and apparently caring for nothing. She went to him and asked, "Won't you have some toast?"

"No, I thank you."

"Wouldn't you like an egg?"

"No, ma'am."

"Isn't there *anything* you would like?"

"No; I do not want to eat."

Suddenly Mrs. Grant asked, "What would you like the best, if you could get it, of all the things you ever ate in your life?"

With a little shake of the head, he replied,

"It is of no use to say—you could not get it for me—I think I could eat some Cove oysters."

Mr. Shipman sent instantly and purchased them; when they were given him, a slight gleam of surprise and satisfaction flitted across the boy's pale face. He was obliged to leave immediately on the train, and it was observed, with no small pleasure, that he went clasping the coveted can of oysters in his arms, as a child carries a toy.

The death of the President was a severe shock to the Fair, and robbed it of its crowning glory. After this event, the letters of the corresponding secretaries lose their ring of triumphant anticipation, and a sense of the laboriousness of the undertaking seems to steal into their consciousness. They had just seen the President, face to face, and they could not but vividly realize, and deeply feel, his untimely end.

But the work went on. The buildings were completed, the thirtieth of May arrived, and the Fair opened brilliantly. The procession was a pageant, such as the Northwest had seldom seen, but all remembered that the funeral cortege of the President had just preceded it, and an undertone of sadness breathed through all the festivities. The ladies were arrayed in mourning badges, and a picture of the dead President, draped in black, adorned every booth.

The opening prayer was offered by the venerable

John Woodbridge, D.D., of Connecticut. A poem was delivered by the artist-poet, T. Buchanan Read. A hymn, written for the occasion, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was read by Hon. Thomas B. Bryan; and an oration was delivered by the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby.

Many buildings were needed to accommodate the huge proportions of this Fair. The main structure raised for this purpose covered the whole of Dearborn Park—more than an acre of ground. It consisted of a central edifice and two parallel wings, each 385 feet long. The central portion was sixty feet wide and fifty feet high; the wings were forty feet wide. This large structure, was christened Union Hall. Various other Departments were respectively denominated Floral Hall; Trophy Hall; The Art Gallery; and Monitor Hall; while the Soldiers' Rest served for a Dining Saloon.

A beautiful little specialty of Floral Hall was its Jacob's Well—a happy idea, most happily carried out. On an eminence in the center of the hall was a rustic arbor, roofed with evergreen. Within was the mimic well, over which presided a lovely Rebecca, with her bevy of handsome maidens, assisted now and then, especially in the evening, by a few grave, male attendants—all in most brilliant, oriental costumes. The bucket that went down into the well brought up a variety of beverages that would have astonished the ancient Syrians, not to speak of their flocks and herds—under the circumstances, a pleasing anachronism.

"*The Voice of the Fair*" was the title of the Fair newspaper. It was a daily, and had an able and experienced editor in Andrew Shuman, Esq., of the *Chicago Journal*.

One peculiar feature of this Fair was found in its "Denominational Departments." Each religious sect held here its fair within a fair, and all provoked one another to generous giving. The Christian Commission had also joined in the enterprise. The spectacle was therefore presented of a last great effort in behalf of the army, which united the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and all interests, sects and classes of the northwest.

San Francisco sent to this Fair an exquisite and very valuable assortment of Chinese and Japanese curiosities. San Francisco and her State were never weary of well-doing in the cause of the Sanitary Commission.

Philadelphia formed a society, whose object was to work for the Fair. The elegant department which resulted from these labors was presided over by Philadelphia ladies, among whom Mrs. Isabella James and Mrs. Joseph Parrish were pre-eminent.

Boston and New York also gave lavishly. To Americans in Paris; to Mrs. N. B. Judd, wife of the American minister at Berlin; to Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and to Mrs. Marcus Spring, of New York, the Fair was indebted for valuable assistance. To faithful agents, to generous men, to tireless women, to enthusiastic children, all over the country, and especially all over the northwest, the deep obligations of the Commission should be recorded.

A very original mode of raising money for the Fair, was devised by Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, a publisher in Chicago. Upon the history of "Old Abe," an eagle that had accompanied a Wisconsin regiment throughout the war, he based the idea of forming, for children,

what he called the "Army of the American Eagle." Colored pictures were struck off, of this noble specimen of the bird of Jove. The child who paid ten cents for one of these was to be considered a private, while the investment of certain other small sums was graduated so as to secure the dignity of different commissions in the Army of the Eagle. The children were charmed with the ingenious device, and gave such evidence of their desire to aid the cause, that this little instrumentality alone netted the Fair the sum of \$16,308.93; which was more than was paid by any other department, and was nearly one-tenth of the entire profits of the Fair.

Large numbers of military and political dignitaries assembled on this occasion, giving to it its chief eclat. The army was fast disbanding, and this was plainly the last Sanitary Fair. Many officers, therefore, made a special effort to visit it. Thousands of returning soldiers, in their passage through Chicago, looked on at its bewildering beauty. Generals Grant and Sherman, the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, and the Hon. Richard Yates, were its honored guests. With their presence the interest of the Fair culminated. General Grant was welcomed by General Hooker, at a public reception which called out thousands of spectators. General Sherman received similar honors.

A public reception was also given to the Hon. Richard Yates, then senator. This patriot ex-governor of Illinois well deserved such a recognition of the unswerving devotion with which he had guided the helm of State through the storm and night of civil war. Every Illinois regiment that had gone to the field he

had forwarded; every Illinois officer he had commissioned. And his glowing utterances had sufficed at any time during the stormy period then closing, to bring soldiers to the banner of the Republic.

The youngest and much loved son of President Lincoln, "Little Tad," was present at this Fair. He wandered from booth to booth, and finally was found by a lady, sitting apart in bitter weeping; to her enquiries he replied, "I cannot go anywhere without seeing a picture of my father." "You did love your father very much," said the lady, her own eyes humid with sympathy. "O yes," exclaimed the child, "nobody ever had such a good father! He was always kind, and there was *one* thing that he never forgot—*never!*" said the child, with loving emphasis. "And what was that?" inquired his interested auditor. "Every day, no matter how busy he was, he never forgot to say a prayer with me. If he had time for only four or five words, he would put his hand on my head and say them."

The Fair lasted three weeks, and netted nearly \$85,000.00. Fifty thousand dollars of the proceeds were given to the Christian Commission, and the remainder was equally divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home. This was not what was anticipated by the originators of the enterprise. Their expectations openly pointed to half a million of dollars as the result. But it was a happy disappointment; for the sudden closing of the war, which occasioned the discrepancy between anticipation and realization, was gladly greeted by all hearts, and served both as cause and cure. It could not, however,

diminish expenses as it diminished receipts. Those had been entered into on a scale commensurate with the expected results, and necessarily became disproportioned to the profits.

But the desired end was attained. Treasuries were filled, if they were not running over, and the whole creation passed swiftly away, and "left not a wreck behind." Chicago woke up as if from an absorbing dream, and returned to her every-day existence.

Mrs. Porter staid in the hospitals at Savannah, Georgia, until General Sherman had reached Goldsboro. To this place she followed, going by water to Wilmington, and from there on a platform car. A torpedo exploded under the train as it moved along. The sick that General Sherman was obliged to leave in Goldsboro, Mrs. Porter and her husband accompanied to Newbern, North Carolina, making the journey part of the way in a cattle car, after having spent the previous night sitting on their trunks, because there was no room for them at the inn.

While Mrs. Porter was laboring at Newbern, she visited the hospitals at Beaufort, South Carolina, and there met again her old coadjutor, Mrs. Bickerdyke. From Newbern and Beaufort, these two untiring women passed up to Alexandria, following in the wake of the victorious army. At Alexandria they joined once more the fifteenth Army Corps.

On her way to Savannah, Mrs. Porter stopped at Washington and had an interview with President Lincoln, urging on him her favorite plan of sending disabled soldiers to northern hospitals. He received her most cordially and gave earnest attention to her

representations. The surgeon general and various senators, among them her former friend, Senator Howe, were also enlisted, and their joint labors were crowned with gratifying success. Mrs. Porter, while in southern hospitals, had the satisfaction of seeing many a pallid face brighten and many a feeble form grow suddenly strong, when it was announced that the "boat had come," and with it an order to take them to "God's country." Some of them never lived to reach their destination, but they died with their faces towards home, and "God's country" was not very far off.

No work of the Commission was ever more welcome or better appreciated than that which it did around Washington during the weeks that followed upon the surrender of General Lee. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke went each day among the camps, in immense army wagons loaded with stores, and made distributions with their own hands. Many of the soldiers had heard of the Sanitary Commission, but had never witnessed its workings; others supposed it was "got up for the officers." When they saw the wagons and received the supplies, it was as Jacob when were brought to him the presents from Joseph—their faith was established and their "spirit revived."

CHAPTER XV.

FROM JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1865. THE CLOSING WORK.

A Fitting Conclusion. Close of Labors of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore. Mr. Goodsmith and the Remaining Work. Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. Shipment to Little Rock. Continued Labors of Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke. A Characteristic Incident. Their Work at Huntsville. Mrs. Porter is Sent to Texas. Her Work there. The Last Agent in the Field. Close of the Home at Cairo. The Last Meeting of Commission. Closing of the Office. Number of Commission's Tributaries. The Army at Home. Printing of this Branch. Correspondence. Requests and Propositions. Work of Wisconsin. Of Iowa. Of Michigan. Of Indiana. Rev. E. S. Norris and Rev. Samuel Day. Tributaries in Illinois. Tributaries in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Minnesota. Niagara Falls Aid Society. Miss A. J. Porter. Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Hartford Aid Society. Mrs. S. J. Cowen. Generosity of Tributaries. The Press. The Loyal Leagues. The Hebrews. Officers of United States Sanitary Commission. Agents of This Branch. A Duality. Disbursements. Aid Societies and Their Work. Conclusion. Ascription.

The second Fair ended the latter part of June. With it closed the main part of the work of the Northwestern Branch. A fitting conclusion! "The Commission," said a correspondent, "is going out in a blaze of glory."

By the end of July, the official connection of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore with the Commission had ceased, having extended over the space of a little more than two years and a half. Thenceforth the diminishing work of the office was done chiefly by Mr. Goodsmith.

Matters of importance, however, still required attention. The sudden ending of the war had told upon the supply department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the Northwestern Branch was better prepared than most others to meet the wants of the fast-returning troops. Requisitions from many directions were forwarded to Chicago, the shelves even at Louisville being comparatively empty. Mrs. Porter was still in the field; the Home at Cairo was still in active operation; and there was work to be done in Chicago.

A very important service was at this time rendered by the Commission to discharged soldiers, numbers of whom came home suffering with diseases of the eye, and were treated by incompetent hands, at exorbitant charges. On motion of Dr. Patton, two rooms in the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary were furnished for the use of this class of invalid soldiers, and the sum of one thousand dollars for the benefit of such, was placed in the treasury of the institution. A second donation, of the same amount, and for the same purpose, was made to the same institution a little later.

A requisition was also received for a shipment of sanitary stores to Little Rock and its vicinity. The shipment was immediately made, and the thanks of Mr. Tone, of the United States Sanitary Commission, were conveyed to the Northwestern Branch, for its promptness and liberality.

The hot months of July and August were passed by Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke in the hospitals at Louisville, and in those between that point and Huntsville, Alabama. General Logan had requested their

attention to the troops at Louisville. Their work in the vicinity of Washington being done, they responded readily to the demand, and found much want among the hundreds of men flocking home through that thoroughfare. Mrs. Porter hastened to Chicago for supplies, with which she returned laden, and here, as at Washington, these two faithful women did a large work of mercy.

An incident occurred at Louisville, so characteristic of Mrs. Bickerdyke, that it ought not to be omitted. She was Mrs. Bickerdyke to the last. Some of the troops were about starting for Texas, and word came that at that distant outpost scurvy was making fearful ravages. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke desired to forward, under care of the men just leaving, a quantity of anti-scorbutics. The captain of the boat promised, that if the articles were on the wharf by a certain hour, he would take them. As the boat was not to break bulk between Louisville and Texas, it was a golden opportunity.

It was Sunday, and raining furiously. Through the pelting storm went about Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke, to find teams which should carry the potatoes to the boat. With the utmost difficulty, wagons were found, loaded, and hurried off. The driver was urged to drive rapidly, which he did as well as he could, amid the rain and mud. When they came within sight of the river, he suddenly slackened his pace. "Why don't you go on?" remonstrated Mrs. Porter. "It's of no use," he replied; "the boat is gone." With dismay, Mrs. Porter looked, and there, true enough, was the steamer rapidly retreating. The hour set had not quite passed,

but the captain felt sure that so many obstacles could not be overcome, and the boat had put off. "It shall come back," said Mrs. Bickerdyke, decidedly.

The boat was in the stream; in the driving rain sat the two resolute women; behind them were the potatoes, which had cost so much labor and exposure. Mrs. Bickerdyke rose to her feet, and beckoned. The conscious captain stood observing. With the air of an empress, she beckoned again. The boat evidently slackened its speed. Again she beckoned still more emphatically. The boat rounded to, and in response to what had now become a volley of signals, actually returned and took on the potatoes. The next morning a caricature was posted up in the streets of Louisville, representing a woman ordering about a government steamer with a wave of her hand. The picture was obtained by Mrs. Porter, and forwarded to Mr. Blatchford, at Chicago.

This incident well illustrates Mrs. Porter's modest habit of assigning to her coadjutor the credit of the work which they jointly accomplished. The smallest allusion to her own wonderful labors, the fullest justice to her friend and co-worker, was the refined and unselfish rule which guided her speech and her pen.

In August, these two untiring women visited the hospitals toward the south, as far as Huntsville, Alabama. Then they came north and separated, conceiving that their work was done.

But Mrs. Porter had still before her some of the most important and onerous of her labors. On the seventh of October, the Commission held a meeting, and voted a large supply of stores to be sent, under her

care, to our soldiers on the Mexican frontier. Thither she and her husband went, as delegates of both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, their latest agents in the field. The work which Mrs. Porter did in Texas deserves, of itself, a full and special record. She distributed her supplies, established a Protestant school amid a Romanist population, taught in it herself, won her way to all hearts, and kept up the spirits of the soldiers, who were homesick and dispirited at their protracted service. When she left, the lamentation in her school was such, that it was heard in the neighboring streets. She returned in June, 1866. She was the last, as she had been the first, agent in the field of the Northwestern Commission, her connection with it having extended over the space of four years and a half.

The Home at Cairo went on with its work throughout the summer and into the autumn. It closed on the first of October, 1865. It had been in operation for a period of three years and a half, at an expense to the Northwestern Commission of \$22,271.54; or, deducting the "savings," of \$14,176.41. It had admitted 198,454 men, had furnished 476,993 meals, and 141,462 lodgings. Its unrecorded inmates and unreckoned meals amounted to thousands more.

On the thirtieth day of November, 1865, the last entry was made on the Record-book of the Northwestern Branch. On that day, a meeting of the Commission was held, and the office was closed immediately thereafter.

Over THREE THOUSAND Aid Societies were tributary to this Branch. Allowing them an average of ten

members, there were thirty thousand patriotic women in the northwest belonging to these organizations. This was the army at home, which was marshaled by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. Add the numbers of other women who came forward on occasion, as, after a battle, and in behalf of the fairs; add the numbers of generous men who kept its coffers replenished, or who gave their gifts in kind;* add the "little ones," who were constantly seeking to assist the work; add the clergymen who constantly sustained and the editors who constantly advocated it; and it will be seen what a wide-spread, deep-seated hold the Sanitary Commission had on the affections of the Northwest.

The amount of printing done for this Branch was comparatively small. Much economy in this respect was observed. Its circulars were always short; its reports were executed in the plainest manner compatible with neatness. The printing for the Sanitary Fairs, although that, too, was not extravagant, is not referred to in this statement; that was included in the expenses of the Fair—a separate account. The monthly and bi-monthly bulletins, which formed the main printing of this Branch, are thirteen in number, averaging forty pages in length. Besides these, there were official reports written by Dr. Patton, treasurer's reports prepared by Mr. Blatchford, some earlier documents by Judge Skinner, and some later ones by Mr. McCagg.

* Isaac A. Ackerman, a drayman of Ottawa, Illinois, gave all the drayage needed by the Aid Society in that place through the war, often working after dark and "out of hours." to carry out his patriotic intent.

The correspondence was immense. It is all on file, and occupies over thirty folio volumes. An average of two thousand pages a volume is probably small, making sixty thousand pages of manuscript letters produced by this Branch. And this is by no means all, as most of the documents connected with the Home at Cairo and a large proportion of the "Fair letters" are left out of this estimate.

One feature of this correspondence has not yet been referred to. It consists in the number of miscellaneous requests attended to for its correspondents by this Branch. For barrels; for bags; for the address of Mr. Murdock; for the address of Miss Anna Dickenson; about coffins; about false legs; about colored lights for tableaux; from sailors for bounty; from soldiers in difficulty; from a mother wishing to send her son a pair of boots.

There were also letters proposing various enterprises of which the Commission was proffered a portion of the profits. It was thus asked for its influence to help to sell a hotel; to help to get up concerts; to help to circulate a periodical, to help to introduce a new method of computing interest; to sell a wagon. Exhibitors of all kinds; lecturers of all grades and capacities and note; Shakspeare readers; phrenologists; billiard players and rope dancers, all proposed thus to place themselves in friendly relations with the Commission. There was but one answer to all these propositions, viz., that whatever money should be contributed would be gladly accepted and handsomely acknowledged in the public prints, but that further than this the Commission could not go.

The tributaries of the Northwestern Branch were found in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

Wisconsin made this Branch the chief medium of its beneficence, and, in return, the Northwestern Commission did a service for Wisconsin soldiers second to none of its labors. The thoroughness of the work done by the Wisconsin Aid Society is very remarkable. Its consignments were never repacked at Chicago, the only ones thus distinguished. Its relief work was a noticeable portion of its history, not falling within the compass of these pages.

Iowa came later into the sanitary field, and entered upon it with extreme ardor. Its contributions were a constant surprise; its Sanitary Fairs were of invaluable service to the Commission's treasury. Iowa evinced the enthusiasm of a young convert. Wisconsin, the steadiness of an early friend. The sanitary work of each presented some peculiar phases, and stands unrivaled in its peculiar place.

The Aid Society at Detroit became, in 1864, the head of an independent Branch, reporting directly to Dr. Newberry. The work done by this organization needs no commendation here. The name of Miss Valeria Campbell in Michigan, that of Mrs. Colt in Wisconsin, of Mrs. Simpson in Minnesota, of Mrs. Hagar in Iowa, and of Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore in Illinois, will always suggest themselves on the mention of the sanitary work of their respective states.

The efficient State Commission of Indiana drew to its own repositories most of the supplies of that state. But the Northwestern Commission has reason to

remember with deep regard, as belonging to that State, some of its most generous auxiliaries.

The Rev. E. S. Norris in Iowa and the Rev. Samuel Day in Michigan, gave to this Branch invaluable service, which, having been before recorded, is here gratefully acknowledged.

Where all the Tributaries gave such generous assistance, it seems impossible to individualize. A few of those who were able to make the most constant efforts may be mentioned.

In Illinois, among such societies, were those of Freeport, Dixon, Aurora, Rockford, Elgin, Joliet, Ottawa, Peru, Rock Island, Sterling, Waukegan, Kewanee, Libertyville, Geneseo, Bremen, Calumet, Genera, Harlem, Hennepin, Kankakee, Moline, Palatine, Pontiac, Pecatonica, Port Byron, Spring Valley, Sublette, Winetka, Warren, Woodstock.

In Michigan, were the societies of Hillsdale, Adrian, West Adrian, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Niles, Allen, Port Huron, Blissfield, Cassopolis, Jackson, Reading, Webster, Ann Arbor and many others.

Of Wisconsin, the Commission received frequent consignments from Beloit, Madison, Eau Claire, Elkhorn, Fulton, Hazel Green, Janesville, Kenosha, Oshkosh, East Troy, Linden, Platteville, Sheboygan, Trenton, Watertown, Brick Schoolhouse, and the Wisconsin Aid Society of Milwaukee.

Large consignments came from the following places in Iowa: Burlington, Bowen's Prairie, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Clermont, Colesburg, Delhi, Dyersville, East Burlington, Farmersburg, Guttenberg, Independ-

ence, Janesville, Le Grande, Lawtown, Manchester, Mt. Pleasant, Marion, Marietta, McGreger, Oskaloosa, Scotch Grove, Waterloo.

The towns of La Porte, Indiana, and Winona, Minnesota, made generous donations to the Commission. Nor must the Commission's friends from afar be forgotten. At Niagara Falls existed a society which forwarded supplies to this Branch from the beginning to the end of its existence. Its secretary, Miss A. J. Porter, was among its most valued correspondents. From Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, under the instrumentality of Mrs. John George Miles, came some of its earliest as well as steadiest contributions, while the efficient friendship of the Hartford Aid Society, under the lead of Mrs. S. J. Cowen, has been already mentioned. These acknowledgments belong to the consignments that came in the regular course of the Commission's work, and not to those meant for the Fairs. To acknowledge the latter, would be to fill a volume.

The generosity, industry, self-denial, and patriotism, of these tributary Aid Societies are so beyond all praise, that the effort to characterize them as they deserve would be futile. When language is too heavily burdened, it becomes weak. It is enough to say, that these labors are graven on all hearts, and that their reward will be found hereafter.

To the Press should be offered additional acknowledgments, and also to the Railroad authorities. The former, for the amount of printing gratuitously done for the Aid Societies; the latter, for the traveling passes which, in addition to their constant generosity in

freighting supplies, they furnished to the agents of the Commission.

The Loyal Leagues of the Northwest were zealous on the Commission's behalf, and generous to its necessities. They retain its most grateful remembrance.

One class of northwestern citizens, viz., the Hebrews, should be mentioned in this connection. They were among the steadiest friends of the Commission; their unsolicited donations often augmented its treasury, and their regard for the Union received in the course of its history frequent illustration.

No class of contributors was more highly prized by the Commission than the young. Judge Skinner's early tribute to the "little ones" has been recorded. In the later records of the Commission is a letter by its other president, Mr. McCagg, in which, with still greater painstaking, he personally acknowledges an offering to the Commission from some young people, citing to them from "one of the noblest and purest of English dramatists," the quotation commencing thus:

"The blessings which the weak can scatter
Have their own season."

To its young contributors, this Branch now offers its deepest acknowledgments for their ceaseless sympathy and their enthusiastic friendship.

The members of the Northwestern Branch desire here to record their high appreciation of the courtesy and efficiency of the various officers of the United States Sanitary Commission with whom they were brought into official relations, both at the east and in the west. Dr. Newberry, the admirable Western Asso-

ciate Secretary; Dr. Aigner, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Warriner, Sanitary Inspectors; and the many agents sent to the West by the parent Commission, have left behind them a memory and a record that do honor to the organization which they represented, and make it a gratification to have been associated with them in this work of philanthropy.

To the agents that so faithfully and energetically did their part of the great whole composing the work of this Branch, are due the deepest acknowledgments. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke in the military field; Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Colt and Mrs. Hagar in the home field; Mrs. Grant at the Soldiers' Home; Mr. Folsom, Mr. Maddy, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Norris, Mr. Day, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Goodsmith, and others, each did a work that could have been done as efficiently by no one else, and each bore away, for reward, the consciousness of abilities put to a noble use in the cause of patriotism.

The harmony, the contrast and the mutual dependence of the masculine and feminine elements, found striking illustration in the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. It was a duality whose component parts, if separated, would have been comparatively feeble; in harmonious union, they achieved great success. The peculiar field of each was clearly defined; the peculiar work of each was marked and dissimilar.

When it is asked, Who found the way to the sympathies of Northwestern women? Who organized the Aid Societies? Who magnetized and electrified the community through the Fairs? Who, by their impassioned utterances in behalf of the army, drew an

amount of supplies and of money, the record of which is an honor to the northwest? Who filled the home field with their presence and stirred it with their appeals? Who wrought and labored untiringly? The answer must refer to the ladies connected with the Commission.

When, on the other hand, it is asked, Who furnished a basis and foundation for these labors? Who, by their election, received the personal indorsement of the community? Who established the methods and arranged the outlines of the work? Who, in its infancy, gave it fostering care, and in its maturity vigilant superintendence? Who disbursed the moneys? Who selected the agents that occupied all portions of the field? Who superintended the machinery? Who bore the responsibility? the answer is equally obvious.

In the four years of its existence, the Northwestern Commission disbursed 77,660 packages from its storehouse, and \$405,792.66 from its treasury. It received 31,969 of these packages from its Tributaries, and the remainder it purchased.

Illinois	- -	sent it	\$167,117.16	and	12,112	packages.
Michigan	- -	"	9,958.56	and	5,420	do.
Wisconsin	- -	"	10,958.64	and	8,896	do.
Iowa	- -	"	52,736.96	and	4,468	do.
Indiana	- -	"	236.53	and	427	do.
Minnesota	- -	"	473.87	and	314	do.
Ohio	- -	"	105.00	and	23	do.
Massachusetts	-	"	325.00	and	1	do.
New York	- -	"	6,837.62	and	101	do.
Pennsylvania	-	"	959.15	and	13	do.
Nebraska	- -	"	11.60	and	2	do.
Connecticut	- -	"	878.78	and	1	do.
Carried forward		-	\$250,618.87		31,778	packages.

Brought forward -	\$250,618.87	31,778 packages.
Miscellaneous - - -	908.25	and 191 do.
California - - -	203.45	
District of Columbia -	100.00	
Utah - - -	5.00	
Maryland - - -	35.00	
Mississippi - - -	10.00	
Missouri - - -	3.40	
Kentucky - - -	60.00	
New Jersey - - -	10.00	
Virginia - - -	25.20	
Bavaria - - -	8.00	
Prussia - - -	10.00	
Total from these sources -	\$251,997.17	31,969 packages.

The first Sanitary Fair brought to this Branch the sum of \$72,645.08, and the Dubuque Fair, \$50,348.00, which are included in the above estimate. The second Sanitary Fair brought it the sum of \$84,364.67. From other sources (see Treasurer's report), \$74,665.51. These added to the above, make the whole money receipts of this Branch amount to \$411,027.35. Of packages it received, as stated, 31,969, and disbursed 77,660.

The value of the whole disbursements, amounted to \$1,056,192.16.

This is the sanitary work which was accomplished during the war by the Aid Societies of the northwest. This is what they achieved by their devotion, enthusiasm and patriotism. This is the brilliant result of their self-denying, tireless, abundant labors. This is what they did for their country in its hour of need. This is their record and their monument.

This Branch did, also, the work of the Union and of the Freedmen's Commission, before either of those organizations found existence. This is a part of its unrecorded labor, which has never had an accurate estimate. But so much is on record, viz., that it

furnished transportation for the supplies raised on behalf of these interests, and disbursed for them, in money and goods, over \$50,000.

For the Northwestern Christian Commission, it furnished largely the transportation and traveling passes needed by its supplies and agents. And from the proceeds of the last Sanitary Fair, it voted to give the Christian Commission the sum of \$50,000, and faithfully executed the agreement.

The dream of the South is broken. The resolution of the North has triumphed. It is written with the finger of Providence, that no empire based on slavery and crowned with baleful splendors, shall ever rise upon the western world. For the South remains a record of bravery, which shows what may be expected from her when she takes up arms in a cause that is just.

The Mississippi flows "unvexed to the sea." They who struggled for its mastery sleep together on its banks, lulled to their long repose by the majestic music of its mighty waters. And not only here. * "In grass-grown tumuli of multitudinous and promiscuous sepulture, or shrouded in autumn leaves in the lone forest dell, in the dank everglade or the cypress gloom, or where the orange groves sigh over the unreturning brave; along many a sad stream, rushing purple to the Southern Gulf, or those which roll the forms of heroes to the Atlantic main; in high mountain solitudes, or in the depths of ocean, they sleep until the resurrection morn."

* "Palingenesy, or National Regeneration." An address by Rev. T. M. Post, D.D. Delivered, by invitation, at the Washington University, St. Louis, November 4th. 1864.

"Nature guards the mystery of their repose ; the solemn winds breathe of it to forest and ocean ; the lone stars of night look down upon them, and morn and eve drop their dewy tears. But from the knowledge of living men, not only their forms, but their graves are hid forevermore. Their being fades into the vast and shadowy past ; their dust blends with air and earth and flood, and mingles with universal nature."

Hereafter, when the children of these sleepers shall visit together the battle fields of this war, they will speak to each other thus: When our fathers forgot that they were brethren, and fought across the continent foot to foot, it was the Sanitary Commission which kept unbroken between them the attenuated tie of brotherhood. For in its holy work, it recognized neither friend nor foe ; it knew neither North nor South.

And for the preservation of this nation through its deadly perils, the Northwestern Sanitary Commission here desires to record its gratitude to ALMIGHTY GOD.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TABLE (A.)—STATEMENT, *Showing the Amounts of
Moneys Received; by States and Towns.*

ILLINOIS.					
TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Addison			\$51.00		\$51.00
Albany		\$42.00			42.00
Albion			1.00		1.00
Alden		2.50			2.50
Algonquin		104.71			104.71
Alto		34.00			34.00
Alton		31.00			31.00
Amboy		157.95		\$74.25	232.20
Andover		15.45	80.29		95.74
Annawan		82.00			82.00
Antioch		108.25			108.25
Apple River		32.40			32.40
Arlington	\$11.07	85.75			96.82
Asbury		45.20	4.20		465.20
Atkinson	4.00	20.00			24.00
Augusta		38.10			38.10
Aurora		155.86	41.75		197.61
Ausable Grove		110.60			110.60
Avon		7.25			7.25
Baileyville		15.00			15.00
Barber's Corners ..		27.42			27.42
Bardolph		41.90	9.00		50.90
Barrington		50.00			50.00
Batavia		186.50			186.50
Bath		60.00			60.00
Beardstown		81.00			81.00
Beckwith's Grove ..		67.50			67.50
Belvidere	3.00	290.52	78.15	5.00	376.67
Berwick			56.00	32.50	88.50
Benton		16.00			16.00
Bethel			15.00		15.00
Carried forward..	\$18.07	\$1,908.86	\$752.19	\$111.75	\$2,790.87

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

Towns.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward,	\$18.07	\$1,908.86	\$752.19	\$111.75	\$2,790.87
Big Rock.....		13.70			13.70
Big Spring.....			12.00		12.00
Blackberry Station		7.72			7.72
Blandinsville.....		2.70	1.00		3.70
Bloom.....		290.48	17.00		307.48
Bloomington.....	104.62	80.37		38.93	223.92
Bloomington.....		110.00			110.00
Blue Island.....		277.16	55.30		332.46
Bluffville.....		25.35			25.35
Bonus Prairie.....			104.58		104.58
Bruceville.....		30.20			30.20
Bradford.....		15.00			15.00
Bremen.....		25.25	15.30		40.55
Brickton.....	3.32	220.86	25.00		249.19
Bridgeport.....		106.25			106.25
Brighton.....		45.00			45.00
Bristol & Yorkville		10.00	200.00		210.00
Brookville.....		10.20			10.20
Bryant.....		10.00			10.00
Buckley.....	6.00	33.50			39.50
Buda.....		5.00			5.00
Bureau.....		7.50			7.50
Burns.....				21.00	21.00
Burritt.....			122.92		122.92
Byron.....			50.00	77.00	127.00
Cairo.....			76.61		76.61
Calumet.....		22.65	36.50		59.15
Camargo.....			161.00		161.00
Cambridge.....		15.75	861.90		877.65
Campton.....		40.75			40.75
Canton.....		722.70	95.00		817.70
Carmi.....		27.00			27.00
Carroll.....		7.25			7.25
Cedarville.....		141.80	10.00		151.80
Centralia.....		11.00			11.00
Champaign.....	7.00	2.00		418.03	427.03
Channahon.....		30.25	30.00		60.25
Charleston.....		3.00			3.00
Chelsea.....		3.00			3.00
Chenoa.....		18.45			18.45
Cherry Valley.....		2.00			2.00
Chester.....		36.00			36.00
Chesterfield.....		35.00			35.00
Chicago.....	13,457.30	89,079.21	4,111.77	664.70	107,312.98
Chillicothe.....		119.60			119.60
Clear Creek.....		10.00			10.00
Cleaverville.....		80			80
Clifton.....	17.00	22.55	34.00		73.55
Clinton.....		33.35	111.35		144.70
Coe Township.....		10.60			10.60
Collinsville.....		2.90			2.90
Columbia.....		58.25			58.25
Como.....		94.14			94.14
Cooley Settlement.		17.35			17.35
Coral.....	53.15				53.15
Cordova.....		3.05	50.00		53.05
Cortland.....	5.00	60.00	58.40		123.40
Cottage Hill.....		9.00	15.00		24.00
Council Hill.....		26.00			26.00
Crete.....		18.00	6.00	5.00	29.00
Carried forward..	\$13,671.47	\$93,918.50	\$7,012.82	\$1,336.41	\$115,929.20

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$13,671.47	\$93,918.50	\$7,012.82	\$1,336.41	\$115,939.20
Crow Meadow.....		22.60			22.60
Crystal Lake.....		26.84			26.84
Caledonia.....		28.60			28.60
Dakota.....		27.25			27.25
Dallas City.....		87			87
Danby.....		3.65	5.00		8.65
Danville.....			50.00		50.00
Dayton.....		4.60			4.60
Deer Creek.....		13.40	1.00		13.40
Deerfield.....					1.00
Deer Park.....		143.30			143.30
DeKalb.....		16.00			16.00
Dement.....		47.85			47.85
Dewitt.....	21.10	7.00	\$56.33		7.00
Dixon.....		92.85	37.20		970.28
Dover.....		49.28			86.48
Dunkley's Grove..		4.91			4.91
Dundee.....		38.81	100.00		38.81
Dunton.....		149.35	10.00		249.35
DuPage.....					10.00
Duquoin.....		4.80		50.00	4.80
Durand.....		45.00	5.00		95.00
Dwight.....		57.70			62.70
Eagle.....		25.90			25.90
Eagle Point.....		45.00			45.00
East Rockford.....		5.00			5.00
East Wheeling.....		140.00			140.00
Earlville.....	3.00	94.35	122.00		219.35
Edgewood.....		100.00			100.00
Eleroy.....		1.50	16.35		17.85
Elgin.....	50.00	93.77	50	165.88	310.15
Elk Grove.....		69.65			69.65
Elkhorn.....		20.00			20.00
Elkhorn Grove.....		137.40	12.50		149.90
Ella.....		30.00			30.00
Elizabeth.....	31.75	96.25	155.95		283.95
Elmira.....	30.00	22.50			52.50
Erie.....		15.00			15.00
Eureka.....		29.00			29.00
Evanston.....	20.00	303.85	590.75		914.60
Fairbury.....		64.85			64.85
Fairfield.....	1.00				1.00
Farmington.....		122.15	162.50		284.65
Farm Ridge.....		75.00	96.00		171.00
Felix.....		20.35			20.35
Fenton.....		2.05			2.05
Flag Center.....		10.00			10.00
Florence.....		5.00	5.00		10.00
Forreston.....		23.00			23.00
Fosterburg.....		4.10			4.10
Fox River.....		1.00			1.00
Fox Run.....		24.03			24.03
Frankfort.....		167.55	37.05		204.60
Franklin Grove.....		81.80			81.80
Freeland.....		35.00			35.00
Fremont.....		96.60		16.60	113.20
Freeport.....	59.00	112.70	43.70		216.40
Fulton.....		277.45	86.00		360.45
Gage's Lake.....		26.50	20.25	5.75	52.50
Galena.....	254.55	585.75			840.30
Carried forward..	\$14,141.87	\$97,668.21	\$9,422.90	\$1,574.64	\$122,807.62

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$14,141.87	\$97,668.21	\$9,422.90	\$1,574.64	\$122,807.62
Galesburg	300.00	285.60			585.60
Galva		27.50			27.50
Garden Plain	23.00		52.25		75.25
Garden Prairie		111.10	45.45		156.55
Gardner		28.25			28.25
Geneseo		157.80		15.05	172.85
Geneseo Grove		22.00			22.00
Geneva		139.50	22.00		161.50
Genoa		70.00			70.00
Gilman		21.00			21.00
Goodale		8.50			8.50
Grant		60.00			60.00
Granville		275.75	208.40		484.15
Green Bush		37.50			37.50
Green Garden		5.05	138.91		143.96
Green Valley			319.00		319.00
Greenville	2.00	138.50			140.50
Greenwood		18.50			18.50
Gridley		81.50			81.50
Hadley		11.74			11.74
Hale		36.00			36.00
Half Day		31.20			31.20
Hamlerstein	50.80				50.80
Hamilton		4.25			4.25
Hampshire		22.25			22.25
Hampton		50.40	20.00		70.40
Harlem		70.51			70.51
Harmony		2.00			2.00
Harrisburg			50.00		50.00
Harrison				4.25	4.25
Harvard		22.45			22.45
Havanna		6.25			6.25
Hazel Green		11.00			11.00
Hazlett			125.00		125.00
Hebron		7.90			7.90
Henderson	11.00	60.00			71.00
Hennepin		39.60	8.00		47.60
Henry	40.50	138.00	80.50		178.50
Henry County					80.50
Homer		10.00			10.00
Howard		54.00			54.00
Hoyleton		42.60			42.60
Hudson		30.00			30.00
Hyde Park		108.60			108.60
Indian Creek			20.00		20.00
Jefferson		517.88	347.69	20.00	885.57
Jefferson Grove		6.50			6.50
Jericho		11.00			11.00
Jerseyville		23.00			23.00
Joliet		252.95	8.10		261.05
Kane Station		10.00			10.00
Kaneville		134.20	61.00		195.20
Kankakee		309.10			309.10
Kendall	1.00				1.00
Kewanee		253.70	5.00		258.70
Kewanee & Weatherfield			1,200.00		1,200.00
Kingston	26.00	8.00			34.00
Kintyre		89.00			89.00
Knoxville		20.00	150.00		170.00
Carried forward..	\$14,596.17	\$101,650.34	\$12,284.20	\$1,613.94	\$130,144.65

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$14,596.17	\$101,650.34	\$12,384.20	\$1,613.94	\$130,144.65
Lacon		105.25			105.25
La Fayette		71.69			71.69
La Fox	4.00				4.00
La Harpe		50.00			50.00
Lake County				214.50	214.50
Lake Forest	5.00	29.60			34.60
Lake Zurich		100.00	81.40		181.40
Lamoille		108.20			108.20
Lanark		35.00	148.25	43.75	227.00
Lane		130.33	14.35		144.68
La Salle		170.75			170.75
La Salle County		400.00			400.00
Lawn Ridge		296.15			296.15
Lawrenceville		90.30			90.30
Lee Center		95.00	35.00		130.00
Lemont		47.76	297.28		345.04
Lena		94.71			94.71
Leroy		106.35			106.35
Lewiston		106.00	300.00		406.00
Lexington		48.95			48.95
Leyden		9.20			9.20
Libertyville	13.00	32.00	27.00		72.00
Lighthouse Point		17.15			17.15
Lisbon	25.00	340.00	42.00		407.00
Lisle		54.50			54.50
Livingston		17.00			17.00
Lockport		58.80	56.00		114.80
Loda	25.00	294.70			319.70
Lyndon			84.25		84.25
Lynn		200.00	33.00		233.00
Lyonsville		85.00			85.00
Macomb		193.30			193.30
Macoupin		75.00			75.00
Malden		23.85	7.35		31.20
Malta		30.50	25.00		55.50
Manteno	5.00	13.00			18.00
Maine		34.55			34.55
Marengo		538.90			538.90
Marseilles		84.25			84.25
Marshall			25.10		25.10
Mayfield		200.00			200.00
McDonough Co.		130.85			130.85
McHenry		114.00	9.00		123.00
McLean		2.15			2.15
Melrose			5.00		5.00
Melugin's Grove		25.00	43.50		68.50
Mendon		78.61		51.00	129.61
Mendota	1.00	115.00			116.00
Mercer County		100.00			100.00
Metamora		47.00			47.00
Milburn		9.75			9.75
Millbrook		58.00			58.00
Milledgeville		25.00			25.00
Millersburg			106.50	172.70	279.20
Mineral		88.00			88.00
Minonk		2.65	20.00		22.65
Minooka		19.75			19.75
Mission		32.78			32.78
Mokena		15.00			15.00
Moline		51.00	186.90		237.90
Carried forward..	\$14,674.17	\$106,953.62	\$13,831.08	\$2,095.89	\$137,554.76

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$14,674.17	\$106,953.62	\$13,831.08	\$2,095.89	\$137,554.76
Momence		241.15			241.15
Monee		105.75			105.75
Monmouth		15.25	10.00		25.25
Morris	25.00	613.15	1,182.52		1,820.67
Morrison	117.15	157.25			274.40
Mount Carroll		222.40	550.00		772.40
Mount Morris	20.00		17.80		37.80
Mount Vernon		108.00			108.00
Naamsey		5.00			5.00
Naperville		346.35	5.00		351.35
Neoga			7.00		7.00
Neponset		268.00	33.00		301.00
Nettle Creek		33.35			33.35
Newark	16.00				16.00
New Boston		23.15			23.15
New Lenox		19.00			19.00
New Michigan		129.00		50.15	179.15
New Rutland		4.90			4.90
Niles		83.38	11.00		94.38
Nilwood		23.70			23.70
Nora		89.75			89.75
Norman		7.10			7.10
Northfield		199.41	36.00		235.41
Northampton			20.00		20.00
North Kingston	9.00				9.00
North Prairie		19.70			19.70
Northville	6.50				6.50
N. W. Orland		15.00	20.80	8.15	43.95
Oakville	1.00				1.00
Odel		46.00			46.00
Ogle		27.75	1.00		28.75
Onarga	3.00	3.15			6.15
Oneida		12.00			12.00
Ontario		14.00			14.00
Oquaqua		43.55			43.55
Oregon		110.25	1,585.11		1,695.36
Oregon & Grand de Tour		12.00			12.00
Orangeville			21.40		21.40
Orland		25.57			25.57
Osceola		19.70	25.00		44.70
Oscoe			10.00		10.00
Oswego		21.00			21.00
Ottawa		431.18	352.00		783.18
Oxford			46.20		46.20
Palatine	22.35	56.23	80.34		158.92
Palmyra		14.00			14.00
Palatine, Elkhorn, and Dunton		199.00			199.00
Paine's Point		32.00			32.00
Paris			442.60		442.60
Pavillion		24.10			24.10
Paw Paw				5.00	5.00
Paxton		15.80	442.20		458.00
Pekin		317.50			317.50
Peoria		9.10	15.05		9.10
Peotone		75	5.00		5.75
Peru		458.90			473.95
Pennington Point		250.00			250.00
Penn Township		99.00			99.00
Carried forward..	\$14,894.17	\$111,955.89	\$18,750.10	\$2,159.19	\$147,759.35

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$14,894.17	\$111,955.89	\$18,750.10	\$2,159.19	\$147,759.35
Perkins' Grove.....		26.81			26.81
Piasa		47.05			47.05
Pierceville		89.40			89.40
Pigeon Woods.....		5.74			5.74
Plainfield		80.25			80.25
Plano	75.00				75.00
Platteville		81.00			81.00
Pleasant Valley....			42.25		42.25
Plymouth	1.00	73.45		14.00	88.45
Polo	21.00	812.41	606.95	17.50	1,457.86
Pontiac		55.00	145.70		200.70
Poplar Grove.....		13.00			13.00
Port Byron		23.15	235.00		258.15
Prairie City		118.25	143.92		262.17
Princeton.....		98.85	200.00		298.85
Prophetstown	11.00	42.00	40.00		93.00
Providence		93.70			93.70
Proviso			3.45		3.45
Pulaski		44.00			44.00
Quincy		94.10			94.10
Rantoul		7.00			7.00
Rich		5.00			5.00
Richmond		307.40			307.40
Ridgefield	1.00	23.16			24.16
Ridgeley		3.40			3.40
Ringwood	26.50	107.00	5.00	25.00	166.50
Ringold		14.00			14.00
Riley		20.00			20.00
Rock Creek		5.54			5.54
Rock Creek Town- ship.....			50.00		50.00
Rockford	183.00	479.57	2,007.00	50.00	2,719.57
Rock Island	75.00	645.00	733.50	300.00	1,753.50
Rockton		15.00			15.00
Roscoe		30.76			30.76
Roseville		3.00			3.00
Round Grove.....		31.00			31.00
Rock Run		74.50	52.00		126.50
Rush		15.00			15.00
Rush and Stockton		53.00			53.00
St. Charles.....		103.24			103.24
Sagone			8.25		8.25
Sandoval		2.50			2.50
Sandwich	79.50	206.90	18.00		304.40
Santa Anna		26.35			26.35
Saratoga Township		22.50			22.50
Savanna		10.25			10.25
Saxon		3.50			3.50
Scales Mound.....		38.15			38.15
Scott County	2.00				2.00
Seward		101.25			101.25
Shannon		5.00	23.75		28.75
Sheffield	15.00	18.55	27.65		61.20
Shipman		13.80			13.80
Shirland	6.00	24.15			30.15
Snachwine.....		30.83			30.83
Somonauk		76.00			76.00
Solon Mills.....	10.00	136.50	83.00		229.50
South Bristol.....		15.00			15.00
South Hampton ...	10.00	30.00	37.55		77.55
Carried forward..	\$15,410.17	\$116,457.85	\$23,216.07	\$2,565.69	\$157,649.73

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$15,410.17	\$116,457.85	\$23,216.07	\$2,565.69	\$157,649.78
South Paw Paw.....		63.00			63.00
Spava		12.30			12.30
Specie Grove		37.00	8.00	29.40	74.40
Spring		72.00			72.00
Springfield		17.00		30.80	47.80
Spring Grove		124.22			124.22
Spring Township..				203.00	203.00
Spring Valley			26.50		26.50
Sterling.....	64.19	296.10	338.25		698.54
Steuken			78.00		78.00
Stoughton		10.00			10.00
Sublette	21.00	81.76	7.00		109.76
Sugar Grove		34.00			34.00
Sunbeam			122.00		122.00
Sunbury			8.45		8.45
Sycamore		127.00	100.00		227.00
Tennessee		15.00			15.00
Teppenger's Grove			237.60		237.60
Thornton		91.35	30.83		122.18
Tiskilwa	1.00	41.50			42.50
Tonica		22.75			22.75
Tonlon	1.00	243.35	403.00		647.35
Troy Grove	11.00	17.00			28.00
Tuscola		126.85	44.00		170.85
Union		10.00			10.00
Union Junction ..		10.15			10.15
Unionville		56.00			56.00
Utica		31.25			31.25
Urbana			60.10		60.10
Vermont	6.00		25.00		31.00
Victoria & Copley.		66.00			66.00
Viola			100.10		100.10
Vienna				30.00	30.00
Wainwright		10.00			10.00
Wales	3.00				3.00
Walnut Grove		169.05			169.05
Warren		247.97			247.97
Warsaw		160.00			160.00
Washington.....		116.90			116.90
Wataga	3.50	98.00			101.50
Waubonsie			175.00		175.00
Wauconda		22.85	75.00	30.00	127.85
Waukegan		335.02	59.70		394.72
Wayne		93.00			93.00
Wayne Center		18.50			18.50
Wayneville		6.85			6.85
Weathersfield.....	20.00				20.00
Wenona		311.48	179.54	44.85	535.87
West Aurora		61.30			61.30
West Galena		25.00			25.00
West Harlem		6.50			6.50
West Jersey		49.00			49.00
West Riley		10.00			10.00
Wheaton	3.72	238.48	223.85		466.05
Wheeling		3.00	55.00		58.00
White Grove		15.20			15.20
White Rock		57.05			57.05
Willow Creek		243.83	158.60		402.43
Wilmington	102.03	374.76	590.75		1,067.54
Wilton			16.50		16.50
Carried forward..	\$15,646.61	\$120,737.17	\$26,338.84	\$2,933.74	\$165,656.36

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$15,646.61	\$120,737.17	\$26,338.84	\$2,933.74	\$165,656.36
Winnebago		48.00	23.00	60.00	131.00
Winetka		1.45	55.00		56.45
Winslow		14.60	3.40		18.00
Woodstock		42.55	10.00		52.55
Wyandot		97.85			97.85
Wyoming		140.00	93.85		233.88
Wysax		38.00			38.00
Yellowhead		64.55	250.00	248.00	563.35
York		3.50			3.50
York Township ...	2.00	35.00			37.00
Young America		163.25			163.25
Zoar Springs			66.00		66.00
Total	\$15,648.61	\$121,985.92	\$26,840.09	\$3,242.54	\$167,117.16

MICHIGAN.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Adrian		\$591.19			\$591.19
Albion		46.64			46.64
Almont		34.50			34.50
Ann Arbor	\$10.25	137.42		\$10.80	158.47
Athens		12.13			12.13
Battle Creek	75.00	388.31		300.00	763.31
Bay City			\$219.24		219.24
Bedford		1.00			1.00
Belleville		15.00			15.00
Benzonia			8.25		8.25
Berrien			25.00		25.00
Berrien Spring			62.00		62.00
Birmingham				3.65	3.65
Buchanan		41.80			41.80
Burr Oak	18.20				18.20
Canton		2.00			2.00
Casco		5.00			5.00
Cassopolis		21.41			21.41
Chelsea		22.61			22.61
Climax Prairie		10.00			10.00
Coldwater	116.60	74.87	670.00		861.47
Constantine		17.85			17.85
Danville		19.25			19.25
Decatur		10.00		66.50	76.50
Dee		3.30			3.30
Delta			5.00		5.00
Detroit		494.03			494.03
Dewitt		15.00			15.00
Dexter		143.70			143.70
Don Township		5.75			5.75
Dowagiac		9.00	22.50		31.50
DuPlain		10.00			10.00
East Paw Paw			1.50		1.50
East Saginaw		22.00	110.57		132.57
Eaton Rapids		10.68			10.68
Fairtown		11.09			11.09
Farmington		6.00			6.00
Carried forward..	\$220.05	\$2,181.53	\$1,124.06	\$350.95	\$3,906.59

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$220.05	\$2,181.53	\$1,124.06	\$380.95	\$3,906.59
Fenton			75.00		75.00
Fentonville		90.00			90.00
Flint			251.68		251.68
Flushing		16.00			16.00
Galesburg		53.80	37.45		91.25
Genesee		8.50			8.50
Grand Haven		587.89			587.89
Grand Ledge		7.00			7.00
Grand Rapids		141.75		44.07	185.82
Granville		14.35			14.35
Gravesville		1.00			1.00
Greenville		38.00			38.00
Hadley	50	27.00			27.50
Hancock			25.00		25.00
Hartford		8.00			8.00
Heath		17.00			17.00
Highland		34.85			34.85
Hillsdale	87.50	190.11		55.00	332.61
Homer		3.00			3.00
Howell				8.45	8.45
Hudson	1.53	16.68			18.21
Inkster				25.00	25.00
Ionia				56.12	56.12
Jackson		252.15	1.00	3.50	256.65
Jonesville		4.00	57.00	5.50	66.50
Kalamazoo	100.00	681.63	50.00		831.63
Lansing			114.42		114.42
LaPiere		40.00			40.00
Lawrence		20.50			20.50
Leoni		1.35			1.35
Leonidas		9.02			9.02
Leroy		5.50			5.50
Little Prairie Ronde				7.80	7.80
Lodi		11.50		52.00	63.50
Mackinaw				2.00	2.00
Marshall		62.21		2.00	64.21
Morenci	5.00				5.00
Mount Clement		19.00			19.00
Muskegon	9.14	177.00	35.05		221.19
Newaygo		3.75	9.25		13.00
Niles		516.74	1.00		519.74
North Rome		5.00			5.00
Olivet	24.40	14.00	31.00		59.40
Oshtemo		114.06			114.06
Osseo		4.00			4.00
Owasso			36.97	3.25	40.22
Paris		5.19			5.19
Parma		27.00		83.30	110.30
Paw Paw		25.00			25.00
Paw Paw Grove		13.00			13.00
Pontiac		92.10			92.10
Port Haven		100.00			100.00
Port Huron			50.00		50.00
Portland Prairie		20.50			20.50
Poygon	50				50
Reading				20.00	20.00
Richland		4.30	20.00		24.30
St. Clair		19.50			79.50
St. Johns				16.00	16.00
St. Joseph		43.82			43.82
Carried forward..	\$448.62	\$5,788.28	\$1,908.88	\$766.94	\$8,912.72

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

Towns.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$448.62	\$5,788.28	\$1,908.88	\$766.94	\$8,912.72
Saginaw		12.75	172.70		185.45
Salem				28.05	28.05
Saline & Pittsford.		10.80		32.00	42.80
Saugatuck		80.50			80.50
Schoolcraft		166.00	89.75		255.75
Sherwood		3.00			3.00
Somerset		20.00			20.00
South Lyons		9.00			9.00
South Leroy		5.00			5.00
Spring Arbor		12.30			12.30
Stony Creek		20.50			20.50
Tecumseh		70.30			70.30
Three Rivers		119.60			119.60
Union City	50.00	49.59			99.59
Van Buren		13.00			13.00
Vernon		10.00			10.00
Wamley		40.00			40.00
Waubascon		10.00			10.00
Wayland		6.00			6.00
West Casco			2.00		2.00
Ypsilanti		1.00			1.00
Unknown		12.00			12.00
Total	\$498.62	\$6,459.62	\$2,173.33	\$826.99	\$9,958.56

WISCONSIN.

Towns.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Albany				\$4.25	\$4.25
Allen's Grove		\$49.00	\$28.80		77.80
Altona		12.10			12.10
Annaton			15.75		15.75
Arena				50.00	50.00
Avoca		7.00			7.00
Aztalon		27.00	5.00		32.00
Bangor			4.50		4.50
Barraboo		15.00			15.00
Beaver Dam	\$8.12				8.12
Beloit	50.00	463.25			513.25
Bethel Grove			75.00		75.00
Berlin		50.00			50.00
Bloomfield		41.50			41.50
Broadhead		38.70	9.00		47.70
Broad Lake		27.25			27.25
Burlington		35.00			35.00
Buttes des Morts ..		1.82			1.82
Byron		116.00			116.00
Cadiz		12.00			12.00
Center		18.00			18.00
Calumet		23.00			23.00
Cambridge		8.00			8.00
Clinton Junction ..		20.00			20.00
Columbus		40.00			40.00
Coon Prairie		5.50			5.50
Carried forward..	\$58.12	\$1,010.12	\$138.05	\$54.25	\$1,260.54

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$58.12	\$1,010.12	\$138.05	\$54.25	\$1,260.54
Coopersville.....		2.00			2.00
Cottage Inn.....			20.00		20.00
Dacota.....		24.00			24.00
Dalton.....		2.35			2.35
Darien.....	25.00	55.00			80.00
Darlington Center.				77.00	77.00
Dartford.....		44.00			44.00
Delevan.....	173.02	6.38			179.40
Dodgeville.....		15.20			15.20
Durand.....		134.75			134.75
East Troy.....		13.15			13.15
Eau Claire.....		9.50	47.30		132.20
Emerald Grove....		84.90			9.50
Fairfield.....		10.00			10.00
Fennimore.....			346.30		346.30
Fond du Lac.....	4.00	19.45			23.45
Fort Atkinson.....		85.50			85.50
Fox Lake.....		10.00			10.00
Fremont.....		5.50			5.50
Fulton.....			14.00		14.00
Galesville.....					21.75
Geneva.....		107.64			107.64
Geneva Lake.....			10.50	21.75	10.50
Genoa.....	62.66	33.57			96.23
Green Bay.....	73.25	29.60			102.85
Hartford.....		9.00	1.00		10.00
Hazel Green.....		31.00		11.25	42.25
Hortonville.....		3.50			3.50
Hudson.....		16.45			16.45
Ironton.....		25.45			25.45
Ixonia.....		3.00			3.00
Janesville.....		162.56			162.56
Jefferson.....		137.25			137.25
Johnstown.....		5.00			5.00
Juda.....		10.10	12.00		22.10
Juneau.....		100.00			100.00
Kenosha.....	2.00	541.06	100.00		643.06
Koshkonong.....		2.00			2.00
La Crosse.....		3.60			3.60
Lake Mills.....				29.41	29.41
Lancaster.....		2.50			2.50
Leroy.....		16.25			16.25
Linden.....			119.50		119.50
Lodi.....		39.00			39.00
Madison.....	75.00	567.87			642.87
Markesan.....		14.00			14.00
Marquette.....		100.00			100.00
Manston.....		114.00	22.50		136.50
Medina.....		14.92			14.92
Melrose.....			16.50		16.50
Menasha.....			33.00		33.00
Milwaukee.....	205.00	2,324.79	27.00		2,556.79
Mineral Point.....	76.05	14.15	1.00	50.00	141.20
Montfort.....			156.60		156.60
Monroe.....	31.00	114.00			145.00
Monticello.....			30.00		30.00
Moquonagon.....			18.00		18.00
Mount Pleasant....			8.50		8.50
Monterey.....		11.25			11.25
New London.....		22.40			22.40
Carried forward..	\$785.10	\$6,107.71	\$1,121.75	\$243.66	\$8,258.22

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$785.10	\$6,107.71	\$1,121.75	\$243.66	\$8,258.22
New Holstein.....			2.00		2.00
Oconomowoc.....		40.75			40.75
Oconto.....		12.00			12.00
Omro.....			71.30		71.30
Osceola Mills.....		58.72			58.72
Oshkosh.....	1.06	42.25	106.00		149.31
Oxford.....		2.00			2.00
Palmyra.....		1.00			1.00
Paoli.....			20.00		20.00
Paris and Bristol..	10.14	12.00			22.14
Patch Grove.....			104.75		104.75
Peshigo.....		25.00			25.00
Platteville.....		7.75			7.75
Plymouth.....		5.00			5.00
Portage.....	15.00				15.00
Poynette.....		12.00			12.00
Prescott.....		15.00			15.00
Racine.....		43.00			43.00
Reedsburg.....		5.00			5.00
Ridgeway.....		1.00			1.00
Ripon.....		74.00			74.00
Rochester.....	4.00	10.00			14.00
Rural.....		9.00			9.00
St. Charles.....		3.00			3.00
Sheboygan.....		22.00			22.00
Shullsburg.....	1.00	31.15			32.15
Somers.....		19.60			19.60
Sparta.....		123.75			123.75
Spring Lake.....			20		20
Spring Valley.....			13.00		13.00
State of Wisconsin.	997.50				997.50
Stoughton.....		10.00			10.00
Sussex.....		8.00			8.00
Tafton.....			15.00		15.00
Tomah.....		7.50			7.50
Trempeleau.....	126.00	159.88	15.00		300.88
Troy.....		1.00			1.00
Walworth.....		68.00	2.50		70.50
Washburn.....			27.00		27.00
Watoma.....	7.00				7.00
Watertown.....		46.18	29.00		75.18
Wauwatosa.....		25.00			25.00
Westfield.....		1.15			1.15
Whitewater.....		124.00			124.00
Wyalusing.....		89.00			89
Utica.....			83.45		83.45
Utter's Corners....		13.15			13.15
Verona.....		3.80			3.80
Viola.....		6.00			6.00
Total.....	\$1,946.80	\$7,157.23	\$1,610.95	\$243.66	\$10,958.64

IOWA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Annamosa				\$97.00	\$97.00
Big Rock			\$26.00		26.00
Brooklyn		\$71.00			71.00
Cascade				80.50	80.50
Cedar Falls		61.75			61.75
Cedar Rapids	\$3.00				3.00
Clermont			21.15		21.15
Davenport		3.00			3.00
De Witt		1.00			1.00
Dubuque	20.00				20.00
Grand View			50.00		50.00
Grinnell				5.00	5.00
Henderson Prairie.			100.00		100.00
Hickory Grove....			8.00		8.00
Highland			9.00		9.00
Lansing			100.00		100.00
Le Claire			40.00		40.00
London			12.50		12.50
Louisa County....			300.00		300.00
Lyons		22.00			22.00
Maquoketa		5.00			5.00
Maxfield		3.75			3.75
Oskaloosa		50.00			50.00
Swede Point			17.00		17.00
Tipton				14.75	14.75
Washington				4.81	4.81
Waterloo		42.00			42.00
West Point				49.75	49.75
Young America....			1.00		1.00
Nor. Iowa San. Fair			48,348.00	2,000.00	50,348.00
Sou. " " "			1,170.00		1,170.00
Total	\$23.00	\$259.50	\$50,202.65	\$2,251.81	\$52,736.96

INDIANA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Crown Point		\$8.50			\$8.50
Door Village		44.86			44.86
Elkhart		1.00			1.00
Hanover		6.00			6.00
Huntingdon		50			50
Kendallville	\$6.00		\$43.20		49.20
Knox		2.00			2.00
Lake & Porter Co..		7.50			7.50
Laporte		28.82			28.82
Springfield		8.65			8.65
Valparaiso		34.00			34.00
Wheeler		18.25	27.25		45.50
Total	\$6.00	\$160.08	\$70.45		\$236.53

MINNESOTA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Belleplaine		\$15.00			\$15.00
Caledonia		50.00			50.00
Channahassan		10.75			10.75
Cottage Grove	\$2.00		\$5.00	\$5.00	12.00
Elgin		9.00	2.00		11.00
Excelsior		6.40			6.40
Farribault		32.55			32.55
Hastings		11.00			11.00
Industriana		9.70			9.70
Jordan City		7.00			7.00
Lake City	2.00	10.00			12.00
Mankato		42.50			42.50
Medford		2.00			2.00
Minneapolis		20.10			20.10
Northfield		55.00			55.00
Point Douglas		5.00			5.00
Quincy		20.00			20.00
Red Wing		19.75			19.75
Rochester		17.30			17.30
Rushford		3.55			3.55
St. Anthony		17.82			17.82
St. Cloud		7.25			7.25
St. Paul		43.00			43.00
Shakopee		10.60			10.60
Wabasha		27.60			27.60
Winona		5.00			5.00
Total	\$4.00	\$457.87	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$473.87

OHIO.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Cincinnati			\$100.00		\$100.00
Ellsworth		\$5.00			5.00
Total		\$5.00	\$100.00		\$105.00

MASSACHUSETTS.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Boston		\$275.00			\$275.00
Neponset		50.00			50.00
Total		\$325.00			\$325.00

NEW YORK.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Paris.....	\$3.00				\$3.00
Peterboro.....		\$5.00			5.00
New York.....		6,849.62			6,849.62
Total.....	\$3.00	\$6,854.62			\$6,857.62

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Brownsville.....		\$5.00			\$5.00
Philadelphia.....		\$20.00			\$20.00
Pittsburgh.....		133.15			133.15
Salem.....		1.00			1.00
Total.....		\$959.15			\$959.15

NEBRASKA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
De Sota.....		\$11.60			\$11.60

CONNECTICUT.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Hartford.....	\$150.15	\$700.63			\$850.78
Norwich.....		28.00			28.00
Total.....	\$150.15	\$728.63			\$878.78

CALIFORNIA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Michigan Bluff....			\$203.45		\$203.45

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Washington		\$100.00			\$100.00

UTAH.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Utah.....		\$5.00			\$5.00

MARYLAND.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Baltimore.....		\$35.00			\$35.00

MISSISSIPPI.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Vicksburg			\$10.00		\$10.00

MISSOURI.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Athens.....			\$3.20		\$3.20
St. Joseph.....		\$0.20			20
Total		\$0.20	\$3.20		\$3.40

KENTUCKY.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Paducah		\$10.00	\$50.00		\$60.00

NEW JERSEY.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Newark.....		\$10.00			\$10.00

VIRGINIA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Hampton Roads ...		\$25.20			\$25.20

BAVARIA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Nuremburg.....		\$8.00			\$8.00

PRUSSIA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Berlin			\$10.00		\$10.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY WHOM.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Employees of Amer. Ex. Co. in Ohio, Ind., Ill., & Mich.		\$844.75			\$844.75
Gen'l McClelland.		50.00			50.00
Unknown.....	\$1.00	12.50			13.50
Total	\$1.00	\$907.25			\$908.25

RECAPITULATION.

STATES, ETC.	1861-62.	1863.	1864.	1865-66.	TOTAL.
Illinois	\$15,648.61	\$121,385.92	\$26,840.09	\$3,242.54	\$167,117.16
Michigan	498.62	6,459.62	2,173.33	826.99	9,958.56
Wisconsin	1,946.80	7,157.23	1,610.95	243.66	10,958.64
Iowa	23.00	259.50	50,202.65	2,251.81	52,736.96
Indiana	6.00	160.08	70.45		236.53
Minnesota	4.00	457.87	7.00	5.00	473.87
Ohio		5.00	100.00		105.00
Massachusetts		325.00			325.00
New York	3.00	6,854.60			6,857.62
Pennsylvania		959.15			959.15
Nebraska		11.60			11.60
Connecticut	150.15	728.63			878.78
California			203.45		203.45
Dist. of Columbia		100.00			100.00
Utah		5.00			5.00
Maryland		35.00			35.00
Mississippi			10.00		10.00
Missouri		20	3.20		3.40
Kentucky		10.00	50.00		60.00
New Jersey		10.00			10.00
Virginia		25.20			25.20
Bavaria		8.00			8.00
Prussia			10.00		10.00
Miscellaneous	1.00	907.25			908.25
Total	\$18,281.18	\$145,864.87	\$81,281.12	\$6,570.00	\$251,997.17

TABLE (B.)—STATEMENT, *Showing the Number of Packages Received; by States and Towns.*

ILLINOIS.				
TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Abingdon	1			1
Addison		1		1
Albany	2	3		5
Albion	3	32	3	38
Alden	3	1		4
Aledo		1		1
Algonquin		11	1	12
Allentown		9	1	10
Alpine		3		3
Altona		1		1
Amboy	5	11		16
Andover	1			1
Angola		1		1
Annawan	1	34		35
Antioch		1		1
Apple River	2	2		4
Appleton		1		1
Argo		1		1
Arispe	1			1
Arlington	3	5	2	10
Aroma		3	1	4
Asbury	6	32		38
Atkinson		11	2	13
Atlanta	1			1
Augusta	1			1
Aurora	23	548	92	663
Ausable Grove		1		1
Avoca		2		2
Avon	1	2		3
Babcock's Grove	2	2		4
Baileyville	2			2
Ballmound		4		4
Bardolph	1			1
Barrington	8		2	10
Barrington Center		30		30
Barrington Station		20		20
Batavia	6	35	3	44
Bebee's Grove	1			1
Belden	2	5		7
Belvidere	10	34		44
Bernadotte		1		1
Berreman		6		6
Berwick	1	1		2
Bethel		23		23
Beulah		3		3
Big Bottom Prairie		3		3
Big Foot	2			2
Big Grove	1			1
Big Prairie			1	1
Big Rock		4	1	5
Blackberry	1	26	26	53
Carried forward.....	91	914	135	1,140

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	91	914	135	1,140
Blandinsville.....	5	16	2	23
Bliven's Mills.....	2			2
Bloom.....	1			1
Bloomfield.....		3		3
Bloomington.....	4	17	1	22
Bloomington.....	6	2	1	9
Blue Island.....	19	2		21
Bluffville.....		15		15
Bompas Prairie.....		8		8
Bonus.....		19		19
Bradford.....		1		1
Bremen.....	18	12		30
Brickton.....	4	20		24
Bridgeport.....	4			4
Briggsville.....	2			2
Brighton.....		3		3
Bristol.....	4	50	12	66
Broadwell.....	1			1
Brookfield.....		25	1	26
Brooklyn.....	1			1
Broughton.....		2		2
Bruce.....	2	8		10
Bruceville.....		1		1
Bryant.....		7	3	10
Buda.....	11	20		31
Bureau.....		1		1
Burlington.....		4		4
Burns.....	1	4		5
Burritt.....	2			2
Bushnell.....	1			1
Byron.....		17	1	18
Cadiz.....		1		1
Calumet.....		61		61
Cambridge.....	1	2		3
Campbell.....	2			2
Cameron.....	2			2
Camp Point.....		12		12
Campton and Plato.....			1	1
Canton.....	3	6		9
Carrville.....	2			2
Cary Station.....	1	8	10	19
Cass.....		1		1
Cedar Point.....	2	3	1	6
Cedarville.....		5		5
Center and Plymouth.....		73		73
Champaign.....	1			1
Channahon.....		9		9
Chatsworth.....		1		1
Chebanse.....		1		1
Chemung.....	2			2
Cherry Valley.....		8		8
Chicago.....	524	891	13	1,428
China.....		12		12
Cicero.....		1		1
Clarion.....	2	10	1	13
Clairville.....		1		1
Clarke.....		1		1
Clear Creek.....	1	31	14	46
Cleaverville.....	1			1
Clifton.....	10	6		16
Carried forward.....	733	2,315	196	3,244

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	733	2,315	196	3,244
Clinton.....	1	9		10
Clintonville.....		4		4
Clover.....		1		1
Clyde.....	2			2
Colchester.....	1			1
Coloma.....		10		10
Columbia.....			1	1
Como.....		2	1	3
Compton.....		16		16
Concord.....	5	4	1	10
Cordova.....		130	1	131
Cortland.....	1	6		7
Cottage Grove.....	1			1
Cottage Hill.....	2	9		11
Council Hill.....	1	6		7
Crete.....	3	3		6
Cropsey Ridge.....		9		9
Crystal Lake.....		17		17
Cuba.....		2		2
Dacotah.....		10	4	14
Dallas.....	1			1
Dana's Corners.....		8		8
Danby.....		1		1
Danvers.....	4			4
Darien.....		1		1
Darwin.....	1			1
Davis.....	1	6		7
Daysville.....	1	1		2
Deerfield.....	1			1
DeKalb.....	4	35	22	61
Delevan.....	1	35		36
Dement.....	2	2	4	8
Desplaines.....	2	3		5
Diamond Lake.....		2		2
Dimick.....		1		1
Dixon.....	3	20	5	28
Doddsville.....		1		1
Dover.....	5	47	2	54
Downer's Grove.....	4	5	1	10
Dulcith.....		15		15
Dundee.....	3	47	6	56
Dunkirk.....	1	2		3
Dunton.....	6	43		49
DuPage.....			1	1
Duquoin.....			1	1
Durand.....	4	12	16	32
Durham.....	2			2
Dwight.....		6		6
Earlville.....	3	22	12	37
East Grove.....		1		1
East Oswego.....		1		1
East Northfield.....		3		3
East Paw Paw.....	8	4	1	13
East Pennfield.....		2		2
East Riley.....		1		1
East Serena.....		2		2
East Sumner.....		2		2
Eastville.....		2		2
East Wheatland.....	2	19		21
Ebenezer.....		3		3
Carried forward.....	809	2,908	305	4,022

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	809	2,908	305	4,022
Eden.....		1		1
Edgington		2	3	5
Effingham	1		1	2
El Dorado		3		3
Eleroy		3		3
Elgin	2	129	11	142
Elizabeth	4	10		14
Elk Grove	2		1	3
Elk River		1		1
Ellison	1			1
Ellisville		1		1
Ellsworth			1	1
Elmira	2	33	15	50
El Paso		4		4
Elwood		6		6
Erie	2			2
Essex	1			1
Evanston	6	3	3	12
Eureka		14		14
Excelsior			1	1
Fairburg		10	1	11
Fair Haven		20		20
Fairview		2		2
Fall River		6	1	7
Farmington	4	11	1	16
Farm Ridge	1			1
Footville		2		2
Forreston	4	69		73
Fort Hill		1		1
Fountain Green	1			1
Fox River Farm		1		1
Fraukfort	2	6		8
Franklin			3	3
Franklin Grove		10	1	11
Freedom	3	2		5
Freeland		11	3	14
Freeport	34	140	1	175
Fremont		6	1	7
Fulton	4	12	1	17
Gage's Lake		8		8
Galena	22	16	13	51
Garden Plain	2	19		21
Galesburg	7	17	1	25
Galva	3	15	5	23
Gap Grove			20	20
Garden Prairie	2	16		18
Gardner		2		2
Geddes	2			2
Geneseo	7		5	12
Geneva	6	64	2	72
Genoa		5	1	6
Gooding's Grove	2			2
Goshen			3	3
Grafton		2		2
Grand de Tour	1			1
Grand Rapids		8	1	9
Grant		1		1
Granville	3		1	4
Green Garden		6		6
Greenville	1			1
Carried forward.....	941	3,606	406	4,953

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

Towns.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	941	3,606	406	4,953
Greenville.....		8	3	11
Greenwood.....			7	7
Guilford.....			2	2
Hadley.....	1	2		3
Hainesville.....		1		1
Hale.....	2	3		5
Half Day.....	7	29		36
Hammond.....		1		1
Hampshire.....		40	6	46
Hampton.....	4	27		31
Hanover.....	2			2
Hanson.....	1			1
Harding.....		10	1	11
Harlem.....	1	29		30
Harmony.....	1	5	1	7
Harrison.....	1	2		3
Harvard.....	5	9		14
Havanna.....		2		2
Hazel Dell.....	1			1
Hebron.....		2		2
Henderson.....		3	1	4
Hennepin.....	6	24	2	32
Henry.....	3	20	1	24
Hermon.....		1	2	3
Hickory Grove.....		6		6
Hickory Point.....	1			1
High Prairie.....		1		1
Hollowayville.....	1			1
Homer.....	3	42	2	47
Hope.....		5	76	81
Hopkins Grove.....		1		1
Horner.....			6	6
Hudson.....		8		8
Huntley Station.....	2	12		14
Hyde Park.....		4		4
Indian Creek.....	1	6		7
Ionica.....		2		2
Ironton.....		1		1
Jacksonville.....		1		1
Jefferson.....	6	493		501
Jericho.....	3	12		15
Johnstown.....		1		1
Joliet.....	8	34	6	48
Joshua.....			1	1
Junction Grove.....		2		2
Kane Station.....		40	1	41
Kaneville.....	2	10		12
Kankakee.....	2	17		19
Kelly.....	3			3
Kendall.....		16		16
Kendallville.....	1			1
Kewanee.....	8	56	5	69
Kingston.....	1	1		2
Killbuck.....	1			1
Kishwaukee.....	2	1	1	4
Knox.....			2	2
Knoxville.....			1	1
Lacon.....	6	1		7
Lafayette.....		2		2
La Fox.....			3	3
Carried forward.....	1,027	4,601	536	6,164

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	1,027	4,601	536	6,164
La Harpe	2	4		6
Lake County			179	179
Lake Forest	4	15		19
Lake Zurich		5	1	6
Lake Maria	1			1
Lakeville			1	1
Lamoille	5	12		18
Lanark		23	1	24
Lane	2	20	2	24
LaSalle	1	188		189
Lawrence	3			3
Lebanon		1		1
Lee Center	1	16		17
Lefevre	1			1
Leland		22	1	23
Lemont	6	15	3	24
Lena	2	20	1	23
Lenox		1		1
Leroy		39		39
Lewiston		16		16
Libertyville	2	26		38
Lighthouse Point		3		3
Limerick		3	1	4
Lindenwood		1		1
Lisbon	4	4		8
Lisle	1	9	2	12
Litchfield		1		1
Little Rock		28		28
Lockport	6	29	12	47
Loda	2			2
Lodi	1	13	16	30
Logan		6	3	9
Lostant		2	2	4
Lowell		1		1
Low Point	2			2
Lyndon	3			3
Lynn		4		4
Lynnville	6	1		7
Macomb	4	28	2	34
McHenry	1	15	8	24
Mackinaw		1		1
McLean	1			1
Magnolia		10	3	13
Maine		18		18
Malden	5	27		32
Malta	1	23		24
Manchester		1		1
Manhattan	4			4
Manlius	3			3
Manteno	2	5	1	8
Maquon		1		1
Marengo	5	8		13
Marion			2	2
Marion and Scott		31		31
Maroa	5			5
Marseilles	6	9	5	20
Mary Prairie	2			2
Mattoon		1		1
Mayfield		2		2
Mazon		1		1
Carried forward	1,121	5,320	783	7,224

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	1,121	5,320	783	7,224
Melugin Grove		1		1
Mendon	1	23		24
Mendota	4	21		25
Meriden		14		14
Merrimac	1			1
Middlebury	1			1
Middleport	2	11		13
Millbrook	1	1		2
Millburn	2	14		16
Millersburg		18	3	21
Millford		1	1	2
Milo	1	2	2	5
Minonk	2	1		3
Minooka	1	2		3
Mission		34	4	38
Mokena		12		12
Moline	2	51	2	55
Momence	1	15	1	17
Monce	1			1
Monmouth	1	11	1	13
Monroe	2	4		6
Montgomery		1		1
Monticello	2	1		3
Morenci	1			1
Morris	5	225		230
Morrison	3	14	1	18
Mount Carroll		33		33
Mount Morris	6			6
Mount Pleasant	1		3	4
Mount Vernon		4		4
Munson	1			1
Naperville	5	15	1	21
Necoma	1			1
Neoga		3		3
Nepeuskun	1			1
Neponset	1	15	2	18
Nettle Creek	1	2		3
Newark	2	6	5	13
New Boston		1		1
New Clyde		1		1
New Lebanon			7	8
New Lenox	3	5		8
New Liberty		1		1
New Milford		1	4	5
Newport	2	2	1	5
New Rutland		2		2
Newton	1			1
Niles		47		47
Nora	1	5		6
Noble Center		21		21
Norman		6	4	10
N. E. Galva	1			1
Northfield		2		2
North Kingston	1	4		5
North Plato	1	3		4
Northport	1			1
North Prairie	1	15	1	17
North Princeton		16	5	21
Northville		1		1
N. W. Orland		29		29
Carried forward	1,186	6,038	831	8,055

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	1,186	6,098	831	8,055
Nunda		1		1
Oak Forest		3		3
Oakland	3			3
Oakridge	1			1
Oakville	1	5		6
Odell		1	2	3
Ogle County		41	2	43
Okaman	1			1
Onarga	3		4	7
Oneida		4		4
Oquaqua	4	14		18
Orangeville		13		13
Oregon			1	1
Orland		8		8
Osceola		1	1	2
Ostend	1			1
Oswego	5	47	12	64
Ottawa	13	99	6	118
Otter Creek		1		1
Oxford	2			2
Oxfordville		1		1
Paine's Point	1			1
Palatine		31		31
Palmyra		11		11
Paris		3		3
Parma		2		2
Paver's Grove	1			1
Pavillion		6		6
Paxton	3			3
Pecatonica	3	214		217
Pekin	2	2		4
Peotone		9		9
Pennington Point		20		20
Peoria		2	2	4
Perkins Grove		1		1
Perry	2			2
Peru	10	6	2	18
Pierce		1		1
Pine Creek	1			1
Pingree Grove		2		2
Plainfield	2	16		19
Plano	8	53	1	64
Plato	2	2	3	4
Platteville	2	7		9
Pleasant Grove		1		1
Pleasant Valley		1		1
Phun Grove		4		4
Plymouth	2	2	1	5
Point Pleasant		21		21
Polo	2	146	3	151
Pontiac	1	23	2	26
Poplar Grove		1		1
Popple Creek		5	1	6
Port Byron	4	15		19
Porters Gage	1			1
Portland		2	3	5
Prairie Center			1	1
Prairie City	4	8		12
Prairie Creek	1			1
Prairieville	1	2		3
Carried forward.....	1,273	6,896	878	9,047

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	1,273	6,896	878	9,047
Preemption		5	4	9
Preston Prairie		12		12
Princeton.....	12	139	9	160
Princeville.....	2		2	4
Prophetstown.....	1	3		4
Providence	1	3		4
Quincy		7		7
Randolph.....	1			1
Rathburn.....	1			1
Rantoul	1			1
Richland	1	3		4
Richmond		14	2	16
Righton	1			1
Richview		2		2
Ridgefield	2	8		10
Ridott.....		77	11	88
Riley		3		3
Ringgold.....			1	1
Ringwood	1			1
Rio		13		13
Rochelle			3	3
Rochester		1		1
Rockford	21	116	6	143
Rock Island	7	66	3	76
Rockton	6	11		17
Rockville		1		1
Rocky River.....		11		11
Roscoe	6	36		42
Roseville		18	1	19
Ross Grove.....	2	4		6
Rush		16		16
Rutland	4	5	2	11
St. Charles	3	30	3	36
St. Marys	3	7		10
Sagone		2		2
Salem.....		1		1
Sandoval		1		1
Santa Anna	6	7		13
Sandwich	5	35		40
Saratoga.....		11	3	14
Scales Mound.....	2	6		8
Schaumburg.....	1			1
Scotland		2		2
Selma		11		11
Seneca		3	1	4
Serena	3	3		6
Seward	1	17	4	22
Shabbona		1	2	3
Shamon		11	1	12
Sheffield	3	1		4
Shelbyville.....			1	1
Sheldon		12		12
Sherburneville	1			1
Short Settlement.....		5		5
Snachwine	4	3		7
Solon Mills.....		12		12
Somerset	1			1
Somonauk	2	19		21
South Elkhorn Grove	1			1
South Grove.....		32	2	34
Carried forward.....	1,379	7,702	939	10,020

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	1,379	7,702	939	10,020
South Hampton		3		3
South Middleport.....	1			1
South Northfield		5	4	9
South Paw Paw	3	3		6
South Rockford			12	12
Spafford	1			1
Sparling		7		7
Specie Grove	3	18		21
Spring		5	22	27
Springfield		1		1
Spring Grove	2	2		4
Spring Hill		15	4	19
Spring Valley		6		6
Squaw Grove		8	2	10
Sterling	12	116	14	42
Steuben		3		3
Stockton.....		16		16
Sublette	3	22	2	27
Sugar Creek			2	2
Sugar Grove		26	1	27
Sugar Tree Grove	3			3
Sycamore.....	5	19	15	39
Taylor.....		2		2
Tennessee	1			1
Terre Haute		15	2	17
Texas		1		1
Thornton	1	27		28
Tiskilwa	1	9	1	11
Tivola	1			1
Tremont.....		1		1
Triumph		1		1
Troy Grove		3		3
Tolbert's Branch	5	5		10
Tolono		1		1
Tonica		8		8
Toulon	4	6		10
Town of Proviso	1			1
Turner	8	10	1	19
Tuscola.....	1	1		2
Udina	1	1		2
Union		66	2	68
Union City	10			10
Union Grove	1			1
Unionville.....		6		6
Ustick.....		1		1
Utah.....	1	1		2
Utica	3	2		5
Vandalia		21		21
Vermillion.....			3	3
Vermont	1	9		10
Versailles	4	7		11
Vicksburg		1		1
Victor		5	1	6
Victoria		4		4
Village Prairie		1		1
Viola	1	2		3
Wales	2	3		5
Waltham			1	1
Ward's Grove		37	1	38
Warren.....	4	95	7	106
Carried forward.....	1,463	8,329	1,036	10,828

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	1,463	8,329	1,036	10,828
Warrenville	2		2	4
Warsaw.....	1	17	4	22
Washington	2	6		8
Wataga.....	1	6		7
Watseka.....		1	2	3
Waubensie		19		19
Wauconda	2	11		13
Waukegan.....	17	83	20	120
Waverly.....	2	1	6	9
Wayne		1		1
Waynesville.....	2			2
Wehona	1	4		5
Wesley.....	2	1		3
West Aurora	4	107	22	133
West Galena.....		2	1	3
West Harlem.....	1			1
West Jersey.....		11		11
West Lamoille.....			1	1
West Northfield.....		111		111
West Ottawa		19		19
West Riley.....		20		20
West Wheatland		1		1
Wethersfield	1	5	2	8
Wheatland	2	11	1	14
Wheaton.....	8	21	2	31
White Rock.....	1			1
Whitfield.....		1		1
Whitmore			1	1
Williamsville.....	2			2
Willow Creek	1			1
Wilmington	6	52	1	59
Winnebago.....	3	2		5
Winnetka	2	13		15
Winfield.....		1		1
Winslow		3	1	4
Woodstock.....	8	92	2	102
Wyoming.....	2	2		4
Wythe.....		1		1
Yellowhead	1			1
York	4	6		10
Yorkville		2		2
Young America	1	1		2
Zuma.....	2	1		3
Lake County Procession, Estimated.....		500		500
Total	1,544	9,464	1,104	12,112

MICHIGAN.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Addison	1	4		5
Adrian	31	344	3	378
Albion	1	51		52
Allegan		2	1	3
Allen	1			1
Alpena	1			1
Alpine and Sparta		7		7
Amena		1		1
Ann Arbor	22	203	10	235
Arland		2		2
Athens	2	3		5
Augusta	1			1
Avery	2	6		8
Bainbridge	3	7		10
Battle Creek	3	86		89
Bay State		8		8
Bedford		7	3	10
Benton	4	2		6
Berrien	3	12		15
Bertrand		1		1
Birmingham			2	2
Blissfield		24		24
Boston	61			61
Bradford		1		1
Branch County		32		32
Brownsville	1			1
Buchanan		10	2	12
Burlington	2			2
Burr Oak	2	2		4
California	1	4	1	6
Cambria		11		11
Canandaigua	5	8	1	14
Canton		4		4
Casco		1		1
Cassopolis	4	18		22
Charleston		1		1
Chelsea		93	56	149
Chester		1		1
Clarkeston		2	1	3
Clayton		6	6	12
Climax Prairie	10	11		21
Clinton		16		16
Coldwater	13	36		49
Colon	1			1
Constantine	4	65		69
Cornuna		6		6
Dayton		5		5
Dearborn		208		208
Decatur	1	6		7
Detroit	41	304	3	348
Dexter		16	5	21
Dixboro		39		39
Dover	4			4
Dowagiac	5			5
Dubuque		1		1
East Adrian		2	11	13
East Fairfield		1		1
East Renfield		3		3
East Raisin		2		2
East Saginaw		1		1
Eau Claire	1			1
Carried forward	231	1,086	105	2,022

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	231	1,686	105	2,022
Edwardsburg		25		25
Fairfield		7		7
Fenton		18		18
Flat Rock		7		7
Flint		7	1	8
Franklin		2		2
Freedom		1		1
Gaines		27		27
Galesburg		11		11
Geneva	2	15		17
Girard	1	10		11
Glen Haven	1			1
Goshen		2		2
Grand Rapids	1	65		66
Grass Lake		22		22
Greenbush	1			1
Hadley		1		1
Highland		21		21
Hillsdale	1	226	10	307
Holland		1		1
Holly		1		1
Howlandsville		6		6
Hudson	2	6		8
Hunter's Creek		1		1
Inkster		48		48
Ionia		211		211
Jackson		70		70
Jackson County			3	3
Jonesville		138		138
Kalamazoo		87		87
Lake Ridge		3		3
Lamont		22	4	26
Lansing		172		172
LaPiere		65		65
Lawrence		4		4
Lawton	1			1
Lenawee		1		1
Leoni		18		18
Leroy	1	55		56
Leslie		23	6	29
Lima	1	37	16	54
Litchfield	4	25		29
Little Prairie Ronde	1		1	2
Lodi Plains	1			1
London		2		2
Lyons		118	7	125
Macon			1	1
Manchester		32		32
Marietta		1		1
Marshall	11	88		99
Martin		7		7
Mattanac		1		1
Medina		25	1	26
Metamora		21		21
Middleville		1		1
Milo	1			1
Milton		17		17
Monroe		17		17
Morenci	1	8		9
Mooreville		21		21
Carried forward.....	262	3,506	155	3,923

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	262	3,506	155	3,923
Mount Clemens		1		1
Muir.....		12		12
Muskegon.....	2			2
Nankin.....		3		3
Napoleon.....		34		34
Natawa.....		1		1
Noble.....	1			1
Newark.....	1			1
New Casco.....		1		1
Newton.....	1	3		4
Niles.....	2	128		130
North Adams.....	2	15	11	28
North East Dover.....		4		4
North East Fairfield.....		12		12
North Palmyra.....		2		2
North Rome.....		1		1
Northville.....	1			1
Oakfield.....		1		1
Oakville.....		1		1
Olivet.....	3			3
Oporto.....		4	1	5
Orangeville.....		5		5
Osseo.....		8		8
Ovasso.....		50		50
Palmyra.....	7	30	2	39
Paris.....		4		4
Park.....		9		9
Parma.....			1	1
Paw Paw.....	1			1
Pekinsas.....	1			1
Pittsfield.....	2	27		29
Plainfield.....	1		45	46
Plainwell.....		16		16
Point Creek.....		1		1
Pokagon.....	1	60		61
Pontiac.....	2	256		258
Port Huron.....		23		23
Portland.....		3		3
Porter.....		25		25
Prairieville.....	2			2
Quincy.....		1		1
Ramdale.....		1		1
Reading.....		41		41
Rice Creek.....		1		1
Richland.....	1	2		3
Ridgefield.....		1		1
Ridgeway.....	4	4		8
Rinald.....		17		17
Rollin.....		6	1	7
Rome.....		2		2
Rosendale.....		1		1
Saginaw.....		3		3
St. Johns.....		8		8
St. Joseph.....	10	54	3	67
Salem.....		4	1	5
Saline.....			23	23
Saugatuck.....	3			3
Schoolcraft.....	3	61		64
Sherwood.....		1		1
Somerset.....	2	7		9
Carried forward.....	315	4,461	243	5,019

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	315	4,461	243	5,019
South Battle Creek.....		12		12
South Comstock.....		2		2
South Haven.....	1	16		17
South Leroy.....		13		13
South Wyoming.....		1		1
Stony Creek.....	1			1
Sturgis.....		3		3
Sugar Grove.....		1		1
Superior.....		2		2
Tecumseh.....		21	2	23
Tekonsha.....	4			4
Three Oaks.....	5	2		7
Three Rivers.....	3	24		27
Traverse City.....			1	1
Unadilla.....		7	11	18
Union City.....	2	28		30
Vermontville.....		1		1
Vergennes.....		1	3	4
Watervliet.....	1	10		11
Wayland.....	1	1		2
Wayne.....		22		22
Webster.....		33		33
West Adrian.....		16	3	19
West Burr Oak.....		2		2
Western Raisin.....	8	16		24
White Pigeon.....		34		34
Whitewater.....	1	78		79
Wolf Creek.....		5	2	7
Yorkville.....	1			1
Total.....	343	4,812	265	5,420

WISCONSIN.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Adams.....		1		1
Adell.....	1			1
Albany.....	2	4	1	7
Albion.....		12	5	17
Allen's Grove.....	2	1		3
Amherst.....	1			1
Annapton.....		3		3
Appleton.....	2	23		30
Arcade.....	3			3
Arena.....			1	1
Argyle.....	1	2		3
Auburn.....			7	7
Avoca.....	2			2
Avon.....	2			2
Aztalan.....	1	8		9
Bangor.....		1		1
Baraboo.....		2	1	3
Carried forward.....	20	62	15	97

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	20	62	15	97
Bay City	1			1
Beaver Dam	3	26		29
Bellevue		5		5
Beloit	23	101	10	134
Benton	1			1
Berlin	6	33		39
Bethel Grove		7		7
Bloomfield	5	7		12
Blooming Prairie		1	2	3
Blue Mound	1			1
Boscobel		14		14
Boyce Prairie		1		1
Brandon	1			1
Brick School House		19	16	35
Briggsville	1			1
Bristol	1	8		9
Broadhead	1	5		6
Brookfield		1		1
Burlington	3	2		5
Burnett Junction		1	1	2
Byron		2		2
Cadiz		1		1
Calamine	2			2
Cambria		2		2
Cambridge			13	13
Canton		1		1
Capron		12		12
Cascade		1		1
Cato	1			1
Cedar Point		12		12
Centa		1		1
Center		2		2
Clarion		1		1
Clark's Mills	1			1
Clarno		4		4
Clinton	2	28	3	33
Clyman	1	1		2
Columbus	4	1	1	6
Coon Prairie	1			1
Crawford County		4		4
Cypress	1	1		2
Darien	2	56		58
Darlington	2	12		14
Darlington Center			1	1
Dartford		35		35
Davenport		3		3
Dayton		3		3
Dekota		6		6
Delavan	6	4	1	11
Dellona	1	4		5
Delton	2	83		85
Dodgeville	2			2
Dover			1	1
Dunkirk		1		1
Durant		4		4
Eagle's Point		2		2
East Delevan		32	3	35
East Troy	3	40	1	44
Eau Claire		16		16
Eden		2		2
Carried forward	98	670	69	837

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	98	670	69	837
Elba	1			1
Eldorado		2	2	4
Elk Grove		2		2
Elkhorn	4	98	4	106
Elkhorn Grove		5		5
Elton		1		1
Emerald Grove		17		17
Empire		1		1
Eureka	1			1
Evansville	2	26		28
Excelsior	1	4		5
Fall River	2	3	1	6
Fairfield		3		3
Fayette	2			2
Fond du Lac	13	102	2	117
Footville	2	3	1	6
Forest Center			1	1
Fort Atkinson		11		11
Fort Dodge		1		1
Fort Howard	1	6		7
Fox Lake	1	15		16
Frankfort		4		4
Freeburg			1	1
Fremont		3		3
Friendship	1			1
Fulton		3		3
Galesville	2			2
Genoa		13	3	16
Geneseo	1	1		2
Geneva	6	46		52
Grant County	1			1
Green Bay	7	15		22
Hanover		1		1
Harmony		12		12
Hartford		6		6
Harvard		1		1
Hazel Green	4	52	1	57
Henderson		1		1
Hingham	1			1
Hindson	1	2		3
Hustisford	5	15		20
Ixonia	1			1
Jamestown	1			1
Janesville	7	151	40	191
Jefferson	7	18	3	28
Johnstown		3		3
Jonesville		2		2
Juda	1	1		2
Juneau		1		1
Kendallville	2			2
Kenosha	9	191	2	202
Kewashum		2		2
Kishwaukee		3		3
Koshkonong		15	7	22
La Crosse	1	11	1	13
La Fayette	2	8		10
La Grange			4	4
Lake Maria	1			1
Lake Mills	1	4	3	8
Lamartine		1		1
Carried forward.....	179	1,556	145	1,880

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	179	1,556	145	1,880
Lancaster	3	8		11
Leeds		8		7
Leroy		2		2
Liberty	1			1
Linden	2	10		12
Logansville.....	1	1		2
Lone Rock	1	5		6
Mackford	3			3
Madison	5	32		35
Magnolia	2	1		3
Maiden Rock	1			1
Manitowoc	3	1		4
Markesan		8		8
Marston	2		1	3
Mauston			2	2
Mazomania.....		61		61
Meekers Grove.....	1		1	2
Melrose	3	1	1	4
Menasha	1	5	1	7
Menomonee		3		3
Meriden		2		2
Merrimac	1			1
Merton	1	5		6
Middleton	1			1
Millville	2			2
Milton		14	5	19
Milwaukee	150	3,371	1500	5,021
Mindon	1			1
Mineral Point	14	11		25
Minnesota Junction.....		6		6
Monroe	4	27		31
Monticello.....	4	3	2	9
Mosinee	1			1
Mount Sterling.....		3		3
Muscoda	2			2
Neosha	7			7
Neenah	1			1
Nekama		1		1
Nepeuskun	3	6		9
Newark		4	4	8
New Berlin.....	1			1
Newbury	1			1
Newkirk	1			1
Newport	1			1
New Richmond	1			1
North Bristol		1		1
North Elkgrove	1			1
North La Crosse	1	4		5
North Prairie.....		1	1	2
North Waupun		51		51
Norway	1			1
Oakfield	1			1
Oak Grove.....	5			5
Oasis	1			1
Oconto		3		3
Omro	3	2		5
Oshkosh	7	45	10	62
Oshtemo		1		1
Orion	1			1
Oxfordville		2		2
Carried forward.....	425	5,265	1,673	7,363

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	425	5,265	1,673	7,363
Palmyra.....	1			1
Paris.....		3	1	4
Peshigo.....	2			2
Platteville.....	5	10		15
Pleasant Prairie.....		1	1	2
Plover.....	2			2
Plymouth.....		2		2
Point Bluff.....	1			1
Portage.....		2		2
Porter.....	1			1
Potosi.....	1			1
Poygan.....	1			1
Poynette.....		2		2
Prairie du Chien.....		12		12
Prairie du Sac.....	3			3
Princeton.....		1		1
Prospect Hill.....	3			3
Racine.....	11	173	2	186
Randall.....		1		1
Randolph.....	1			1
Raymond.....		1		1
Reedsburg.....	2	1		3
Richland.....	1	2		3
Richmond.....	1	5		6
Rie.....		1		1
Ripon.....	7	29	11	47
Rock.....		3	6	9
Rocky Run.....		2		2
Rochester.....	4	4		8
Rolling Prairie.....	1			1
Rome.....			3	3
Rosendale.....	2	10	1	13
Rubicon.....	1			1
Salem.....		180		180
Saxville.....	1			1
Shannon.....		2		2
Sharon.....		6		6
Shawano.....	1			1
Sheboygan.....	11	93		104
Sheboygan Falls.....	6			6
Shopiere.....	1	7		8
Shullsburg.....	4	3		7
Smelger's Grove.....		2		2
Somers.....	1	1		2
Somerset.....		11		11
South Bristol.....	2	19	1	22
Spafford.....	2			2
Sparta.....	1			1
Springfield.....	1	2		3
Spring Grove.....	1			1
Spring Prairie.....	1	47		48
Stevens' Point.....	2	4		6
Stockbridge.....	1			1
Stoughton.....		12	24	36
Summit.....		1		1
Sylvester.....	3			3
Tafton.....		17		17
Trempeleau.....	3	38	1	42
Trenton.....		19	1	20
Turtle.....		3	1	4
Carried forward.....	518	5,997	1,726	8,241

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	518	5,997	1,726	8,241
Two Rivers.....	4			4
Union.....	1			1
Union Grove.....	1			1
Utica.....	1	7		8
Vinland.....		2		2
Walworth.....	2	1		3
Waukan.....	1			1
Watertown.....	10	17		27
Waukesha.....		2		2
Waupaca.....	3	3		6
Waupun.....	1			1
Wauwatosa.....	1			1
Waveland.....		1		1
Wayne.....		6	1	7
Webster.....		1		1
Weelaunee.....		3		3
West Eau Claire.....		10		10
West Green Lake.....	1			1
West Milwaukee.....		169		169
West Rosendale.....		3		3
Westville.....		1		1
Weyenwego.....	1			1
Wheatland.....		5		5
Wheeler Prairie.....		1		1
White Oak Springs.....		1		1
White Rock.....		1		1
Whitewater.....		383		383
Willow Creek.....	2			2
Wilmoth.....	2			2
Winnebago.....			1	1
Woodland.....	1	1		2
Wyandotte.....		1		1
Wyota.....			1	1
Zion Chapel.....	1			1
Total.....	551	6,616	1,729	8,896

IOWA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Adel.....		1	1	2
Afton.....		1		1
Agency City.....			2	2
Albion.....		1		1
Algona.....		4	2	6
Alion.....			2	2
Ashland.....			1	1
Atlanta.....			1	1
Bangor.....		1	1	2
Belleaire.....		1		1
Bellevue.....		1	3	4
Birmingham.....		1		1
Carried forward.....		11	13	24

IOWA.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....		11	13	24
Blairstown.....		1		1
Boonsboro.....		3		3
Bowen's Prairie.....		7		7
Bradford.....		3	1	4
Bridgeport.....		2		2
Brighton.....			6	6
Brush Creek.....		18	6	24
Buchanan.....		1		1
Buckingham.....	1		6	7
Burlington.....		38	2	40
Cascade.....			1	1
Cedar Falls.....		50	5	55
Cedar Rapids.....		40	15	55
Cedar Township.....		2	1	3
Centerpoint.....		1	3	4
Centerville.....		5		5
Cincinnati.....		3		3
Clarinda.....			1	1
Clarksville.....		1		1
Clayton.....	1			1
Clear Creek.....	1	10		11
Clear Lake.....		1	2	3
Clement.....	1			1
Clermont.....		28		28
Clinton.....		7		7
Colesburg.....		21		21
Columbia.....		3	1	4
Columbus.....		4		4
Copi.....		1		1
Corydon.....		1		1
Crawford.....		8	1	9
Dacotah.....		12		12
Davenport.....		10	2	12
Decorah.....	1	3	1	5
Delhi.....		24		24
Des Moines.....		3		3
De Witt.....		13		13
Dixon.....		1		1
Dover.....			6	6
Dubuque.....		284	109	393
Dunleith.....			52	52
Durant.....		32		32
Dyersville.....		5		5
Earlville.....		10		10
East Burlington.....		5		5
East Grove.....		2	1	3
Eddyville.....		1	1	2
Eldora.....		1	1	2
Elkador.....		36	2	38
Epworth.....		72	36	108
Elvira.....			1	1
Fairfield.....		1		1
Farmersburg.....		8		8
Fayette.....		4	1	5
Floyd.....		1		1
Fort Dodge.....		2	1	3
Fort Madison.....		1		1
Fox River.....	1			1
Geneva.....			1	1
Grand View.....		9		9
Carried forward.....	6	810	279	1,095

IOWA.—Continued.

Towns.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	6	810	279	1,095
Green Castle.....		1		1
Green Mountain.....			1	1
Grinnel.....			1	1
Guthrie Center.....		6		6
Guttenburg.....		38	1	39
Haleyville.....			1	1
Hardin.....			1	1
Hartford.....		6	2	8
Henry County.....		1		1
Highland.....		20		20
Hopkins Grove.....		1	1	2
Hopkinton.....		16	3	19
Huron.....		8		8
Independence.....		13	2	15
Indiantown.....			2	2
Iowa Falls.....			15	15
Iowa State Sanitary Com- mission.....	13	648	2	663
Janesville.....		30		30
Jefferson.....		4	18	22
Jessup.....			1	1
Keokuk County.....		1		1
Keosauqua.....		1		1
Kirkville.....		1		1
Kossuth.....		2	1	3
La Fayette.....		1		1
Lamont.....		1		1
Lancaster.....		2		2
Lansing.....			1	1
Lawrence.....		1		1
Lawton.....		18		18
Le Claire.....		1		1
Le Grande.....		19		19
Lexington.....		1		1
Liberty.....		11		11
Linden.....		1		1
Lisbon.....		8		8
Lodomille.....		2		2
London.....		3		3
Lovina.....		2		2
Lowell.....			1	1
Lyons.....		7		7
Manchester.....		8		8
Maquoketa.....		1		1
Marletta.....		62	3	65
Marion.....		43		43
Marshall.....		12		12
Marshalltown.....			3	3
Martinsburg.....			1	1
Masonville.....		1		1
Mathew.....		1		1
Maysville.....		1		1
McGregor.....		74	2	76
Mechanicsville.....		27	20	47
Middletown.....		5		5
Monona.....		1		1
Mooreburg.....		1	1	2
Monticello.....		8		8
Mount Ayre.....		3		3
Mount Pleasant.....		44	4	48
Carried forward.....	19	1,937	367	2,323

IOWA.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	19	1,937	367	2,323
Mount Vernon		4	4	8
Nashau			1	1
Nevada		4	1	5
New Hartford		5		5
New London	2	4		6
Newton		2	3	5
Nine Eagles	1			1
Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair		1,572		1,572
Oak			1	1
Oakfield			1	1
Onawa		1		1
Oskaloosa		41	11	52
Palmyra		13	4	17
Panora		3	3	6
Pella		12	2	14
Peoria		1		1
Peosta		19		19
Plainview		2		2
Pleasant		2		2
Pleasant Corners		4		4
Pleasant Hill			2	2
Pleasant Prairie		2	2	4
Pleasant Ridge		1		1
Pleasant View			1	1
Pilot Grove		5		5
Point Pleasant			43	43
Princeton		14		14
Quasqueton		1		1
Quincy			2	2
Redfield			1	1
Redoak		5	23	28
Ridgeport		2		2
Rockford		1		1
Sabula	1	5		6
St. Charles		4		4
Salem		8		8
Salina		1		1
Sciola		1		1
Scotch Grove		11		11
Scott			1	1
Shellrock		5	3	8
Sidway			1	1
Southern Iowa Sanitary Fair		157		157
South York		3		3
Spring Creek	1			1
Springfield		13		13
Spring Valley			1	1
Springville			1	1
Strawberry Point			1	1
Sumner				
Swede Point		2		2
Tabor			2	2
Taylorville			1	1
Teed's Grove		3		3
Toledo		5	1	6
Toucoupee			3	3
Trenton		13		13
Troy		1		1
Carried forward	24	3,889	488	4,401

IOWA.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	24	3,889	488	4,401
Vinton.....		1		1
Warrenville.....		1		1
Washington.....	1	5	6	12
Waterloo.....		14		14
Waubec.....		2		2
Waukon.....		1	1	2
Waupella.....		9		9
Waverley.....			1	1
Wayne.....		1		1
Webster.....			1	1
Windsor.....	1			1
Wittenburg.....		10	4	14
Wolf Creek.....			1	1
Worth.....		4		4
Worthington.....		1		1
Yellow Springs.....			2	2
Total.....	26	3,938	504	4,468

INDIANA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Akron.....		4	2	6
Angola.....		6		6
Calumet.....		2		2
Cedar Lake.....	1	3	1	5
Corunna.....	2			2
Crown Point.....	1	9	4	14
Cruger.....	1			1
Door Village.....	4	11		15
Elkhart.....			1	1
Etna Green.....	3			3
Galena.....		15		15
Goshen.....	1			1
Hamilton.....	1			1
Huntsville.....		6		6
Indian Creek.....			1	1
Jackson Prairie.....	1	8		9
Jarvis.....	1			1
Kendallville.....	1			1
La Fayette.....		1		1
La Porte.....	42	135	2	179
Laurence Station.....	1			1
Logansport.....	1			1
Michigan City.....		5		5
Middleburg.....	1			1
Millersburg.....		5		5
Mishawaukee.....	1			1
Morris.....		1		1
Nashua.....			1	1
New Carlisle.....		14	1	15
Carried forward.....	63	225	13	201

INDIANA.—Continued.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	63	225	13	301
New Haven.....		7	3	10
New Paris.....	2	4		6
Newville.....	1			1
N. W. Orland.....		18		18
Orland.....	2			2
Outlet.....		1		1
Pierceton.....		5	4	9
Pleasant Township.....	1			1
Plum Grove.....		5		5
Portage.....			1	1
Puddletown.....		7		7
Richland Center.....		3	2	5
Rolling Prairie.....		17		17
Ross Township.....		1		1
Salem Center.....		2		2
South Bend.....	3			3
Springfield.....	1	4	2	7
Syracuse.....	1			1
Terre Coupee.....		2	3	5
Terre Haute.....	1			1
Troy.....			1	1
Valparaiso.....		3		3
Victor.....	1	1		2
Walkertown.....	1			1
Warsaw.....		2		2
Waterloo.....	5			5
West Creek.....		5		5
Winnamac.....			3	3
Wishwankee.....	1			1
Total	83	312	32	427

OHIO.

TOWNS.	1861-62	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Cleveland.....	1	5		6
Crestline.....		3		3
Litchfield.....		6		6
Oberlin.....		3		3
Toledo.....		4		4
Woodstock.....		1		1
Total	1	22		23

MINNESOTA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Beaver.....	1			1
Caledonia.....	1	1	4	6
Champlin.....	1		1	2
Chaska.....	1			1
Chatfield.....			1	1
Claremont.....	1			1
Clear Lake.....	1			1
Concord.....	1			1
Cottage Grove.....	1			1
East Prairieville.....	1			1
Freeborn.....			1	1
Fort Ripley.....	1			1
Hart.....			1	1
High Forest.....	1			1
Hokah.....	1			1
Hollake.....	1			1
Kenyon.....	1			1
La Crescent.....		4		4
Lake City.....	1			1
Lakeland.....	1			1
Mankato.....	1	6		7
Mantorville.....			1	1
Mazeppa.....	1			1
Medford.....	1			1
Minneiska.....			1	1
Money Creek.....	1			1
Northfield.....	1			1
Owatona.....	1			1
Pine Bend.....	1			1
Plainview.....		3		3
Preston.....	1			1
Reed's Landing.....	1			1
Rochester.....			1	1
Rushford.....		4		4
St. Anthony.....	1			1
St. Charles.....	1	4	4	9
Shelbyville.....	1			1
Spring Grove.....	1			1
Stockton.....	1		3	4
Tivoli.....	1			1
Travers des Sioux.....	1			1
Union.....	2			2
Vernon.....	1			1
Wasioja.....	1			1
Winona.....	3	220	15	238
Total.....	39	242	33	314

NEW YORK.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Auburn.....		1		1
Buffalo.....		5		5
Canandaigua.....	1			1
Lansingburg.....			1	1
New York.....		4		4
Niagara Falls.....		71	10	81
Paris Hill.....	1			1
Riga.....	1			1
Skaneateles.....		3		3
Utica.....	1			1
Watertown.....		1		1
York.....	1			1
Total	5	85	11	101

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOWNS.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Franklin.....	1			1
Huntingdon.....	4			4
Manor Hill.....	2			2
Meadville.....		1		1
McConnellstown.....	1			1
Philadelphia.....	3			3
Titusville.....	1			1
Total	12	1		13

CONNECTICUT.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Norwalk.....	1			1

MASSACHUSETTS.

TOWN.	1861-2.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Pittsfield.....	1			1

NEBRASKA.

TOWN.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Plattsmouth.....			2	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHERE FROM.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Unknown*	21	161	9	191

*UNKNOWN PACKAGES.—Packages of supplies sent to the Commission on which there was no mark to show from whom received, or to what State and town they should be credited, are entered as unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES, ETC.	1861-62.	1863-64.	1865.	TOTAL.
Illinois	1,568	9,404	1,140	12,112
Michigan	349	4,787	284	5,420
Wisconsin	551	6,616	1,729	8,896
Iowa	26	3,938	504	4,468
Indiana	83	312	32	427
Ohio	1	22		23
Minnesota	39	242	33	314
New York	5	85	11	101
Pennsylvania	12	1		13
Connecticut	1			1
Massachusetts	1			1
Nebraska			2	2
Miscellaneous	21	161	9	191
Total	2,657	25,568	3,744	31,969

TABLE (C.)—STATEMENT, Showing Total Amount of
Cash Disbursements on Account of Supplies Purchased
by the Commission, from November 1, 1861, to May 31,
1868, as per Receipts of Auditing Committee.

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.		
ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Arm Slings.....	103	\$11.60
Bed Sacks.....	303	403.50
Body Wrappers.....	134	53.60
Boots..... pairs	9	36.50
Buttons..... gross	155	112.60
Calico.....		1,021.20
Coats.....	2	18.00
Cotton Batting..... bales	8	83.60
Crash..... yards	167	37.78
Drawers..... pairs	1,018	710.23
Dressing Gowns.....	57	135.75
Duck..... yards	25	21.90
Flannel..... yards	23,764	15,899.99
Flannel Bandages.....	158	91.56
Handkerchiefs..... dozen	18	27.00
Knitting Cotton..... pounds	46	55.20
Mats.....	27	11.50
Mattresses.....	72	265.75
Mittens..... pairs	343	67.40
Musketo Bars.....	901	1,559.45
Muslin, (Green)..... yards	14½	9.33
Pants.....		28.62
Pillow Cases.....	645	115.72
Pillow Sacks.....	288	56.37
Rubber Sheeting..... yards	18½	23.13
Sheeting..... yards	22,458	6,694.13
Sheets.....	2,309	617.71
Shirts.....	1,829	1,850.41
Shoes.....		272.50
Slippers..... pairs	182	125.05
Socks..... pairs	1,110	415.75
Table Cloth..... yards	30	27.75
Tape and Binding..... dozen	255	160.91
Thread..... dozen	457	497.16
Ticking..... yards	14,525	2,447.68
Towels.....	170	27.20
Vests.....		20.75
Yarn..... pounds	85	135.30
Total.....		\$34,149.58

HOSPITAL FURNITURE AND SURGEON'S SUPPLIES.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Adhesive Plaster.....yards	400	\$84.55
Alcohol.....bottles	43	10.75
Animal Charcoal.....pounds	200	4.50
Ayers Pectoral.....bottles	12	12.50
Baskets.....		37.44
Basting Forks.....	6	1.13
Basting Spoons.....	12	1.50
Bath Tub.....	1	18.00
Bay Rum.....bottles	60	39.25
Bed Pans.....	40	28.00
Bedsteads, iron.....	207	\$48.50
Beef Slicers.....	1	1.00
Benzole.....		.30
Binders' Boards.....	106	3.75
Boiled Oil.....gallons	43½	61.28
Boilers.....	16	86.75
Books.....	2,041	167.08
Bowls.....	1,054	169.88
Brackets.....	1	50
Bran.....		69.65
Brass Checks for Baggage Room, Sol. Home, Cairo,	250	18.75
Bread Knife.....	1	.44
Brooms and Brushes.....	36	36.95
Butcher's Knives.....	1	.75
Butcher's Saws.....	1	2.50
Butcher's Steel.....	2	2.00
Camp Chests.....	2	50.60
Candles.....pounds	485	117.43
Candlesticks.....	200	9.98
Carpet.....yards	200	73.50
Castors.....	13	15.10
Chairs.....	75	93.75
Chambers.....	179	52.70
Chloride Lime.....pounds	1,818	118.20
Chloroform.....pounds	100	100.00
Chopping Knives.....	2	.50
Cleavers.....	1	1.50
Clocks.....	7	22.00
Clothes Lines.....	18	4.00
Clothes Pins.....boxes	8	13.50
Cod Liver Oil.....bottle	1	1.00
Coffee Mills.....	12	7.50
Coffee Pots.....	12	9.00
Cologne.....bottles	42	31.50
Combs.....		67.40
Concentrated Lye.....pounds	48	7.00
Copperas.....pounds	1,010	39.35
Cord and Pullies.....		1.00
Cork Screws.....	14	1.50
Cots.....	234	610.25
Cows.....		607.75
Crockery.....		29.03
Crutches.....	100	70.00
Cullender.....	1	.30
Desks.....	2	18.00
Desk Covers.....	1	1.75
Dippers.....	51	11.00
Direction Cards.....		8.75
Dishes, large.....	81	86.13
Dish Pans.....	4	3.20
Drugs.....		\$15.67

Carried forward..... \$4,807.54

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Brought forward.....		\$4,807.54
Dust Pans.....	13	2.50
Envelopes.....	59,000	126.12
Extracts.....bottles	223	35.27
Fans.....	3,150	194.74
Farina Boilers.....	2	3.00
Faucets.....		35
Files.....	1	30
Filters.....	4	48.00
Flag.....	2	38.50
Fly Paper.....		50
Foot Scraper.....	1	1.80
Fruit Cans.....	80	18.40
Fuel.....		118.00
Furnaces.....	13	226.18
Furniture.....		45.45
Garden Seeds.....boxes	1	3.50
Glass.....		3.05
Glue.....pounds	15	3.25
Graters.....	30	1.96
Grates, stove.....	4	7.00
Ground Flax Seed.....	304	29.90
Gum Camphor.....ounces	3	75
Hatchets.....	5	6.28
Hops.....pounds	14	5.88
Hinges.....	18	4.63
Indigo.....		1.75
Ink.....dozen	4	6.18
Insect Poison.....		10.90
Isinglass Plaster.....yards	250	137.50
Jugs.....	7	13.75
Kerosene Oil.....gallons	331	283.14
Knives and Forks.....	956	213.95
Lamps and Wick.....		75.24
Lanterns.....	34	19.52
Laundry Expense.....		19.72
Laundry Heaters.....	1	13.50
Lead Pipe.....pounds	55	12.76
Letter Press.....	1	3.50
Lime.....barrels	15	32.54
Lint.....pounds	20	28.00
Locks and Keys.....		14.15
Looking Glasses.....	3	4.25
Lounges, for Soldiers' Home, Cairo.....	3	29.00
Lumber, for Soldiers' Home, Cairo.....		1,914.26
Mangle.....	1	87.84
Maps.....		2.60
Matches.....		6.13
Matting.....yards	318	222.91
Medicine Chests.....	1	30.00
Molasses Cups.....	24	3.50
Mops.....	12	2.75
Mortar and Pestle.....	2	70
Mucilage.....	2	25
Nails.....		90.53
Needles.....		14.26
Newspapers.....		161.61
Night Chairs.....	3	11.25
Oil.....		2.80
Oil Cloth.....yards	68	71.82
Oil Silk.....yards	8	5.75
Carried forward.....		\$9,281.16

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Brought forward.....		\$9,281.16
Opium.....pounds	1	7.91
Pails.....	135	56.91
Paint.....		11.70
Pans.....	237	25.54
Paper Bags.....	2,375	10.93
Paper, writing.....reams	81½	159.50
Paste.....		76
Pastilles.....boxes	12	2.00
Pencils.....dozen	2	1.50
Pen Holders.....dozen	8	2.10
Pens.....gross	5	4.20
Pepper boxes.....	48	2.35
Pins.....		18.00
Pitchers.....	33	34.50
Plates.....	718	140.00
Plumbing material, for Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill....		15.25
Powdered Charcoal.....pounds	127	15.45
Quinine.....ounces	50	145.00
Rat Traps.....		90
Rocking Chairs.....	3	10.50
Rope.....		4.68
Sad Irons.....	12	4.80
Salt Cellars.....	72	5.00
Sash.....		9.00
Sauce Pans.....	3	1.88
Saucers.....dozen	21	16.00
Sausage Cutters.....	2	5.50
Saws.....		5.50
Scales.....	6	90.00
Scissors.....pairs	9	6.70
Scids.....	1	13.00
Scoops.....		38
Scrapers.....		50
Screw Drivers.....	1	25
Screws.....		60
Scrub Brushes.....		17.62
Shingles, for Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.....	22,000	79.38
Shovels.....		3.23
Signs.....		39.33
Sitz Bath Tubs.....	1	4.00
Skimmers.....	3	60
Slates.....	12	1.80
Slop Jars.....	12	11.00
Soap.....pounds	820	89.22
Soda.....pounds	100	5.69
Soup Ladles.....	24	5.00
Soup Tureens.....	6	7.50
Spectacles.....pairs	19	15.50
Spit Cups.....	219	20.59
Spittoons.....	108	30.27
Splints.....		89.00
Spoons.....	1,692	93.58
Sponge.....pounds	66	188.92
Staples.....		50
Starch.....pounds	40	3.60
Stationery.....		65.50
Stencil Brushes.....	1	50
Stoves and Stove Furniture.....		752.30
Strainers.....	1	50
Sugar Pots.....	24	11.00

Carried forward..... \$11,646.12

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Brought forward.....		\$11,246.12
Surgeon's Silk.....ounces	20	17.50
Syringes.....	1	2.00
Syrup Pitchers.....	12	2.50
Tables.....		35.00
Tackle and Blocks for Wharf Boat, Cairo, Ill.....	4	20.00
Tacks.....dozen	9	3.20
Tea Caddies.....	2	3.00
Tea Cups.....	62	21.50
Tea Kettles.....	3	8.00
Tea Pots.....	1	75
Tea Spoons.....gross	1	3.00
Tea Trays.....	2	1.75
Tin Cans.....	138	52.80
Tin Cups.....	2,970	161.21
Tin Plates.....	196	14.00
Tin Pumps.....	2	8.00
Toilet Vinegar.....bottles	4	1.60
Tongs.....pairs	2	1.50
Towel Rollers.....	6	2.70
Tubs.....nests	2	7.25
Tumblers.....dozen	7	7.25
Twine.....		32.74
Urinals.....	108	54.00
Vaccine Virus.....crusts	5	10.00
Vials.....dozen	24	7.00
Waiters.....	1	2.25
Wallets.....	102	14.00
Wash Basins.....	328	79.93
Wash Boards.....	12	2.50
Washing machines.....	14	209.00
Wash Stands.....	9	49.25
Water Coolers.....	2	12.75
Water Pots.....	1	38
Whitewash Brushes.....	11	6.75
Wick.....		37
Window Curtains.....	21	15.90
Wrapping Paper.....pounds		17.25
Wringers.....	22	182.20
Zinc Boards.....	5	8.40
Total		\$12,735.30

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Ale.....barrels	532	\$5,989.75
Ale.....bottles	396	100.00
Allspice.....pounds	5	90
Apple Butter.....gallons	4,110	4,245.90
Arrow Root.....pounds	3,592	1,017.41
Barley.....pounds	16,020	1,340.74
Blackberry Brandy.....bottles	9	6.75
Blackberry Cordial.....bottles	1,555	943.61
Blackberry Wine.....bottles	24	24.93
Brandy.....bottles	389	370.00

Carried forward..... \$14,039.99

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Brought forward		\$14,039.99
Bread.....		13.00
Broma..... pounds	50	23.00
Brown Sugar..... pounds	1,507	278.80
Buckwheat..... pounds	440	25.60
Butter..... pounds	52,892	14,144.81
Cabbage..... heads	1,496	84.16
Can Fruit..... cans	76	34.75
Catawba Bitters..... bottles	603	429.25
Catawba Wine..... bottles	755	584.19
Catsup..... cans	168	30.50
Cayenne Pepper..... pounds	20	10.55
Cheese..... pounds	4,586	707.72
Chickens.....	709	95.46
Chocolate..... pounds	24	6.72
Cider..... barrels	13	73.25
Cider Jelly..... pounds	1,996	197.00
Cinnamon..... pounds	70	49.25
Clams..... cans	6	4.13
Cloves..... pounds	94	45.80
Cocoa..... pounds	40	32.00
Codfish..... pounds	131,081	9,427.91
Condensed Beef..... pounds	5,324	3,038.75
Condensed Coffee..... pounds	292	117.30
Condensed Hash..... pounds	75	30.00
Condensed Milk..... pounds	29,400	9,887.10
Condensed Potatoes..... pounds	45	5.63
Corn Meal..... barrels	163	832.90
Corn Starch..... pounds	2,922	276.33
Crackers..... pounds	316,638	22,789.82
Cranberries..... barrels	2	15.25
Cream Tartar..... pounds	10	10.60
Crushed Sugar..... pounds	53,779	10,324.90
Currants..... pounds	115	18.05
Currant Wine..... gallons	45	90.50
Dessicated Vegetables..... pounds	75	18.75
Dried Apples..... pounds	72,495	6,829.80
Dried Beef..... pounds	3,177	457.12
Dried Blackberries..... pounds	10,728	2,703.93
Dried Cherries..... pounds	92	21.60
Dried Peaches..... pounds	28,019	3,552.44
Dried Plums..... pounds	462	76.17
Eggs..... dozen	5,864	954.98
Farina..... pounds	10,790	1,479.42
Figs..... drums	3	3.37
Flour..... barrels	8	53.75
Fruit.....		3.80
Gelatine..... pounds	10	9.00
Ginger Snaps..... pounds	72	7.45
Ginger Wine..... bottles	664	301.12
Graham Flour..... barrels	5	35.63
Green Apples..... barrels	67	176.35
Grits, Wheaten..... boxes	12	75.00
Groceries, at Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.....		492.13
Ground Ginger..... pounds	25	2.50
Gum Drops..... boxes	2	2.50
Halibut..... pounds	40	5.00
Ham..... pounds	25	4.20
Herring..... boxes	39	19.75
Hominy..... pounds	10	80
Honey..... pounds	410	75.58

Carried forward..... .. \$105,134.11

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	COST.
Brought forward.....		\$105,134.11
Horse-radish.....jar	1	2.50
Ice.....tons	203	2,093.90
Jamaica Ginger.....dozen	6	27.00
Jelly.....jars	209	84.00
Lard.....pounds	651	118.81
Lemons.....boxes	151	707.70
Lemon Syrup.....bottles	2,922	814.42
Mackerel.....barrels	5	62.26
Mackerel.....kits	14	41.05
Madeira Wine.....bottles	8	10.00
Maple Sugar.....pounds	25	6.38
Meal.....pounds	12	60
Mustard.....pounds	1,033	271.22
Nutmegs.....pounds	30	28.20
Oat meal.....barrels	7	60.00
Olives.....bottles	2	1.50
Onions.....bus-hels	36,203	56,121.80
Oranges.....boxes	18	93.70
Oysters.....cans	733	405.60
Pepper.....pounds	1,445	301.07
Pepper Sauce.....bottles	180	20.55
Pickled Cabbage and Onions.....gallons	42,718	13,005.15
Pickles.....gallons	1,803	658.90
Pickles.....boxes	89	335.91
Pickled Onions.....jars	2	1.00
Pickled Tomatoes.....gallons	40	6.20
Porter.....bottles	765	183.05
Potatoes.....bus-hels	20,358	16,531.90
Prunes.....pounds	6,126	1,297.57
Raisins.....boxes	3	14.25
Raspberry Vinegar.....bottles	1,273	542.45
Rice.....pounds	2,387	168.00
Rice Flour.....pounds	25	6.00
Sago.....pounds	2,350	210.43
Salmon.....pounds	24	5.35
Salt.....		75
Sardines.....boxes	6	6.00
Sauer Kraut.....barrels	625	6,699.90
Scotch Ale.....bottles	480	100.00
Sherry Wine.....bottles	82	81.68
Split Peas.....pounds	420	18.00
Syrup.....gallons	233	184.53
Tamarinds.....pounds	188	65.44
Tamarinds.....boxes	5	13.75
Tapioca.....pounds	2,578	559.98
Tea.....pounds	12,286	15,540.18
Toasted Rusk.....pounds	30	5.43
Tobacco.....pounds	897	755.67
Tomatoes.....cans	692	226.85
Turkeys.....	16	7.70
Turnips.....bus-hels	110	73.72
Vegetables.....barrels	42	171.29
Whisky.....gallons	105	271.50
Whisky.....	4,142	2,073.06
Wine.....bottles	621	489.58
Total.....		\$226,717.64

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

For Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Illinois,		
Hay for Cows.....	\$21.90	
Cow Bells and Straps.....	3.75	
Axes and Handles.....	4.40	
Carpenters' Tools.....	3.00	
Ware House Truck.....	8.00	
Water Tanks.....	210.00	\$251.05
Postage Stamps used by Soldiers in Camp and Hospital.....		261.95
Total		\$513.00

RECAPITULATION OF SUPPLIES PURCHASED.

Bedding and Clothing.....	\$94,149.58
Hospital Furniture and Surgeon's Supplies.....	12,725.30
Articles of Diet and Delicacies.....	226,717.64
Miscellaneous.....	513.00
Total.....	\$274,105.52

TABLE (D.)—STATEMENT, *Showing Total Disbursements of Cash, other than Cost of Supplies.*

COST OF PACKAGES, DRAYAGE, FREIGHT, COOPERAGE, ETC., ON THE ABOVE SUPPLIES.	
Drayage, Expressage, Freight.....	\$8,540.08
Cooperage at Chicago and on the route to the Hospitals in the field.....	212.28
Boxes, Barrels and Sacks.....	5,176.30
Strap Iron, for Packages.....	22.11
Material for marking Clothing with Stamp of the Commission....	156.58
Total.....	\$14,107.35

AMOUNTS PAID OUT AT THE ROOMS OF THE COMMISSION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Board and Supplies for sick Soldiers.....	\$1,088.96
Board and Supplies for Soldiers' Families.....	231.49
Transportation furnished to Soldiers.....	467.70
Medical Treatment for Soldiers.....	25.00
Burial of Soldiers.....	77.00
Cleaning Vaults at Mound City Hospital.....	83.00
Total.....	\$1,973.15

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION.

For Bounty and Pension Agency, established for the benefit of Discharged Soldiers and their Families.....	\$922.18
For Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the express use of Soldier Patients.....	3,000.00
For "Bureau of Employment," an agency for procuring work for Discharged Soldiers.....	1,000.00
For "Iowa State Sanitary Commission," being part proceeds of "Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair,".....	4,000.00
For Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill.....	6,000.00
For Soldiers' Home, Dubuque, Iowa.....	1,000.00
For Expenses of Northwestern Sanitary Fair, at Chicago, Ill., in 1863.....	14,083.03
For United States Sanitary Commission*.....	42,585.48
For Refugees, (received for this use).....	1,804.02
For Prisoners at Camp Douglas, (received for this use).....	108.00
For Ladies' Fair, Memphis, Tenn., (received for this use).....	398.31
Total.....	\$74,901.02

* Amount advanced by the United States Sanitary Commission on account of purchase of supplies.

AMOUNT PAID FOR AGENTS OF THE COMMISSION FROM A FUND
OF \$10,000, RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE U. S.
SANITARY COMMISSION, TO BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Agents' Salaries, and their transportation* to and from the field..	\$8,623.82
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EXPENSE OF NURSES IN THE HOSPITALS AND CAMPS.

Salaries of Nurses.....	\$2,990.36
Transportation of Nurses to and from the field.....	338.59
Total.....	\$3,328.95

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES AT ROOMS IN CHICAGO, AND AT SOLDIERS' HOME, CAIRO, ILL.

Cost of Lecture given to furnish information respecting Supplies needed.....	32.00
Discount paid on uncurrent money.....	5.37
Fuel.....	375.59
Labor—For handling, unpacking, distributing, marking and packing goods at rooms; making Ho-pital garments at sewing rooms, loading cars at railroad stations, cleaning, painting and fitting up offices at Chicago, and at Cairo, including Wharf Boat expenses at Cairo, and kitchen labor at Soldiers' Home, Cairo.....	10,400.06
Postage on letters and documents.....	1,245.40
Printing and Stationery for Chicago and Cairo offices, including circulars advising of supplies needed, etc.; reports of receipts and disbursements of supplies, direction cards, letter and envelope headings, labels, blank receipts and advertisements; also, paper, envelopes, pens, ink and blank books.....	9,614.92
Rent of Warehouses, Offices and Sewing Rooms.....	1,971.64
Salaries of Clerks, at Chicago and Cairo.....	9,516.51
Telegraphing.....	203.93
Total	\$33,365.42

* Total amount charged under this account was \$9,802.91, from which is deducted \$1,179.09, the sum refunded as unused by agents, on their return from battle fields and hospitals.

TABLE (E.)—CONDENSED STATEMENT *Of Expense of maintaining Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., the Amounts being entered in Detail, in Tables A, B, C, and D.*

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865	Total.
Supplies.....	\$231.00	\$1,056.04	\$7,671.13	\$2,887.35	\$11,845.52
Lumber.....		164.87			164.87
Salaries of superintendents and matrons....	430.99	697.48	499.93	1,958.62	3,587.02
Labor of nurses, watchmen and kitchen help	33.33	\$20.48	3,687.01	2,128.91	6,669.73
Total.....	\$695.32	\$2,738.87	\$11,858.07	\$6,974.88	\$22,267.14

EXPENSE OF SEWING ROOMS.

Material for Hospital garments.....	\$9,162.20
Cost of making up Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Eye Shades.....	758.79
Brushes, Tables, Shears and Scissors, Pails, Brooms, Pitchers, Dust Pan, Washbowl, Soap, Screw Driver, Carpenter Work and repairing Sewing Machines.....	141.51
Rent.....	480.00
Total.....	\$10,442.50

ARTICLES MADE AT SANITARY COMMISSION SEWING ROOMS.

Pairs Drawers.....	3,077
Shirts.....	1,786
Pairs Socks.....	62
Handkerchiefs.....	216
Eye Shades.....	132

TABLE (F).—STATEMENT, *Showing Total Shipments of Supplies by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission.*

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.	
Arm Slings.....	1,700
Beds.....	8
Bed Sacks.....	5,146
Blankets.....	1,822
Body Wrappers.....	1,130
Boots.....	9
Buttons.....	222 gross
Calico.....	2 pieces
Caps.....	12
Coats and Pants.....	629
Comfort Bags.....	304
Comforts.....	15,131
Cotton Batting.....	10 bales
Crash.....	3 pieces
Drawers.....	48,271
Dressing Gowns.....	6,413
Duck.....	25 yards
Feathers.....	142 pounds
Flannel Bandages.....	306
Mats.....	27
Mattresses.....	113
Mittens.....	1,301 pairs
Musketo Bars.....	550
Muslin, green.....	143½ yards
Neck Ties.....	138
Night Caps.....	130
Overalls.....	105
Pants.....	8
Pillow Cases.....	48,524
Pillows.....	38,885
Pillow Sacks.....	1,196
Rubber Sheetting.....	18¾ yards
Sheets.....	29,325
Shirts.....	89,731
Shirting.....	1,201 yards
Shoes.....	105 pairs
Slippers.....	5,213 pairs
Socks.....	21,612 pairs
Spring Bed.....	1
Suspenders.....	288
Table Cloths.....	20
Tape and Binding.....	292 dozen
Thread.....	653 dozen
Thread.....	13 pounds
Toweling.....	75 yards
Towels and Handkerchiefs.....	63,037
Vests.....	14
Yarn.....	97

HOSPITAL FURNITURE AND SURGEON'S SUPPLIES.

Adhesive Plaster.....	yards	400
Alcohol.....	bottles	63
Animal Charcoal.....	pounds	200
Arm Chairs.....		4
Ayers' Pectoral.....	bottles	13
Baking Pans.....		50
Bandages, Compresses, and Lint.....	pounds	267.936
Baskets.....		36
Basting Forks.....		6
Basting Spoons.....		12
Bath Tub.....		1
Bay Rum.....		96
Bed Pans.....		52
Bedsteads.....		213
Beef Slicer.....		1
Benzole.....	gallons	2
Bladders.....		198
Binders' Boards.....		116
Body Wrappers.....		1,130
Boiled Oil.....	gallons	44
Boilers.....		21
Books.....		2,041
Bowls.....		1,064
Bracket.....		1
Bran.....	bushels	302
Brass Checks, for baggage.....		250
Bread Knives.....		6
Brooms and Brushes.....		36
Butcher Knives, Saws and Steels.....		4
Camp Chests.....		2
Camp Kettles.....		4
Camphor, gum.....	pounds	33
Candles.....	pounds	485
Candlesticks.....		249
Carpet.....	yards	232½
Castors.....		13
Chairs.....		75
Chambers.....		180
Chloride Lime.....	pounds	1,818
Chloroform.....	pounds	100
Chopping Bowls.....		2
Chopping Knives.....		2
Cleaver.....		1
Clocks.....		7
Clothes Lines.....		24
Clothes Pins.....	gross	17
Coal Hods.....		4
Coal Shovels.....		3
Cod Liver Oil.....	bottle	1
Coffee Mills.....		20
Coffee Pots.....		12
Cologne.....		42
Combs.....		754
Concentrated Lye.....	pounds	48
Copperas.....		1,010
Cord and Pullies.....		2
Cork Screws.....		14
Cots.....		148
Cow Bells and Straps.....		2
Cream of Tartar.....	pounds	13
Crackers.....	boxes	20
Crutches.....		435
Cullender.....		1

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC. — CONTINUED.

Cups and Saucers.....	350
Curtains.....yards	15
Desks.....	2
Desk Cover.....	1
Dippers.....	108
Direction Cards.....	5,000
Dishes.....	81
Dish Pans.....	46
Door Mats.....	27
Doors.....	4
Drugs.....boxes	20
Dust Pans.....	13
Envelopes.....	41,432
Essence of Peppermint.....gallon	1/2
Extracts.....bottles	630
Eye Salve.....pots	7
Eye Shades.....	224
Fans.....	6,163
Farina Boilers.....	2
Faucet.....	1
File.....	1
Filters.....	4
Fire Shovels.....	2
Fire Tongs.....	3
Flags.....	2
Flannels.....yards	415
Foot Scrapers.....	12
Fruit Cans.....	80
Furnaces.....	13
Garden Seeds.....boxes	2
Glass, window.....pieces	24
Glue.....pounds	5
Graters.....	149
Grates, stove.....	16
Ground Flax Seed.....	304
Hatchets.....	5
Herbs.....pounds	2,331
Hops.....pounds	94
Hinges.....	18
India Rubber Sheet.....	1
Indigo.....pounds	2
Ink.....bottles	61
Insect Poison.....bottles	20
Isinglass Plaster.....yards	250
Jugs.....	12
Kerosene Oil.....	231
Knives and Forks.....	956
Lamps.....	52
Lanterns.....	34
Laundry Heaters.....	2
Lead Pipe.....pounds	58
Letter Copying Press.....	1
Lime.....	15
Little Usefuls.....boxes	14
Looking Glasses.....	7
Lounges.....	3
Lumber.....feet	3,000
Mangle.....	1
Maps.....	5
Match Boxes.....	2
Matches.....gross	4
Matting.....yards	318
Meat Forks.....	2
Medicine Chest.....	1
Milk Pans.....	24
Molasses Cups.....	24

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC. — CONTINUED.

Mops.....	12
Mortar and Pestle.....	2
Mucilage.....	bottles 2
Mugs.....	12
Needles.....	papers 400
Night Chairs.....	3
Note Paper.....	reams 81½
Oil.....	gallons 40
Oil Cases.....	10
Oil Cloth.....	yards 68
Oil Silk.....	yards 8
Opium.....	pound 1
Pads.....	18,276
Pails.....	135
Pails.....	237
Pans.....	2,375
Paper Bags.....	box 1
Paper, Envelopes and Pens.....	boxes 12
Pastilles.....	packages 33
Patent medicines.....	gross 3
Pen Holders.....	gross 12
Pens.....	gross 48
Pepper Boxes.....	3,121
Pin Cushions.....	packages 49
Pins.....	96
Pitchers.....	726
Plates.....	500
Postage Stamps.....	20
Puff Balls.....	boxes 4
Puzzles.....	127
Powdered Charcoal.....	50
Quinine.....	ounces 3
Rat Traps.....	24
Razors.....	24
Razor Straps.....	boxes 381
Reading.....	14
Rocking Chairs.....	3
Ropes.....	12
Sad Irons.....	72
Salt Cellars.....	8
Sash.....	3
Sauce Pans.....	dozen 21
Saucers.....	2
Sausage Cutters.....	2
Saws.....	6
Scales.....	9
Scissors.....	pairs 1
Scoop.....	1
Scraper.....	24
Scrub Brushes.....	4
Ship's Blocks.....	22,000
Shingles.....	4
Sitz Bath Tubs.....	3
Skimmers.....	12
Slates.....	10
Slippery Elm.....	pounds 12
Slop Jars.....	pair 1
Snuffers.....	pounds 1,644
Soap.....	4
Soap Dishes.....	pounds 100
Soda.....	24
Soup Ladles.....	6
Soup Tureens.....	19
Spectacles.....	pairs 482
Spit Cups.....	108
Spittoons.....	2
Splints.....	boxes

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC. — CONTINUED.

Spoons.....	1,692
Sponge.....	66
Starch.....	40
Stencil Brush.....	1
Stove Linings.....	4
Stoves and Stove Furniture.....	17
Strainers.....	60
Straw Hats.....	6
Sugar Pots.....	24
Surgeon's Silk.....	24
Syringe.....	1
Syrup Pitchers.....	12
Tables.....	5
Tacks.....	9
Tea Caddies.....	2
Tea Cnps.....	62
Tea Kettles.....	3
Tea Pots.....	4
Tea Spoons.....	1
Tea Trays.....	2
Tin Cans.....	138
Tincture of Iron.....	1
Tin Cups.....	2,970
Tin Plates.....	203
Tin Pumps.....	2
Tin Kitchen Ware.....	19
Toilet Vinegar.....	4
Towel Rollers.....	6
Tubs.....	2
Tumblers.....	84
Twine.....	40
Urinals.....	108
Vaccine Virus.....	5
Vegetable Dishes.....	6
Vials.....	24
Walters.....	1
Wallets.....	102
Warehouse Trucks.....	2
Wash Basins.....	328
Wash Boards.....	12
Washing Machines.....	17
Wash Stands.....	9
Water Coolers.....	2
Water Pots.....	1
Water Tanks, large.....	2
Whitewash Brushes.....	11
Window Curtains.....	21
Wips.....	12
Wringers.....	22
Zinc Boards.....	5

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES.

Ale.....	barrels	540
Ale.....	bottles	396
Allspice.....	pounds	5
Apple Butter.....	gallons	4,460
Arrowroot.....	pounds	3,604
Barley.....	pounds	16,308
Beans.....	barrels	77
Beef Soup.....	gallons	25
Beef Tongues.....		4

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES.—CONTINUED.

Bitters	bottles	5
Blackberry Brandy	bottles	19
Blackberry Cordial	bottles	1,555
Blackberry Syrup	bottles	24
Blackberry Wine	bottles	24
Brandy	bottles	389
Brandy	gallons	25
Bread	loaves	260
Broma	pounds	75
Brown Sugar	pounds	1,507
Buckwheat	pounds	600
Butter	pounds	64,079
Cabbage	barrels	10
Candy	box	1
Can Fruit	cans	23,113
Catawba Bitters	bottles	603
Catawba Wine	bottles	755
Catsup	cans	168
Catsup	boxes	4
Cayenne Pepper	pounds	32
Cheese	pounds	5,340
Chickens		908
Chocolate	pounds	40
Cider	barrels	21
Cider Jelly	gallons	2,160
Cinnamon	pounds	73
Clams	cans	6
Cloves	pounds	40
Cocoa	pounds	144
Coffee	pounds	16
Codfish	pounds	131,198
Condensed Beef	pounds	5,384
Condensed Chickens	cans	205
Condensed Coffee	pounds	292
Condensed Hash	pounds	75
Condensed Milk	pounds	20,499
Condensed Potatoes	pounds	45
Cookies	boxes	25
Corn Grits	pounds	2,000
Corn Meal	pounds	18,302
Corn Starch	pounds	4,833
Crackers	pounds	317,242
Cranberries	barrels	9
Crushed Sugar	pounds	54,161
Currants	pounds	115
Current Wine	gallons	45
Dessicated Vegetables	pounds	75
Dressed Hogs		2
Dried Beef	pounds	6,976
Dried Corn	pounds	433
Dried Fruit	pounds	315,737
Eggs	dozen	15,083
Extract of Coffee	gallons	24
Extract of Coffee	pounds	81
Extract of Ginger	bottles	3
Farina	pounds	11,048
Figs	drums	3
Flour	barrels	9
Gelatine	pounds	19
Ginger	pounds	7
Ginger Snaps	pounds	72
Ginger Wine	bottles	664
Graham Flour	barrels	5
Green Apples	barrels	646
Grits, Wheaten	pounds	1,572
Groceries	boxes	5

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES. — CONTINUED.

Ground Ginger.....	pounds	25
Gum Drops.....	boxes	2
Halibut.....	pounds	75
Ham.....	pounds	262
Herring.....	boxes	39
Hominy.....	pounds	10
Honey.....	pounds	460
Horse-radish.....	gallons	756
Ice.....	tons	203
Jamaica Ginger.....	dozen	8
Jelly.....	jars	209
Lard.....	tierces	2
Lemons.....	boxes	151
Lemon Syrup.....	bottles	3,028
Maccaroni.....	box	1
Mackerel.....	barrels	5
Mackerel.....	kits	14
Madeira Wine.....	bottles	8
Maple Sugar.....	pounds	356
Meal.....	pounds	12
Molasses.....	gallons	140
Mustard.....	pounds	1,066
Nutmegs.....	pounds	30
Oat meal.....	pounds	1,483
Olives.....	bottles	2
Onions.....	bushels	31,790
Oranges.....	boxes	18
Oysters.....	cans	1,452
Parched Corn.....	box	1
Pepper.....	pounds	2,241
Pepper Sauce.....	bottles	2,136
Pickled Cabbage and Onions.....	gallons	21,080
Pickles.....	gallons	126,021
Pickled Apples.....	barrel	1
Pickled Onions.....	jars	10
Pickled Potatoes.....	barrels	295
Pickled Tomatoes.....	barrel	1
Plum Butter.....	keg	1
Pop Corn.....	boxes	2
Porter.....	bottles	765
Potatoes.....	bushels	50,684
Prunes.....	pounds	7,430
Raisins.....	boxes	2
Raspberry Vinegar.....	bottles	1,248
Rice.....	pounds	1,708
Rice Flour.....	pounds	25
Rusk.....	barrels	3
Sage.....	pounds	10
Sago.....	pounds	2,350
Salmon.....	pounds	24
Saleratus.....	pounds	84
Salt.....	pounds	60
Sardines.....	boxes	6
Sauer Kraut.....	gallons	41,340
Sansage.....	pounds	124
Scotch Ale.....	bottles	480
Sherry Wine.....	bottles	82
Spiced Apples.....	barrels	2
Split Peas.....	pounds	420
Starch.....	pounds	92
Stomach Bitters.....	dozen	2
Syrup.....	gallons	280
Tamarinds.....	pounds	188
Tamarinds.....	keg	1
Tapioca.....	pounds	2,855
Tea.....	pounds	12,520

ARTICLES OF DIET AND DELICACIES. — CONTINUED.

Toasted Bread.....	pounds	1,560
Tobacco.....	pounds	1,149
Tomatoes.....	keg	1
Tomatoes.....	barrels	1
Tomato Catsup.....	bottles	60
Turkeys.....		16
Turnips.....	bushels	110
Vegetables, assorted.....	bushels	26,702
Vermicelli.....	pounds	50
Vinegar.....	gallons	230
Whisky.....	bottles	4,024
Wine.....	gallons	2,243
Packages, contents unknown.....		726

Total number of Packages shipped by the Commission during its organization..... 77,660

The appraised cash valuation of the above supplies at the respective dates of the disbursements by the Commission, amounts to the total sum of..... \$1,056,192.16

Articles of Diet and Medical Supplies.....	\$880,162.74
Clothing, Bedding, Bandages, etc.....	606,021.85
Hospital Furniture, Cots, Mattresses, Stoves and Fixtures, Washing Machines and Wringers, Table Furniture, etc.....	17,404.94
Ale and Liquors.....	10,213.13
1,443 Boxes received without accompanying Invoices, appraised cash value.....	42,390.00
Total Value of Disbursements.....	\$1,056,192.16

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions, as per Table (A.) see page 339.....	\$251,997.17
Amount received to date, from Net Proceeds of Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair of 1865.....	84,364.67
Proceeds of Cotton donated by General Grant.....	1,752.20
Amount advanced by United States Sanitary Commission	52,516.75
"Savings" at Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.....	7,476.63
Amounts received from Hospitals, from their "Hospital Funds," and expended for Supplies as directed.....	9,281.98
Amount received for the use of "Union Refugees".....	1,804.02
Amount received for the use of Prisoners at Camp Douglas.....	108.00
Amount received from Ladies' Fair at Memphis, Tenn., for Purchase of Articles for Sale.....	398.31
Proceeds of Sale of Articles left over from Sanitary Fair of 1863, and the Office and Sewing-Room Furniture.....	1,028.96
Premiums upon Drafts, and Discounts on Purchases.....	113.66
Amounts returned on account of Overcharges.....	185.00
Total.....	<u>\$411,027.35</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Supplies Purchased, as per Table (C.) see Recapitulation, on page 375.....	\$274,105.52
For Sundries, as per Table (D.) see pages 376-7, including Cost of Packages, etc.; Amount paid to Soldiers and their Families; Appropriations made; Salaries; Expenses of Nurses; Expenses at Rooms of Commission.....	136,299.71
Total.....	<u>\$410,405.23</u>

The unexpended balance of \$622.12 will be fully used in the adjustment of expenses incurred, but not yet paid, in making the final report.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,
TREASURER.

LIST OF
AUXILIARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS
OF THE
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

A complete list of the members of the Aid Societies cannot, at this late day, be obtained. This is deeply regretted. As a substitute, is presented the following list of Auxiliaries and Correspondents, as developed in the correspondence of the Northwestern Branch.

It is not meant that each Aid Society of the Commission's *Three Thousand Tributaries* here find record. It must be remembered that the great Wisconsin Aid Society, the State Sanitary Commission of Iowa, and the County Societies, all of which were tributary to the Northwestern Branch, had each its own auxiliaries which reported directly to itself. Several Aid Societies often belonged to the same town or vicinity—one town often served as the postal address of various others—and thus, through several causes, the same place may in the record represent many tributaries.

Of the correspondents herein mentioned, the most were secretaries of the Aid Societies. All were, in some form, zealous and active workers for the sanitary cause. Many of the Aid Societies conducted their correspondence in the name of the society, thereby leaving out all mention of individuals. Of those which did otherwise, some changed their officers frequently, thus furnishing a long list of secretaries, while others went through the whole of their labors under one and the same administration.

The record of these correspondents will at least serve to suggest the great cloud of witnesses—the *equally* zealous, laborious, and admirable *unrecorded laborers*—the THIRTY THOUSAND PATRIOTIC WOMEN who composed the Aid Societies of the Northwest, and whose names deserve a record more enduring than any of earth.

AUXILIARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

ILLINOIS.

ABINGDON.	APPLE RIVER—
ADDISON—	Miss Alice A. Clyma,
Miss J. A. Osborne.	Mrs. S. A. King.
ALBANY—	APPLETON.
Mrs. H. Nevet.	ARCOLA—
ALBION—	Mrs. Lizzie Hendrick
Mrs. M. H. Cushman,	ARGO—
Florence Mayo.	Mrs. Nancy Jane Bairy,
ALDEN—	Mrs. C. H. Carpenter
Mrs. George B. Andrews.	ARLINGTON—
ALEDO.	Miss C. C. Nichols,
ALLENTOWN—	Mrs. E. C. Warren.
Mrs. D. Spink,	AROMA—
Miss M. Lane.	Ellen F. Dinon.
ALGONQUIN—	ASBURY—
L. S. Sears,	Ann Fox,
Mrs. G. S. Southworth,	Sarah Potter.
H. S. Thomas.	Miss Lonisa Smith,
ALPINE—	Delia A. Aldrich.
Mrs. Jennie Chase.	ATKINSON—
ALTONA—	Mrs. S. A. Nowers.
M. Howell.	ATLANTIC—
ALTON—	G. N. Smith.
Mrs. L. B. Leach,	AUGUSTA—
Miss M. F. Adams.	Miss Mattie Rice.
AMBOY—	AUROLA—
Miss A. Lamberson,	Mrs. W. H. Hawkins,
Mrs. H. H. Moulton,	Mrs. S. E. Hance.
Mrs. Jane E. Hull.	Mrs. Edward Gilette,
AMHERST—	Mrs. H. T. Cartwright†,
Laura A. Holly,	Miss Margaret White,
Amanda Wright,	Miss Eugenia Taylor,
Eliza Loring,	Mrs. Nellie M. Bohmer,
Amelia Ellis.	Mrs. A. B. Murray,
ANDOVER—	Mary Norton.
Mrs. Inglis.	AUROLA (West)—
ANNA—	Mary Miller,
Mrs. H. T. Cartwright.	Miss Minnie Aiken,
ANNAWAN—	Miss Jeannie P. Robinson,
Mrs. Andrew Albro.	Mrs. O. Wilson,
ANGOLA—	Mrs. Maria M. Gooding,
Mrs. R. M. Ferguson.	Mrs. H. A. Searles,
AUSABLE GROVE.	Mrs. Minnie R. Johnson,
ANTIOCH.	Mrs. J. A. Forreston.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

AURORA (WEST)— Caroline Gates.	BLANDINSVILLE— Mrs. D. Martin, Mrs. J. F. Griffin.
AVOCA.	BLIVEN'S MILLS— Mrs. M. J. Swart.
AVON— Mrs. M. A. Northrup.	BLOOM— D. W. Hunter, John McEldowney.
BABCOCK'S GROVE— Mrs. E. H. Hull, Mrs. S. N. Cole.	BLOOMFIELD.
BAILEYSVILLE.	BLOOMINGDALE— Mrs. Abigail Chapman, Mrs. M. B. Hobbs, G. A. Bishop.
BALL MOUND.	BLOOMINGTON— Mrs. G. W. Kingsley, Laura Miller, Miss Sarah E. Maguire, Mrs. E. Barber, Mrs. A. M. Price, Sue E. Pike, Mrs. M. L. Parke, Miss Mary H. Seymour.
BARDOLPH.	BLOOMVILLE— Miss Helen Bloom.
BARRINGTON— M. P. Miller, Mrs. J. W. Kingsley.	BLUE ISLAND— E. L. Rexford, Mrs. H. M. Massey.
BARRINGTON CENTER— Mrs. Mary H. Seymour, Mrs. A. R. Allen.	BLUFFVILLE— Mrs. A. M. French, Clarissa French.
BARRINGTON STATION— Mrs. S. Kingsley, Mrs. Mary A. McFarland, Mrs. Peter Davison.	BOMPAS PRAIRIE.
BATAVIA— Miss Helen A. Newton.	BOWERS.
BEBEE'S GROVE— Mrs. J. A. Bebee.	BRADFORD.
BELDEN— Mrs. Mary Sheldon.	BREMEN— Lucinda E. Everden, Mrs. Walter Patrick.
BELVIDERE— Mrs. O. Curtis, Mrs. C. Dubois, Miss Julia A. Randolph, D. E. Foot, E. Campbell.	BRICKTON— Mrs. John C. Clark, L. C. Gibbs, Mrs. J. T. Janes, J. C. Sherwin.
BENTON— Josephine C. Leach, S. A. Ferry.	BRIDGEPORT— A. M. Bassett.
BENNINGTON.	BRIGGSVILLE— Mrs. Frances L. Briggs.
BERLIN CITY— Maria Macnish.	BRIGHTON.
BERREMAN.	BRISTOL— Mrs. Elvira Colton, Mrs. Mary Sherwin.
BERWICK— Elizabeth Matteson.	BRISTOL STATION— Mrs. Albert Nighall, E. M. Adams.
BERNADOTTE.	BROOKFIELD—(LaSalle County) E. Jane Jennings, Mrs. Lucy M. Marsh, Harriet E. Gage.
BETHEL.	BROOKLYN.
BEULAH.	BROADWELL— Mrs. Julia C. Orton.
BIG BOTTOM PRAIRIE—(P. O. Rock- ford)	BROUGHTON.
Mrs. Lydia E. Johnson.	BRUCEVILLE—(P. O. New Michigan) Mrs. S. Kingebury, Mrs. John S. Wilson, Mrs. John D. Hainline, Mrs. James Griffin.
BIG FOOT PRAIRIE— Mrs. A. Bennet, Lizzie B. Lake.	
BIG GROVE.	
BIGGSVILLE— Mrs. M. A. McDill.	
BIG ROCK— S. H. Rhodes.	
BIG PRAIRIE— Mrs. C. M. Lockwood.	
BIRMINGHAM— Mrs. Mortimer Smith.	
BLACKBERRY— J. Brownell, Sarah J. Walkley.	
BLACKBERRY STATION— Helen Tracy, Eda A. Root.	

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

- BEUCE—(LaSalle County)
 Mrs. Maria B. Dinsmore.
 BRYANT.
 BUDA—
 Mrs. S. F. Denton,
 Mrs. C. C. Cord,
 Mrs. G. H. Fuller.
 BUREAU.
 BURNS—
 Mrs. Rachel B. Smith,
 Mrs. M. L. A. Brown,
 Mrs. L. Otis.
 BURRITT—
 Mrs. E. B. Manchester,
 Mrs. J. V. A. Wemple,
 Mrs. E. Gillespie.
 BURLINGTON—(P. O. Elgin)
 Miss Mattie E. Root,
 Martha Root,
 Mrs. C. J. Mann.
 BURNS.
 BUSHNELL—
 Mrs. H. C. Berry,
 Emma J. Buck,
 Mrs. Henry Clark.
 BYRON—
 Carrie R. Veazie,
 Mrs. R. D. M. Ayres,
 Miss A. Mix.
 CADIZ.
 CAIRO—
 Mary J. Safford.
 CALUMET.
 CAMBRIDGE—
 Mrs. L. H. Patten.
 CAMERON.
 CAMPBELL.
 CAMP POINT—
 Mrs. H. M. Noble,
 Mrs. E. B. Curtis.
 CAMPTON—
 Mrs. Julia A. Bartlett.
 CANTON—
 Miss M. E. Wills,
 Mrs. J. W. Ingersoll,
 Mrs. A. A. Piper.
 CARY STATION—
 Mrs. H. A. Thomas,
 Mrs. D. D. West.
 CARROLLTON—
 J. B. Boyle.
 CASS.
 CEDAR LAKE—
 Mrs. E. E. Tuthill.
 CEDARVILLE.
 CEDAR CREEK.
 CEDAR POINT.
 CENTER RIDGE—
 S. F. Hekarty.
 CENTRALIA—
 Miss M. T. McKee.
 CENTER AND PLYMOUTH.
 CHAMPAIGN CITY.
 CHASNAHAN—
 Mrs. Charles Wignall.
 CHATSWORTH—
 Miss M. C. Thornton.
 CHARLESTON—
 Lydia A. Blake.
 CHICAGO—
 Mrs. A. A. Cowdery,
 Rolla A. Law,
 Mrs. George Chadbourne,
 Miss E. Mather,
 Mrs. C. L. Levanway,
 Sophia Hunt,
 Louise Mather,
 Fanny Skinner,
 Dimple Skinner.
 CHEBANSE.
 CHELSEA—
 Mrs. Emma J. Doty,
 Emma J. Carpenter,
 Mrs. C. P. Holden.
 CHENUNG—
 Mrs. J. Thompson.
 CHERRY VALLEY—
 Mrs. Caroline Gleason,
 Mrs. W. Post,
 H. M. Stetson.
 CHINA—
 Emma L. Jeffs,
 Lucie La Port,
 D. W. McKinney.
 CRYSTAL LAKE.
 CINGER—
 Elia Baker.
 CLAIRVILLE.
 CLARNO—
 Kate Anderson,
 G. W. Thorpe.
 CLARION—
 Mrs. C. P. Porter.
 CLARKVILLE—
 Emma Thompson,
 Mrs. Mary Battin,
 M. A. Price.
 CLEAR CREEK.
 CLEAVERVILLE.
 CLERMONT—
 Miss Marion Warner.
 CLIFTON—
 Mrs. E. L. Jaggard,
 Annie T. Howe,
 Mary F. Howe,
 Mrs. J. Van Duzer.
 CLIMAX—
 Miss E. T. Lovell.
 CLINTON—(P. O. Dorset)
 Miss Louise V. Hill,
 Mrs. A. Kelly,
 Miss Kate Shaw,
 Mrs. M. C. Price,
 Mrs. John Fullerton,
 Mrs. Andrew Dobbins.
 CLINTONVILLE.
 CLOVER.
 CLYDE—
 Miss Ellen S. Brown.
 COBDEN—
 Ann W. Beckwith.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

- COBDEN—
 Mrs. C. Munger.
 COETOWN—(P. O. Port Byron)
 Addie Hardy.
 COLCHESTER.
 COLDBROOK—(P. O. Monmouth)
 W. H. Burnett.
 COLOMA—
 M. A. Berry.
 COLUMBIA.
 COMO—
 Mrs. Sarah Rich,
 J. W. Cass,
 Mrs. H. Thurber.
 COMPTON.
 CONCORD—
 Mary Willard,
 Mrs. Lydia Root.
 CONGER—
 Miss Ellen Parker,
 Miss Ella Baker.
 CORDOVA—
 Jeannie S. Stockwell,
 A. Prescott,
 Mrs. G. W. Dean,
 Mary E. Pratt.
 CORTLAND—
 Mrs. N. Parks,
 D. W. Colt,
 Mrs. D. D. Bannister.
 COTTAGE GROVE—
 Mrs. James Long.
 COTTAGE HILL—
 Mrs. Edward H. Williams.
 COUNCIL HILL—
 Mary Birbeck,
 R. J. Harvey,
 Susan James.
 CRETE.
 CUBA.
 DAKOTA—
 Mary J. Mullikin,
 Martha Ewing,
 Mrs. Jane W. Templeton.
 DALLAS.
 DANA CORNER.
 DANBY.
 DANVILLE—
 Mrs. Scott,
 Miss M. Belle Scott.
 DANVERS—
 D. J. Jones.
 DARIEN—
 Mrs. Philip R. Frey.
 DARWIN—
 Mrs. Loretta Malone.
 DAVIS—
 J. W. Brenneman.
 DAYSVILLE.
 DEAN'S CORNERS—
 Lizzie Payne.
 DEARBORN—
 Mrs. E. A. Beckley.
 DECATUR—
 Mrs. James Milikin.
 DECATUR—
 Mrs. R. H. Murphy,
 Mrs. S. W. Miner.
 DEERFIELD—
 Mrs. Susan H. Parsons,
 Mrs. Clara Caldwell,
 Mrs. Clarissa Wilmot.
 DEKALE—
 Miss S. V. Vaughan,
 Mrs. M. J. Hyde.
 DEKALB CENTER—
 Mrs. William M. Jackson,
 Mrs. M. J. Chase,
 Mrs. M. J. Hyde.
 DELAVAN—
 Miss Lizzie Upham,
 Mary T. Robinson.
 DEMENT—
 R. M. Hervey,
 A. E. Southgate.
 DESPLAINES—
 Mrs. E. J. Walton.
 DIAMOND LAKE.
 DIMMICK.
 DIXON—
 Mrs. J. W. Hollenback,
 Mrs. Alice Burton,
 Mrs. E. Wood,
 Miss Louisa La Port.
 DODDSVILLE.
 DORSET—
 Mrs. E. Fullerton.
 DOVER—
 Mrs. R. S. Bascom,
 Miss M. Bellangee,
 L. L. Lansing,
 Mrs. Emily A. Gilchrist,
 Miss Mary A. Stevens,
 Mrs. John Thompson,
 Mrs. B. Wheadon,
 Mrs. Alice B. Warren.
 DOWNER'S GROVE—
 Miss Julia A. Cotes,
 A. O. Aldrich,
 Miss L. R. Hatch,
 Mrs. R. O. Curtis,
 Miss M. Blanchard.
 DUNDEE—
 C. W. Crabtree,
 Mrs. William Uhl,
 Mary S. H. Seymour,
 B. E. Hodges.
 DUNLEITH—
 Mrs. C. A. Beck.
 DUNHAM.
 DUNKIRK.
 DUNTON—
 Mrs. N. A. Berncy,
 Mrs. Louisa McKay.
 DUPAGE.
 DURAND STATION—
 Mrs. A. Lamberson,
 Mrs. E. H. Tombs.
 DUQUOIN.
 DWIGHT.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

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| <p>EARLVILLE—
 Mrs. Mary Hart,
 Rev. John Ustick,
 Fanny B. Smith,
 Mrs. Clara Wiley,
 Mrs. R. H. Signor,
 Mrs. W. L. Wilbar,
 Mrs. C. H. Clement.</p> <p>EAST GROVE—
 Jane Knight.</p> <p>EAST NORTHFIELD.</p> <p>EAST OSWEGO.</p> <p>EAST PAW PAW—
 C. Selden,
 S. B. Marble,
 Jane G. Dole.</p> <p>EAST PENFIELD.</p> <p>EAST RIPLEY.</p> <p>EAST SERENA.</p> <p>EAST SUMNER—
 Melissa A. Bellows.</p> <p>EAST TROY—
 Mrs. P. R. Coburn.</p> <p>EASTVILLE.</p> <p>EAST WHEATLAND—
 Mrs. Mary L. Boughton,
 Mrs. J. W. Clow.</p> <p>EEENEZER—(P. O. Macomb)
 Maria Watson.</p> <p>EDEN—(P. O. Peru)
 Mrs. Wm. Day.</p> <p>EDGINGTON—
 Mrs. Mary M. Bruner,
 Mrs. C. G. Taylor.</p> <p>EDWARDSBURG—
 E. A. Massey.</p> <p>EFFINGHAM.</p> <p>ELDORADO—
 Mrs. Phillips.</p> <p>ELDRIDGE—
 Flora A. Eldridge.</p> <p>ELEROY.</p> <p>ELGIN—
 Miss C. C. McClure,
 Mrs. F. L. Burdick,
 Mrs. E. Jones,
 Mrs. A. J. Waldron,
 Miss Mary Clark,
 Mrs. H. Sherman,
 Mrs. M. B. Baldwin,
 Mrs. C. W. Hubbard,
 Mrs. Henry Sherman,
 Mrs. I. N. Buck,
 Mrs. E. Jones.</p> <p>ELIZABETH—(Jo Daviess Co.)
 D. Robinson.</p> <p>ELIZABETH—(C. B. Little).</p> <p>ELIZABETHTOWN—(Hardin Co.)
 Augusta K. Baxter.</p> <p>ELK RIVER.</p> <p>ELK GROVE.</p> <p>ELLSWORTH—
 Miss Lizzie Stedham.</p> <p>ELLSVILLE.</p> <p>ELMIRA—
 Mrs. John Turnbull,</p> | <p>ELMIRA—
 Mrs. Mary Bunton,
 Mrs. Helen L. Thornton,
 Mrs. E. C. Smith,
 Mary A. Leacock,
 Ianthie Brace.</p> <p>EL PASO—
 Mrs. Emma Reid Johnson.</p> <p>ELWOOD.</p> <p>ERIE—
 Mrs. R. M. Wouser.</p> <p>ESSEX.</p> <p>EUREKA—
 Mrs. E. J. Dickenson,
 Mrs. H. A. Warner.</p> <p>EVANSTON—
 Mrs. Hamilton Tiffany,
 Mrs. Simpson.</p> <p>EXCELSIOR.</p> <p>FAIRBURY—
 Miss S. A. Rogers,
 Mrs. H. R. Thomas,
 C. E. Brigham,
 Anna Straight.</p> <p>FAIR HAVEN—
 Mrs. Sarah H. Peck,
 Mrs. E. Holt.</p> <p>FAIRFIELD—
 C. Libby.</p> <p>FAIRVIEW.</p> <p>FALL RIVER—(P. O. Ottawa)
 Mrs. E. A. Kellogg,
 Sarah Price,
 Miss D. Richardson,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Chase.</p> <p>FARMINGTON—
 Mrs. James M. Dickey,
 Mrs. S. C. Colleston.</p> <p>FARM RIDGE—
 Miss Henrietta Clark,
 Mrs. S. W. Hayes.</p> <p>FLORENCE—
 Margaret Jane Nelson.</p> <p>FOOTVILLE.</p> <p>FORRESTON—
 Mrs. A. Campbell,
 M. A. Hewitt.</p> <p>FORT HILL.</p> <p>FOUNTAIN GREEN—
 Miss Sarah McLaughry.</p> <p>FOX RIVER FARM—
 Sarah A. Austin.</p> <p>FRANKLIN.</p> <p>FRANKLIN GROVE—
 W. S. Thompson.</p> <p>FRANKFORT—(P. O. Chelsea)
 Caroline P. Holden,
 Mrs. Levi Doty.</p> <p>FREEDOM—(P. O. Ottawa)
 Miss Frank E. Day,
 Mrs. Thos. H. Higginbotham,
 Maria G. Warren.</p> <p>FREELAND—
 Mrs. J. M. Dobbins,
 Mrs. W. T. Moffet,
 Mrs. Ann Beveridge,</p> |
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ILLINOIS.—Continued.

- FREELAND—
 Maria McKee.
- FREPORT—
 Mrs. M. M. Sheetz,
 Mrs. George De Forest.
- FREMONT—
 Lizzie Payne,
 Mrs. J. Price,
 Helen Booth,
 A. L. Strickland.
- FREMONT CENTER—
 Susie L. Smith,
 Lizzie Smith.
- FULTON—
 Mary J. Cowles,
 Malvina McCoy,
 Fanny Hubbard,
 Mrs. I. C. Snyder.
- GAGE'S LAKE—
 Mrs. Eunice Kellogg,
 Lucy G. Kellogg,
 Maria Drury,
 Jane Jones,
 Portia Gage.
- GALENA—
 Mrs. D. A. Burrowes,
 Mrs. Fannie Charles,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wadleigh,
 Caroline W. Cary,
 M. Augusta Hempstead,
 M. A. Quantrell,
 Mrs. L. Stillman.
- GALESBURG—
 Miss Mary A. West,
 Sarah H. Hatch,
 Mary J. Warren,
 A. Magee,
 Emma Ward,
 Sarah Clough.
- GALVA—
 Mrs. L. W. Beck,
 Mrs. Charles Lester,
 E. Sellon.
- GAP GROVE—
 Lizzie Shaw.
- GARDNER—
 Mrs. V. M. Faxis.
- GARDNER PLAIN—
 Mrs. D. Parker.
- GARDEN PRAIRIE—
 Mrs. E. M. Smith,
 Elizabeth Porter,
 Fannie A. Blair.
- GARDEN PLAIN—(P. O. Fulton)
 Mrs. D. H. Knowlton.
- GARNAVILLE.
- GEDDES.
- GENEVA—
 Charles Patten,
 Mrs. I. N. Kindall,
 M. N. Judson,
 Maria Wilson,
 Miss E. A. Conant.
- GENOA—
 Mary R. Ruax,
- GENOA—
 Miss Lydia D. Foot.
- GENESE—
 Mrs. M. E. Marshall,
 Mrs. Frank Curtis,
 G. W. Shaw,
 Mrs. H. W. Candee.
- GILMER—
 Mary A. Rugan.
- GOODING'S GROVE—
 T. J. Wilson.
- GOLCONDA—
 Mrs. Juliet C. Rhomb.
- GOSHEN.
- GRAFTON—
 S. F. Stanard,
 Mary F. Howe.
- GRAND DETOUR—
 Miss Carrie C. Wiser,
 Miss Susan Bosworth,
 Miss Janette B. Paul.
- GRAND RAPIDS.
- GRANT P. O.—
 Mrs. Nathaniel Vose.
- GRANT COUNTY.
- GRANVILLE—
 W. Porter,
 Mrs. E. W. Sandy,
 Carrie S. Weed.
- GREEN GARDEN.
- GREENWOOD—
 Mrs. Abbie Whittier,
 Mrs. Lucy A. Ross.
- GREENVALE—
 Mrs. Lucinda Miner,
 Mrs. H. Townsend.
- GREENVILLE—
 Adelia M. Rogers,
 Mrs. E. M. Stockton,
 Miss S. Mills.
- GRINNELL—
 A. M. Gilmore.
- GUILFORD—(P. O. Rockford)
 Mrs. Elijah Purdy,
 Mary E. Kirk,
 Mrs. Charles M. Gorham.
- HADLEY—
 Mrs. B. Gines.
- HAGGTON.
- HAINESVILLE.
- HALE—
 Mrs. P. Tillon.
- HALF DAY—
 Mrs. J. B. Ayres,
 Mrs. J. Easton.
- HAMPTON—
 M. W. Wright,
 F. Black.
- HAMPSHIRE—
 Mrs. M. L. Doty,
 Miss S. A. Doty.
- HAMILTON—
 Mrs. M. A. Morse.
- HAMMOND.
- HANOVER.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

- HANSON.
 HARDING.
 HARLEM—
 Miss Emma Steele.
 HARMONY—
 E. R. Morris,
 M. E. Morris,
 Mrs. James W. Hapeman,
 M. B. Barber,
 M. M. Barber.
 HARRISON—
 R. N. Smith,
 Emily J. Patterson.
 HARTFORD—
 Annie F. Hancock.
 HARVARD—
 Mrs. E. G. Ayer.
 HAVANA.
 HAZEL DELL.
 HEBRON.
 HENDERSON—
 M. H. Dales,
 Mrs. Mary E. Chittenden.
 HENNEPIN—
 D. Markle,
 H. Carson.
 HENRY—
 Mrs. Sarah A. Faris,
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 M. A. McClelland.
 HICKORY GROVE—
 Mrs. C. Newman.
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 HOGLETON—
 E. A. R. Davis.
 HOLLOWAYVILLE—
 H. Long.
 HOWLANDSVILLE—
 Miss F. Hunt.
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 Mrs. D. Jane Mosier,
 Mrs. C. H. Marshall,
 Mrs. A. J. Bartlett,
 Mrs. J. O. Bryant,
 Mrs. O. M. Conkey,
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 Jane E. Hunt,
 S. M. Wierman.
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 Margaret W. Godet.
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 IROQUOIS—
 Lydia Root.
 INDIAN CREEK.
 IRONTON.
- IPAVA—
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 JACKSONVILLE.
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 Mrs. M. A. McCallister.
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 Nellie M. Walden,
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 Mrs. Matilda Rue.
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 Mrs. M. E. Stearns,
 Mrs. S. Lawrence,
 Mrs. F. A. Bartleson,
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 George W. Havermale.
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 Mrs. John Stiles,
 Mrs. H. K. Durham,
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 Mrs. James M. Perry,
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 Mrs. John Coy,
 H. Steenbeck.
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 Mrs. I. N. Kendall.
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 Mrs. Ada Wheeler,
 Miss Nettie Freeman.
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 KENDALL—
 Townsend Souly.
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 H. M. Foote,
 Mrs. T. D. Fitch,
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 Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cole.
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 Mrs. Henry Myers,
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 LAKE ZURICH—
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 LAKE MILLS.
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Rebecca Ely.

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Mrs. C. Haman,
Mrs. E. J. Curtice,
Ada Coy.
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NEW CLYDE.

NEWCOME.

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Almira Baird.

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Sarah Haskell.

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L. A. Abbott,
M. A. Whitney.

NORTH PLATO—

R. Tuck.

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Mrs. C. E. Marsh,
John Mason,
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 ings Grove)
 Miss Carrie H. Coddling.
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 OAK RIDGE.
 OAKVILLE.
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 Mrs. S. Streeter.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wright.
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 OGLE STATION—
 M. J. Evans,
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 OMRO.
 ONARGA—
 Miss Jennie Sheffield,
 Mrs. D. B. Lockwood,
 Mary Condit Pierson,
 Mrs. M. A. Nichols.
 ONEIDA—
 Mrs. C. H. Conger.
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 Mary Andrews.
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 Mrs. Margaret Thompson,
 Miss Sarah Durnell.
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 E. J. Myrick.
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 Mrs. Celestia Bassett.
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 Matilda Strassman,
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 S. G. Lawrence.
 Harriet Denton.
 OSWEGO P. O.—
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 OTTAWA, AND OTTAWA P. O.
 Mrs. C. W. Sanford,
 Miss Fanny M. Earle,
 Mrs. C. P. Clark,
 Miss Helen Fisher.
 OTTAWA, AND OTTAWA P. O.—
 Mrs. J. Dickey.
 Mrs. M. E. Steele,
 Miss Lizzie True,
 Mrs. Ward Lockwood,
 Miss E. D. Tenney,
 Miss C. L. Strawn,
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 Mrs. Sarah Gregg.
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 OWEN.
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 Mrs. C. H. Stewart,
 Mrs. R. Turner,
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 Mary Eckles.
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 PARIS.
 PARMA.
 PAVERS GROVE.
 PAVILION—
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 Elizabeth C. Gale.
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 L. M. Miller,
 Jane Griffin Dole.
 PAXTON—
 Mrs. L. B. Farrar.
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 Mrs. H. P. Westerman,
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 G. W. Havermale,
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 PEORIA—
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 David Christian,
 Milton R. Smith, Jr.
 PEPIN.
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 Mrs. C. P. Porter.
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 Mrs. I. Abraham.
 Miss Edith V. Whitehead.
 Miss Libbie C. Brown,
 Miss Emeline White.
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 PIERCE.
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 PINEVILLE—
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Mrs. John Gillespie.
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Mrs. Maria Tyson.
PLATO—
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Mrs. Joshua Whitmore,
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ville)
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Amelia Cray,
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Miss Mary Stocton.	H. A. Foster,
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Miss E. Fielden.	M. A. Fellows.

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- SUGAR GROVE—
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 SYMSVILLE—
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 TAMARACK—
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 Sadie Stevens.
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 Mrs. Andrew Hunter, Jr.,
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 R. M. Crocker,
 Mrs. L. B. Patt.
 TOLBERTS BRANCH—(P. O. Mon-
 mouth)
 Mrs. R. C. Mooris,
 R. C. Morrow.
 TOLONA—
 Mrs. L. Y. Hildreth.
 TOMAHAWK—
 H. A. Forster.
 TONICA—
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 Mrs. J. A. Eaton,
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 Mrs. E. Marvin,
 Mrs. S. A. Chamberlain,
 Mary B. Whittaker.
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 TRENTON—
 M. E. Halstead.
 TRIUMPH—
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 TRIVOLI—
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 TROY—(P. O. Joliet)
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 H. S. Parker,
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 TROY GROVE—
 Mrs. Celinda Kikok.

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 Mrs. M. B. Jewell,
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 Mrs. E. Wayne.
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 UNION SETTLEMENT—(Near Wyant)
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 UNIONVILLE—(P. O. Morrison)
 Victoria Young.
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 Anna E. Martindale.
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 Mrs. Jane Berwick.
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 Mrs. A. B. West,
 Mary J. McCord.
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 VERMONT—
 H. S. Thomas.
 VERSAILLES—
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 Este Burgaser.
 VICKSBURG.
 VICTORIA—
 Elias Palmer, M. D.,
 I. M. Balthis.
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 Mary M. Stevens.
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 Miss Belle Harland,
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 WENTWORTH—
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 Marcia Barcalo.
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 Miss A. H. White.
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 Regina H. Chamberlain,
 Eliza Pierce,
 Melissa Barker,
 Hulda A. Snow.
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 Mrs. N. Phillips,
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Mrs. Julia Ford,
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Libbie Cheney.
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Miss Nellie Bromley.

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Miss R. W. Mason,
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Miss Lizzie Farnsworth,
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FORT DODGE—

Martha E. Mitchell.

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Caddie M. Grant.

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D. R. May,
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A. Curtis,
Miss Nellie M. Briggs.

GENESEE—

E. W. Hobbs.

GENOA—

Belle Parmalee,
Mrs. S. L. Ford,

GENOA—

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D. I. Strickland.

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Mrs. Julia Butler,
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Rev. R. M. Beach,
Mrs. D. M. Whitney.

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W. D. Jones,
M. C. Prentiss,
Libbie M. Jones,
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L. B. Smith,
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Mrs. J. R. Beale,
Mrs. G. W. Bemis,
Mrs. Virgil Pope,
Maria F. Clark,
Sarah M. Brace,
Mrs. Anna M. Allen,
C. B. Wright,
M. A. Hayner,
Mrs. Willard Merrill.

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Elizabeth Chadwick,
Hannah P. Blake,
Miss Alice Blake.

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Mary Ann Spooner.

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Miss Harriet Raymond,
Sarah A. Swan.

JUNEAU—

Mrs. Marshall M. Ehle.

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Mrs. C. Groat.

ITHACA—

Miss McMillen,
Miss Marsden.

KENOSHA—

Mrs. M. H. Pettit,
Miss Helen M. Perkins,
Miss Julia Grant,
C. F. Holt,
P. C. Yates.

KESHENA—

Miss Kate Douman.

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Miss S. Addie Graham,
Miss E. A. Wilds.
- KORO—
Mrs. A. F. Vedder,
Miss Maggie Swan.
- LA CROSSE—
Mrs. S. S. Barton.
- LA FAYETTE—
S. H. Halsey,
S. A. Davis.
- LAKE MILLS—
Mrs. Wm. D. Bragg.
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Kate B. Wood.
- LANCASTER—
J. W. Angell,
Mrs. E. B. Mattock.
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Mrs. John B. Wilson.
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Mrs. T. D. Fisher.
- LINDEN—
Elizabeth Anslay,
Mrs. Dinsdale.
- LITCHFIELD—
Mrs. E. Thornton.
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- LONE ROCK—
Sophia J. Holmes,
Nellie Eldred.
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Mrs. H. G. Morris,
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E. L. Ware,
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Miss Lottie Illsley,
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Mrs. Geo. Patterson.
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Mrs. V. A. Tabor,
Mrs. S. B. Welch.
- MAUSTON—
Mrs. S. M. Field.
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Miss Letitia G. Black.
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Mrs. Peter Carr.
- MELROSE—
Mrs. D. H. Polleys.
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Mary Butterfield.
- MIDDLETOWN—
J. F. Williams.
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Ann Hockaday.
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Mrs. H. M. Haven.
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Mrs. John Nazro,
Jane E. Wright,
O. L. Butler,
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Mrs. A. F. Clarke,
S. M. Delafield,
Miss Ogden,
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Mrs. M. Mitchell,
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John Hollingshead,
Miss Emma Weber,
Letitia Freyer,
Esther Dawson,
Mrs. W. Freyer.
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Swain,
Dawes,
Longley,
Stewart,
Dennison.
- NEWEERRY—
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N. G. Bartlett,
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- NORTON—
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 Nellie M. Hayes.
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 Mrs. H. E. Giddings,
 Mrs. A. Giddings,
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 Kate Law.
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 Abby L. Green.
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 Emily M. Barnard.
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 Helen C. Cornell.
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 WEST GREEN LAKE—
 S. R. Lathrop.
 WEST EAU CLAIRE—
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 B. B. Williams.
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 Mrs. J. P. Starin.
 Mrs. E. B. Gray.
 M. H. Danforth.
 Anna Marsh.
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 Mrs. A. Kelso.
 WHITEHALL—
 Mrs. A. L. Sherwood.
 WILLOW SPRINGS—(P. O. Calamine)
 E. H. Bailey.
 WILMOT—
 Mrs. N. D. Carpenter.
 WYOLA—
 Miss Clara Sutter.

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 Mrs. O. D. Goodrich,
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- ALMENA—**
 Mrs. C. B. Palmer.
- ALPINE—**(P. O. Grand Rapids)
 Mrs. Vincent Allison,
 Jeannie Chase.
- ANN ARBOR—**
 Mary E. Bodwell,
 Anna Botsford,
 Miss M. E. J. Cullen,
 Miss Clara Dickson,
 Mattie D. James,
 Ada B. Ladd,
 Mrs. Sybil Lawrence,
 Amelia A. Ormsby,
 M. Louisa Ormsby,
 E. J. Ticknor.
- ARMADA—**
 S. A. Corbine.
- ATHENS—**
 Miss Caroline Hyes,
 Mrs. S. E. Waterman.
- ATLANTA—**
 Miss C. M. Mills.
- AUGUSTA—**
 Miss Belle Whitford,
 Miss Ella Whitford.
- AVERY—**
 Mrs. H. M. Love,
 Mrs. Nettie Reed,
 Thos. M. Stevens.
- BATTLE CREEK—**
 E. H. Barney,
 Mrs. Milton Barney,
 Susan Beach,
 Miss A. Dubois,
 Mrs. M. E. Galow,
 Eliz. F. Gleason,
 Mrs. B. F. Human,
- BATTLE CREEK—**
 Mrs. H. H. Hubbard,
 Mrs. A. A. Manchester,
 Lydia Moore,
 Mrs. F. S. Mott,
 Miss Helen Parker,
 E. W. Pendill,
 Mrs. A. M. Pope,
 Mrs. J. B. Rogers.
- BEDFORD—**
 Mrs. A. Woolstead.
- BERRIEN COUNTY—**
 Wm. Ferry.
- BERRIEN SPRINGS—**
 S. T. Armstrong,
 S. A. Barnard,
 M. C. Pennell.
- BERTRAND—**
 Mrs. Ann Higgins.
- BIRMINGHAM—**
 Mrs. S. P. Reynolds.
- BLISSFIELD—**
 Mrs. W. W. Bliss,
 Mrs. David Carpenter,
 Mrs. Jael P. Carpenter,
 Helen Stone.
- BUCHANAN—**
 Mrs. Hannah Carlisle.
- BURLINGTON—**
 H. P. Jones.
- BURR OAK—**
 Miss N. D. Lock,
 Frank Needham.
- CALIFORNIA—**
 Mrs. M. Ellis.
- CANANDAIGUA—**
 Abby E. Macomber,
 Mrs. A. Rarick,
 A. E. Willson.
- CANTON—**
 Frank E. Sines.
- CASSOPOLIS—**
 Miss H. N. Beckwith.
- CEDAR RAPIDS—**
 N. C. May,
 Mrs. R. C. Rock.
- CHELSEA—**
 Miss Mary H. Wild.
- CLAYTON—**
 Mrs. M. B. Wadhoni.
- CLIMAX—**(P. O. Battle Creek)
 Mrs. E. T. Lovell.
- CLIMAX PRAIRIE—**
 Mrs. Frances H. Hodgman.
- COLDWATER—**
 Mrs. J. R. Champion,
 J. Cogshall,
 Mrs. A. F. Jenison,
 Eva L. Lewis,
 Mrs. R. F. Mockridge,
 Mrs. M. L. Powers.
- COLOMA—**
 Mrs. C. B. Harder,
 Mrs. J. S. Harder.
- COLON—**
 Mrs. W. F. Bowman.

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

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CORUNNA— Miss Henrietta DeForest.	HOWLANDSVILLE—(P. O. Gales- burg) Mrs. Wm. G. Kirby.
DAYTON— R. F. Howland, S. A. Smeed.	HUDSON— Jane E. Clark.
DECATUR— Mrs. Lucy M. Bennett.	HUNTERS CREEK— Mrs. A. C. Tucker.
DETROIT— V. Campbell, Mrs. Philo Parsons.	JACKSON— Cordelia Connable, Mary B. Woodbury.
DEXTER— Mrs. M. J. Case, Mrs. H. Eastwood, Mrs. Thos. Peatt, Mrs. R. J. Williams.	KALAMAZOO— Mrs. Mary A. Day, Miss S. R. Lovell, Mary Penfield, Cornelia R. Sheldon, Mrs. T. P. Sheldon, J. A. B. Stone, Mrs. L. H. Stone, H. G. Wells, G. H. Stone.
DOVER—(P. O. Adrian) Miss J. H. Briggs, S. Thompson, Mrs. B. Whedon.	KENINGTON— Miss E. J. Smith.
DOWAGIAC— A. N. Alward, Louise McKeyes, Anna Mershom, Mrs. C. P. Prindle.	LAKE— N. E. Landon.
EDWARDSBURG— L. M. Bennett, E. A. Massey, Mary L. W. Mudge, Mrs. M. E. Thomas.	LANSING— Mrs. D. L. Case.
ENGLISHVILLE— Mrs. Mary Field, Mrs. Lucinda Thurston.	LESLIE— Mrs. H. E. Blackman, Mrs. Wm. Haynes, M. E. Russell.
FAIRFIELD—(P. O. Adrian) Miss Sarah Bailey, Mrs. M. B. Hoadley, Mrs. C. Reed.	LIMA— Miss Almedia Bowen, Mrs. H. A. Carr, Mrs. Emily B. Jewett, Miss Mary Jewett, Mrs. C. H. Phillips, Miss C. B. Pierce.
FENTON— Mrs. Eliza B. Alderman.	LITCHFIELD— E. V. B. Lang.
GALESBURG— Miss Dill Earl, Mrs. Edward Gale, Julia Joy, Mary J. Warren.	LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE— Mrs. Elias Morris.
GENEVA— Mrs. E. C. Town.	MANCHESTER— Mrs. H. E. Clarkson, Mrs. I. I. Clarkson, Mrs. Olive C. Stowell, Mrs. Wm. S. Stowell.
GIRARD— A. R. Day, Miss Mary Eldred, Nellie A. Gorbail.	MARSHALL— Mrs. E. B. Ketchum, Mrs. Preston Mitchell.
GRAND RAPIDS— Mrs. M. S. Crosby, S. B. C. Greeley, Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Mrs. M. A. Morgan.	MARTIN— Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, Mary E. Wallace.
GRASS LAKE— Mrs. H. A. Latson.	MATAWAN— Lydia Hunt.
GREEN BUSH— Phebe Chappell.	MATTESON— C. Cushman.
HADLEY— Miss R. B. Whitney.	MECHANICSBURG— Sarah E. Hain.
HARTWELL— A. H. Parkill.	MENDON— Mrs. J. Hallock, Mrs. S. Hower.

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

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Mrs. D. Osborn.
- MILTON—(P. O. Niles)
W. H. Powell,
I. Little.
- MONROE—
Sarah Conant.
- MORENCI—
Miss Sue Page.
- MUSKEGON—
Fanny A. Arms,
Mrs. George Arms,
Mrs. Harriet Furman,
Mrs. Wm. Glue,
Mrs. J. M. Hills,
E. W. Merrill,
Miss Flora A. Pemberton,
Mrs. Frances M. Stevens.
- NAPOLÉON—
Mrs. S. P. Hutchinson,
M. A. Hutchinson,
Mrs. E. G. Hawley.
- NEWTON—
Elizabeth G. Gleason.
- NILES—
C. R. Bacon,
Mrs. B. F. Fish,
Mrs. C. A. Forncrook,
Olive W. Hardy,
Mrs. S. Richardson.
- NOBLE CENTER—
E. B. Bushnell.
- NORTH ADAMS—
Mrs. Charles C. Bayley,
Miss H. Doolittle,
Mrs. H. H. Wade.
- NORTHEAST FAIRFIELD—(P. O. Adrian)
Miss S. Bailey.
- NORTHPORT—
Mrs. Thomas.
- OLIVET—
Mrs. F. R. Hosford,
S. D. Parmelee,
Miss Alice Potter,
Mrs. H. E. Roys.
- ORANGEVILLE—
Miss Ruth Gillie.
- OSSEO—
Mrs. S. C. Finch,
Miss Rosellah Hunt.
- OPORTO—
Helen L. Foote,
Annah A. Hoyt.
- OWASSO—
Mrs. A. H. Parkill,
R. Williams.
- PALMYRA—
Mrs. Geo. E. Pomeroy,
Mrs. Mary K. Spalding,
Mrs. Volney Spalding,
Mrs. J. R. Winchell.
- PARIS—
Mrs. I. Walworth Smith.
- PARKVILLE—
Mrs. L. E. Schellhaus.
- PARMA—
Lovina R. Hosford,
M. J. Townley.
- PAW PAW—
Mrs. J. M. Brown,
Mrs. Sarah O. Murch,
Mrs. A. H. Richards.
- PENFIELD—
Nellie E. Parsons.
- PINE CREEK—
Miss Mattie J. Willard.
- PITTSFIELD—
Candace Carpenter,
Mrs. J. M. Chase,
Ellen Ticknor,
Mrs. George Jarvis.
- PLAINWELL—
Mrs. S. O. Dunham.
- PONTIAC—
Emma J. Adams,
Mrs. M. M. Culver,
Mrs. G. M. Tuthill.
- PORT HURON—
Mrs. Helen W. Farrand.
- RAISIN—(P. O. Adrian)
Hannah B. Treat,
Libbie Watson.
- READING—
Mrs. H. Parmelee,
Mrs. A. B. Strong.
- RIDGEWAY—
Mrs. D. L. Heath,
Mrs. Lester Osgood,
Miss E. A. Wheeler.
- ROCKY RUN—
Mrs. M. S. Ewing,
Mrs. J. F. Hand.
- ROLLIN—
Mrs. Abbie C. Baker,
Hattie Burgess.
- ROME—
Mrs. Nancy H. Newell.
- ST. JOSEPH—
Mrs. H. M. Brown,
Mrs. H. M. Napier,
Mrs. George H. Miles.
- SAGINAW CITY—
Miss M. A. Ripley.
- SAUGATUCK—
A. H. Coates,
F. B. Stockbridge.
- SAXVILLE—(P. O. Cedar Lake)
Mrs. H. Dudley.
- SCHOOLCRAFT—
Mrs. Mary A. Barney,
Mrs. Sarah M. Bishop,
Mrs. J. T. Cobb.
- SOUTH BATTLE CREEK—
Miss A. Dubois.
- SOUTH HAVEN—
—McDonald,
Maria S. Wright.
- SPRINGFIELD—
Mrs. A. B. Paine.
- STELLA—
Harriet Stedman.

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STONY CREEK—(P. O. Ypsilanti)	WEBSTER—
Miss Jeannette Lyon.	Helen F. Williams,
TECUMSEH—	I. L. Williams.
Miss E. M. Flitcroft.	WEST RAISIN —
THREE OAKS—	P. A. Cornelius,
Mrs. R. C. Bird.	Libbie Walton.
THREE RIVERS—	WEST ADRIAN—
Mrs. J. W. Frey,	Mrs. D. S. Edwards,
Miss H. V. Phillips,	Mrs. T. Older.
Mrs. A. C. Prutzman.	Mrs. G. H. Todd.
TRAVERSE CITY—	WEST LEROY—
Mrs. B. D. Ashton.	M. J. Cole.
UNION CITY—	WOLF CREEK—(P. O. Adrian)
Mrs. H. E. Bearss.	Mrs. E. M. Decker,
Mrs. W. A. Moseley.	Mrs. O. Slocum.
Mrs. G. W. Shelmire,	WRIGHT—
Mrs. Rachel Shelmire.	D. D. Walden.
Mrs. Mary Tower.	WYANDOTTE—
Mrs. I. Town.	Miss Kate Clark.
Mrs. Ann Waters.	YORK—
VERGENNES—	Mrs. H. N. Bowers.
Mrs. Mary C. Lavender.	YPSILANTI—
WATERVLIET—(P. O. Lima)	T. Paul.
J. L. McKean.	Lara B. Cheever.
WAVERLY—	Eleonora M. Graves.
Mrs. Sarah O. Murch.	Mrs. E. Hewitt,
WAYLAND—	Miss Georgiana Webb,
D. W. Comstock.	Miss Helen Yost.
	Miss Flora Yost.

IOWA.

AFTON—	BLAIRSTOWN—
Mrs. Susan Bishop,	Mrs. Eva H. Lipe.
Mrs. M. T. Keating,	BOONSBORO—
Orilla Spears.	Mrs. A. M. Mitchell.
AGENCY CITY—	Mrs. Jennie Rice,
Cordelia M. Derrah.	A. W. Russell.
ALBION—	BRADFORD—
Mrs. Anna O. James.	Mrs. Lydia A. Dye,
ALDEN—	Mary Foster.
N. M. Shipman.	BROOKLYN—
ALGONA—	Miss Flora E. Sutte.
Mrs. H. E. Stacy.	BRUSH CREEK—
ALLENS GROVE—	Miss J. Onglemyer.
Margaret Deacon.	BUCKINGHAM—
ALTON—	Mrs. Daniel Connell.
Mrs. P. A. Mower.	BUENA VISTA—(P. O. Newton)
ANAMOSA—	Mrs. Reuben Johnson.
Miss Eliza Isbell,	BURLINGTON—
Mrs. J. S. Stacy.	Miss Josephine A. Cutter,
BANGOR—	Maria J. Hagar,
Lucetta Estep.	Miss Sallie S. Lutes,
Emily E. Frazer.	Mrs. H. B. Ransom.
BEDFORD—	BUTLERVILLE—
Mrs. John H. Turner.	Hannah S. Helm.
BERLIN—	CEDAR FALLS—
Mrs. L. M. Bradfield,	Mrs. I. R. Cameron.
Miss M. A. Frisbie.	Mrs. Lathrop.
BIG ROCK—	E. S. Lathrop.
I. A. Frost.	Mrs. D. C. Overman.

I O W A.—Continued.

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- CEDAR RAPIDS—
 M. A. Ely.
 Mrs. E. C. Rock.
 CEDAR TOWNSHIP—
 Miss Mary E. Smith.
 CENTERVILLE—
 Mrs. J. L. Boshne.
 Mrs. A. M. Tannehill.
 CLARINDA—
 Mrs. E. W. Moore.
 CLEAR CREEK—(P. O. Newton)
 Mrs. Albaugh,
 Mrs. S. J. Caughlan,
 Mrs. Dance.
 Mrs. Donahoo,
 Mrs. Charlotte Downing,
 Mrs. Margaret Downing,
 Mrs. Mary Elliott,
 Mrs. Angeline Grant,
 Mrs. Jane Harper,
 Mrs. Mary Henicks.
 Mrs. Sarah Henicks,
 Mrs. Richard Huey,
 Mrs. B. Irvingam,
 Mrs. Johnson,
 Mrs. Lauffer,
 Mrs. Elizabeth McBurney,
 Mrs. Mary McClosky,
 Mrs. Catharine McNee,
 Mrs. Elizabeth O'Donnell,
 Mrs. Mary O'Donnell,
 Mrs. Nathaniel Parks,
 Mrs. Mary Platner,
 Mrs. Charlotte Ramsey,
 Mrs. Ann Roberts.
 Mrs. Nancy Roickham,
 Mrs. Sarah Simmons,
 Mrs. Sarah Smith,
 Mrs. Torrents,
 Mrs. Turner.
 Mrs. Margaret Tyson,
 Mrs. Sarah Tyson,
 Mrs. Richard Utz,
 Mrs. Wallick.
 Mrs. Margaret Walmer,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Zueng.
 CLEAR LAKE—
 Rosa A. Howard.
 CLERMONT—
 M. A. Hough,
 Miss Maria Warner,
 Miss Marion Warner.
 CLINTON—
 Mrs. C. W. Simmons.
 COLUMBIA—(P. O. Iuka)
 Mrs. E. J. Johnston,
 Mrs. B. H. Stoddard.
 COLUMBUS CITY—
 Mrs. Mary A. Colton.
 CORYDON—
 M. Hartsborn.
 COUNCIL BLUFFS—
 Mrs. W. W. Maynard.
 DAVENPORT—
 Mrs. James Baker,
 J. F. Fidler,
 DAVENPORT—
 Mrs. I. E. Stevenson,
 Annie Wittenmeyer.
 DECORAH—
 Mrs. J. P. McKinney.
 DELHI—
 Mrs. E. Thorpe.
 DEWITT—
 Mary K. Beard,
 Miss Jeannie M. Butterfield,
 Miss Kate Hall.
 DOVER—
 Addie M. Walker.
 DUBUQUE—
 Mrs. J. C. Clement,
 Mrs. P. H. Conger,
 Miss L. F. Conkey,
 Miss Lizzie Holmes,
 Mrs. S. Root,
 Mrs. L. A. Thomas,
 Gertrude E. Whitney.
 EARLVILLE—
 Miss Emma Deily.
 EDDYVILLE—(Columbia Aid Soci-
 ety)
 Mrs. J. Wilcox.
 EDEN AND CAMANCHE—
 Mrs. A. M. Heilman.
 ELDORA—
 Mersie Graves,
 Jennie Smith.
 ELGIN—
 Mrs. M. C. Armstrong.
 ELKADER—
 Mrs. H. H. Carter,
 Estella O. Griswold,
 G. H. Potter.
 ELK RIVER—
 Mrs. M. E. Redfield.
 EPWORTH—
 Mrs. E. G. French,
 Mrs. R. W. French.
 FAIRFAX—
 Emily A. Junk.
 FAYETTE—
 Mrs. S. A. Webster.
 FOREST CITY—
 Mrs. Nellie Hinman.
 FORT DODGE—
 Mrs. A. W. Dawley.
 FOX—
 M. M. Jones.
 GARNAVILLE—
 Mrs. S. M. Porter.
 GLENWOOD—
 Mrs. R. A. Blackmar.
 GRANDVIEW—
 Miss Rhoda Lacey.
 GREENCASTLE—
 Mrs. C. S. Byerly,
 GREEN MOUNTAIN—(P. O.
 Marshalltown)
 Mrs. P. A. Smith.
 GRUNDY CENTER—
 Miss S. S. Severance.

IOWA.—Continued.

- GUTHRIE CENTER—
Emma W. Harlan.
- GUTTENBURG—
Julia Hoffbauer,
Mrs. Anna Huntemann.
- HARTFORD—
Annie F. Hancock.
- HAWLEYSVILLE—
Miss Helen W. Hinman.
- HOPKINTON—
Lucy A. Finley,
Mrs. W. H. Finley.
- INDEPENDENCE—
Mrs. M. Gillett,
Mrs. L. A. Main,
Clara M. B. Snow,
Mrs. Harvey Snow,
Augusta C. S. Wilcox.
- INDIANTOWN—
H. M. Stewart.
- IOWA FALLS—
Mrs. J. K. Senter.
- JANESVILLE—
Miss Ellen Cadwallader.
- KINGSTON—
M. G. Mitchell.
- KOSSUTH—
Miss Nellie Wright.
- LANSING—
Mrs. J. B. Gilbert.
- LE CLAIRE—
Mrs. M. Gault.
- LE GRAND—
Miss L. G. Herbert,
Mrs. J. P. Watson,
Mrs. E. A. Whipple.
- LEWIS—
Mrs. N. S. Reynolds.
- LEXINGTON—
Mary E. Moore,
Eveline Slaughter.
- LIBERTY—
Mary E. Barnes,
Jane Beery,
Lydia C. Farmer,
Mary J. Farmer,
Harriet A. Overbaugh,
Mary M. Overbaugh.
- LONDON—
Miss Kate A. Whitney.
- MCGREGOR—
Miss Kate Gilchrist.
- MARIETTA—
Mrs. M. J. Griffith,
Mary H. Whealen.
- MARION—
Mrs. J. S. Charles,
Mrs. J. F. Hervey,
Mrs. S. B. Stephens.
- MARSHALL—
Rette Farrar.
- MARSHALLTOWN—
Mrs. C. A. Bunce,
Mrs. N. L. Bunce.
- MASON CITY—
Mrs. P. W. Card.
- MECHANICSVILLE—
Lillie Maggie McKee.
- MIDDLETOWN—
Miss Isabella McGargan.
- MINERAL POINT—
Mrs. G. Bliss,
Miss Clara Cobb,
Miss Hattie Cobb,
Mrs. P. Cobb,
Miss Sarah Cox,
Miss Annie Onsley,
Mrs. Ada Thomas,
Miss Susie Thomas,
Miss Fannie Vivian,
Miss Emma Weber,
Miss Natalie Weber,
Miss Olive Weber.
- MONTICELLO—
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy.
- MONONA—
Mrs. C. A. Dean,
Mrs. J. R. Upton.
- MORRISBURG—
Maggie Nation.
- MT. Ayr—
Maria T. Ritchey,
Mrs. H. A. Young.
- MT. PLEASANT—
M. L. Edwards,
Miss Ellen M. Elliott,
Mrs. J. M. Gray,
Miss Lizzie M. Gray,
Miss Mary Henderson,
Miss Anna E. Shean,
E. C. Tiffany.
- MT. VEENON—
Mrs. J. Down,
Miss M. A. Hayglett.
- NEVADA—
Mrs. E. B. Potter.
- NEW LONDON—
Catharine H. Gilmore,
Mrs. R. J. C. Wilson.
- NEWTON—
Mrs. O. C. Howe.
- NINE EAGLES—
Sarah Warnock.
- OAKFIELD—
Sarah F. Pearle.
- OSCEOLA—
Lettie A. Webster.
- ONAWA—
Mrs. S. M. Colby.
- OSKALOOSA—
Miss Emma L. Dart,
Ennice L. Dart,
Frank E. Smith,
Miss Frank J. Smith.
- OTTAWA—
Mrs. M. J. Stebbins.
- PALMYRA—
Mrs. Mary Beck.
- PALO—
Emma Hollenbeck,
Maud McConahy.

I O W A.—Continued.

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PARIS— Mrs. Alice M. Holt.	TABOR— Miss Mattie E. Treat.
PELLA— Mrs. M. A. Clarke, Carrie Reynolds.	TAYLORSVILLE— Charlotte M. Doane.
PEORIA— Emily Smith.	TIPTON— Teresa A. Elliott.
PEOSTA*— E. J. Lambert, E. M. Paul.	TOLEDO— Mrs. Doctor Rogers, M. A. Rogers.
PILOT GROVE— Miss Matilda Corgill, Emma R. Jones, Miss Minerva Pette, Mrs. A. Phelps, M. Potter.	TRENTON— Miss Fanny Nevins.
PRINCETON— Mary Bowley.	TROY— Eliza C. Dowens.
REDFIELD— Panthea A. Maulsby.	WARRENVILLE— Mrs. J. H. Waddle.
RED OAK— Mrs. D. Goodrich, Mrs. H. Snyder.	WASHINGTON— Miss E. S. Dawson, S. J. Johnson, I. M. McGregor, M. E. Rose, Hannah Twinam, Mrs. A. K. Wickersham.
RED OAK JUNCTION— Miss R. Shank.	WATERLOO— Miss Anna Field.
SABULA— W. Lease.	WAUKON— Mrs. R. J. Wilbur.
SALINA— Mary Jenkins.	WAVERLY— Mrs. Emma Case.
ST. CHARLES— Mrs. Mary Browne, Mrs. Milo Gilbert.	WEBSTER CITY— Mrs. Wm. J. Pray, Fanny C. Stevens.
SHELL ROCK— Mrs. Kate J. Carter, Mrs. Lill.	WESTERN— Emma E. Neidig.
SIDNEY— Miss Sena J. Copeland, Mrs. H. H. Wilson.	WEST LIBERTY— Mary Minick.
SIoux CITY— Mrs. N. C. Hudson.	WEST UNION— Mrs. Anna Marine.
SPRING VALLEY— Elizabeth Rector.	WHEATON— M. Powell.
SPRINGVILLE— Abbie Stewart.	WITTEMBERG— E. J. Merrill.
STRAWBERRY POINT— Mrs. Lucinda A. Noble.	WOLF CREEK— Mrs. Nancy Darby.
	XENIA— Mrs. Mary Cottrell.

INDIANA.

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CEDAR LAKE—(P. O. Columbia City) Mrs. L. H. Elder.	NEW CARLISLE— R. J. Pidge.
COLLAMER P. O.— Mrs. Wm. D. Reid.	NEW HAVEN— Mrs. F. A. Decker Mary Row.
COLUMBIA CITY— Miss Mattie Walton.	NEW PARIS— B. Macomber.
CROWN POINT— Mrs. A. M. Martin, Maria V. Hawkins, Mrs. H. Foster, Mary S. Bacon, Bessie Boone Cheshire.	ONTARIO— Miss Lucy Greenleaf.
DOOR VILLAGE— L. D. Romans, Miss E. J. Kimball, Miss A. M. Wicks.	ORCHARD GROVE— Miss A. J. Albert.
DIXON— Mary A. Fawcett.	ORLAND— Caroline Newton.
ETNA GREEN— Mrs. Jane Meyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Leffel.	OUTLET— Mrs. Helen Castle.
FORT WAYNE— Rachel Parker.	PLEASANT— M. E. McCosky.
GALENA— Mrs. J. J. Finley.	PIERCETON— Clarissa Bayman.
GOSHEN— Mrs. More.	PLYMOUTH— E. M. Borton.
GREEN POINT— Anna Lamb.	PRINCETON— Kate Brownell.
HUNTSVILLE— Phebe J. Hammontree.	RICHLAND CENTER—(P. O. Hunts- ville) R. M. Grimes.
INDIANAPOLIS— Mrs. R. E. Ricker.	ROME CITY— Mrs. M. Brathwell.
JACKSON PRAIRIE—(P. O. Orland) Mrs. M. L. Greenleaf, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark.	RUDD STATION—(P. O. Richard- son) Miss Annie Montgomery.
KENDALLVILLE.	SALEM CENTER— M. Conley, Mrs. Mary Butler.
KNOX— Rachel H. Bender.	SCIPIO— Lenora Palmer.
LA PORTE— Mrs. M. E. Goodman, Jane Cathcart, Miss H. V. Andrew, Miss M. E. Sweet, Mrs. John L. Andrew, Emma E. Nelson.	SPRINGFIELD—(P. O. South Whit- ley) Sarah Sheibley.
LAKEVILLE— Mrs. Annie Montgomery.	SYRACUSE— Mrs. S. France.
LIGONIER— Mrs. S. Corell.	TERRE COUPEE— Mrs. James Reynolds, Mrs. M. M. McCullum, Miss S. M. Whitlock.
LOGANSPORT— B. T. Parkinson.	UNION— Mrs. E. Wayne.
MICHIGAN CITY— Mrs. H. N. Smith.	VALPARAISO— Mrs. Maria Talcott.
MIDDLEBURY— Mrs. R. F. Mann.	VERGENNES— Mary A. Fawcett.
MISHAWAKA— Mrs. George Milburn, E. Eberhart, Mrs. A. G. Pettet.	WARSAW— Mrs. M. J. Long.
	WEST CREEK— M. E. Smith.
	WESTVILLE— Mrs. J. E. Newhouse.
	WINAMAC— Karissa Conn.

MINNESOTA.

CALEDONIA— Mrs. N. Taintor, Miss Lucy Stewart, Mrs. P. N. Prentiss.	OWATONNA— Mrs. H. S. Harsha.
CHATFIELD— Mrs. M. A. Bibbins.	PINE BEND— Mrs. L. A. Foster.
CHAMPLIN— Helen Hills.	PLAINVIEW— Mrs. T. M. Bostwick.
CLAREMONT— T. G. Patch.	PRESTON— Mrs. Jannetta Crees.
CLEAR WATER— Caroline G. Cambell.	QUINCY— Mrs. Charles Johnson.
CONCORD— Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Tayler.	RED WING— Laura Parkhurst.
COTTAGE GROVE— Mrs. E. M. Biscoe, Aurilla Turber.	ROCHESTER— Mrs. S. W. S. Dresser.
HOKAH— Mrs. M. E. Fitch.	RUSSELL'S LANDING— Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Miss C. Lawyer, Mrs. L. Trautman, Mrs. H. Deurre.
LA CRESCENT— Mrs. W. H. Lapham, Mrs. D. M. Gurley.	SHELBYVILLE— Miss Amanda P. Stock.
LAKE CITY.	ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS— Miss Cornelia F. Dean.
MANKATO— Mrs. Mary J. Coon.	ST. ANTHONY.
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